Lamberth Says Folsom For Segregation Bills

Also Backs Bid Measure, Senator Says

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Gov. James E. Folsom, who has been accused of being "soft" on the segregation question, will back pro-segregation measures in the legislative session which begins tomorrow, according to State Sen. Broughton Lamberth.

Mr. Lamberth, one of Folsom's floor leaders in the State Senat[illegible] a television program [illegible]y:

"We [illegible] everything possible to kee[illegible]gation in the public schools."

He said the Folsom administration will sponsor segregation bills o[illegible] back the ones which are introduced.

In Lamberth's opinion, the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision admitting Negroes to a private school in Philadelphia can be "circumvented" by the present Alabama placement law.

He said the Folsom administration also would try to make changes in the military department, in the governor's mansion fund, and in the purchasing laws of the state.

In the military department, he said there would be an administration-tacked bill "pertaining to active duty pay." Folsom has been criticized for putting so many people on active duty with the Alabama National Guard.

The governor's mansion fund, Lamberth said, would be put under the capitol services department, under the control of the finance director.

"He (the governor) will have no power over the mansion fund," Lamberth said. "That's the way it should have been all the time."

Lamberth said the Folsom administration will back a competitive bid bill, which would require competitive bidding on all purchases of more than $500. He said Folsom was in favor of putting towns and counties—as well as state agencies—under the competitive bid law.

Including of the towns and counties under the law would not help to get the law passed, Lamberth admitted.

Lamberth said the Folsom administration has a balanced budget ready to submit to the Legislature.

He said he believed that a 7 per cent increase in state revenue this year would cover the demands of all the state agencies. Most of the state agencies asked for more money this year.

"Each department (under the Folsom budget) got just a little bit more than it did in each of the last two fiscal years," he said.

Lamberth said he would introduce a bill this week which would exempt all cattle from ad valorem taxes. Cattle now are considered, under a ruling by the State Supreme Court, to be taxable.

He said he would back the Lackey-Edwards school bill, sponsored by Jefferson Rep. Rufus Lackey and Jess Edwards, which would set up a commission for a long range study of Alabama's schools.

The state senator said he would not favor a proposed board to replace the present highway director, which would take the highway department from under the control of the governor.

"It would strip the governor of his powers," said Lamberth, "and he's already like a glorified justice of the peace."

Lamberth also was against any bill which would change the setup of the state liquor board. He said it might get to a vote of the people, if changes were proposed, and that "we are all scared it might dry the state up."

In the coming session, Lamberth said he expects the legislators to "lie down like lambs and lions together for the first few days," but later he expects "one of the most controversial sessions since 1949."

Lamberth appeared on "Alabama Press Conference" over WABT. He was questioned by Fred Taylor of The Birmingham News; Jack Hankins, Lamar County Democrat, and J. W. Oakley, of Centerville Press. Charlies Davis, of WABT, was moderator.

Folsom Sees Assembly But Skips Race Issue

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7 (AP)—Gov. Folsom welcomed the Alabama Legislature back in session today with a prepared address that omitted any mention of the racial segregation issue.

His message contained no recommendation for legislation to preserve the color barrier in the schools or elsewhere.

Administration leaders had predicted before the 1957 regular session opened that the governor would lend his support to a pro-segregation program aimed at preventing race mixing in schools, on public buses and in recreational facilities.

Folsom has been severely criticized in the past for what opponents called a "soft" attitude toward segregation. He vetoed or refused to sign all but one of the segregation measures previously enacted by the Legislature.

In his message the governor again disavowed any idea of asking for more taxes to finance education. He said the voters have shown they are looking to the cities and counties rather than the state government for additional school revenue.

The chief executive said, however, too many rural schools have been consolidated and that a study should be made "leading to the decentralization of our schools."

Education, particularly in the lower grades, should be returned to the "local level," he added.

Folsom gave his unqualified endorsement to legislation regulating public purchases, county as well as state, and added:

"Any legislator who grabs the microphone and says that he is in favor of a state purchasing bill and not a county purchasing bill is not being honest with himself."

The administration's purchasing policies have been criticized sharply under the present law which allows purchases to be made without competitive bidding. Folsom said he advocates stricter regulation but that the same restrictions should cover county offices "that administer tax funds."

Delousing For '62

IT NOW seems plainer than when we first remarked it some days ago that the business of the Folsom Administration from here on in is to delouse and soothe the state in preparation for a third term campaign in 1962.

One after the other Folsom has abandoned, or promised to abandon, legislation and policies that have set public opinion against him.

The first time Folsom went after office, the scandals of his maladministration continued right up to the end—the climax was the pardon-parole orgy—and he did not commence to regain favor until he had departed the Capitol. This time he evidently has concluded that the time to regain favor is before the end of the term and the way to meet opposition charges is to make the record show that he abated the abuses himself.

Not long ago Folsom himself announced that he would not agitate for reapportionment in this legislature. This is a notable come down since from the start that, with a constitutional convention, has been basic with him.

Sunday Senator Broughton Lamberth, a Folsom floor leader, said that the Folsom Administration would either sponsor its own legislation to preserve school segregation or support that offered by others.

Lamberth further revealed that control over Mansion Fund expenditures would be removed from the governor and that competitive bidding on state purchases over $500 would be required by new laws sponsored by the administration. Likewise the active duty pay for National Guardsmen would be regulated by a law that would remove the suspicion that the call-ups were used to pay off Folsomites.

All of this is sound legislation, but the droll aspect of it is that no new laws are needed by Folsom to achieve these reforms. For example, had Folsom believed in competitive bidding, he could have required it; nothing stood in his way except the need to gorge the faithful. At any time he could have told the adjutant general to eliminate the abuse of the Guard's active duty carnival.

If all of this comes to pass and in another campaign Folsom is confronted with the scandals attaching to these items, he will acknowledge them but point out that he cleaned his own stable before leaving office. This would probably be disarming and effective.

But one wonders why he is exerting himself so systematically to delouse. After all, did he not get elected in one primary by telling Alabama, "Shore I stole—that's the only way you could get it from them fellows down in Montgomery"?

PREDICTIONS — State Sen. Broughton Lamberth, of Alexander City, one of Gov. James E. Folsom's floor leaders in the State Senate, made some predictions yesterday about the coming legislative session.

Segregation Issue Ignored By Governor

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 5-8-57

By BOB INGRAM

In a 75-minute address which had both himself and his audience on the ropes, Gov. James E. Folsom kicked off the 1957 regular session of the Alabama Legislature yesterday with a promise to oppose any new taxes.

Addressing a joint session of the House and Senate the governor read a voluminous 35-page report to the lawmakers and a statewide television audience in which he completely ignored the issue of racial segregation.

Less than 48 hours earlier one of Folsom's key legislative leaders — Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa — had predicted the governor would make a forthright pro-segregation statement in his speech. He did not.

Instead Folsom gave a minutely detailed report on various functions of state government during the past 28 months of his second administration, and announced his support of a variety of bills some of which were introduced into the Legislature later in the day.

TAX STAND FIRM

While evading the race issue, Folsom made it crystal clear as to how he stands on any new taxes.

"I do not recommend any new taxes in my balanced budget," Folsom declared, "and I will oppose any new taxes which are submitted."

The governor even went further. Observing that in all probability monthly payments to the aged needy may have to be cut this fall, Folsom said the only way this slash could be prevented is through "securing additional revenue, of which I will oppose."

As far as educational revenue is concerned, Folsom reiterated his previous declaration that more local effort should be put forward.

"The voters have spoken, in no uncertain terms, during the last two years regarding additional taxes for educational purposes," Folsom declared. "I believe that the general trend, as expressed by their vote, shows that they expect that any further aid for education must and should come from the local level."

P. 2-A

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

In brief, Folsom made the following recommendations to the Legislature:

Advertiser

Judicial — "I recommend a careful study by the judicial committees of both houses to the end that the deficiences of our courts be improved at the discretion of the Legislature."

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Legislature — "I recommend that the Legislature receive an annual salary to be worked out by this body, with the provision that the Legislature meet annually, and for a shorter specified time than is now the case."

Reapportionment — "I sincerely hope that you will come forth with a reapportionment bill that will give all the people a fair share of the vote in the Legislature of this state."

Jury Service — "I think the time has come when women should be given the privilege and right to serve on juries."

Election Laws — "My main recommendation is a change that will make the primary election closer to the general election."

Water Development — "There will be a bill presented to this body providing for a $10 million bond issue to finance the construction of inland docks."

Oil and Gas — Folsom gave his endorsement to a series of bills designed to encourage and facilitate oil development in the state.

Indigent Sick Care — "I would like to ask your serious consideration of a plan to provide some kind of medical care for indigent patients."

Education — "A study should be made, I think, leading to the decentralization of our schools instead of the consolidation of our schools, and turn our schools back to the local level, and thereby maintain good community spirit, because the local community is built around the local schools and churches, just as in our early days."

Prisons — Folsom outlined a series of proposals designed to improve the condition at prisons, particularly in regard to county prisoners being confined in state institutions to work out court cases.

Revenue — "I recommend that either livestock be exempt from the property tax or that timberland be subject to a severance tax. It is not fair for one to be taxed and the other not. Either tax timber or not tax cattle."

Finance — "I am in favor of a purchasing bill for the State of Alabama and I am also in favor of a purchasing bill for all counties."

Small Loan Laws — "I recommend stricter laws regulating small loan companies, especially in regards to excessive interest rates and the abuse of the borrower."

Folsom Lauds Rights Fight

Advertiser P. 1 Wed. 5-22-57

A legislative resolution of praise for Alabama Congressmen in their battle against civil rights legislation received both the Governor's signature and strong support today.

Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. James E. Folsom signed the measure sponsored by Sens. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, and Joe Davis of Lowndes. It warns that the right of jury might be lost in civil rights cases if the program now before Congress is approved.

In a prepared statement after signing the resolution, Folsom said:

"Anything whatsoever at any time, any place, anywhere that takes the right of trial by jury from us is the most dangerous thing that can happen i our government.

"In my somewhat turbulent political career, had the jury trial been denied me, I would have been hung, strung and quartered for my political beliefs and fights, as the people of London were destroyed on the hangman's noose long, long ago."

Folsom didn't explain what trials he referred to.

Legal Battle Develops As Bombing Trial Opens

Fight Hinges On Admission Of Confession

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 5-28-57

By JO ANN FLIRT

A legal battle over the admission of a signed confession developed within an hour after the trial of two white men charged with racial bombings got under way here yesterday and still was raging when court recessed last night.

Most of the testimony hinged on the arrest of Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, who with Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, was indicted last February on charges of bombing Hutchinson Street Baptist Church in the early morning of Jan. 10.

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford questioned five state's witnesses in testimony concerning the bombing and leading up to the confession.

Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said Livingston directed him and Detectives Jack Shows and P. J. Ward to a gravel pit at the extension of Court street and pointed out an unexploded bomb.

Thetford announced he was prepared to offer evidence of Livingston's statement at that time, and the confession made later in the day.

REQUEST GRANTED

It was then that Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter granted the request of defense counsel, headed by John Blue Hill, to go into all the circumstances leading up to the taking of the statement from Livingston in order to determine if the confession is admissible in evidence.

Both state and defense witnesses were called by Hill as he sought to show that the men, and in particular Livingston, had been "coerced, intimidated" and otherwise mistreated by investigating officers.

First of the officers called by Hill was City Det. Jack Shows who was stringently examined by the defense for about an hour concerning the arrest and questioning of Livingston.

LISTS CLAIMS

Hill charged in his cross examination that officers broke at least three city or state laws as he attempted to show that:

(1) Livingston was arrested without a warrant or an explanation of the nature of his charge.

(2) That he never was taken before a magistrate, which Hill claimed, and the prosecution contested, was required in this case.

(3) Livingston was questioned in the Jefferson Davis Hotel in rooms registered under the fictious name of John G. Williams and party, in violation of a city ordinance against false registration.

Both Shows and Detective Ward, who followed him to the stand, said Livingston had not been intimidated nor threatened at any time nor had he been promised aid in securing probation if he signed the confession.

INTEROGATION ROOM

CMAPTAIN Brown said he directed Shows to rent the suite of rooms in a downtown hotel because there was only one small interroation room at headquarters. Both he and Shows denied registering under the fictious name.

Officers Ward and Shows testified Livingston was picked up at his job at a local machinery company at about 2:30 p.m. and taken to a hotel where he was questioned until about 5:30 or 6 p.m. and then taken to City Jail and booked for the night.

According to Shows, Livingston on Jan. 31 made an oral confession of participating in the bombings on Jan. 10. Shows said Livingston called him the morning of Feb. 1 from the jail and directed officers to the gravel pit and the unexploded bomb.

SECOND DAY

Testifying to the "nervous and upset" condition of Livingston when released from the jail the second day were the youth's wife and father.

W. K. Livingston said his son "didn't have a rational mind" and "I wouldn't have believed him if he had said he had done it." The elder Livingston said his son told him seven or eight officers stood over him during the questioning and that he was not allowed food or drink until he signed a confession.

2 GOING ON TRIAL IN BIAS VIOLENCE

Times P. 6A

To Face Court Tomorrow in Dynamiting of Negro Churches in Montgomery

Sun. 5-26-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 25 (AP) — Two young white men face trial Monday in the outbreak of racial violence that followed the end of bus segregation here.

The police have blamed the Ku Klux Klan for at least part of the reign of terror.

Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. are charged with dynamiting two of the four Negro churches before dawn last Jan. 10. Two other Negro churches and the homes of two ministers were also bombed that morning.

A Federal court injunction only twenty days earlier nullified city and state laws that historically had segregated white and Negro passengers on Montgomery buses.

Mr. Britt, 27 years old, faces another indictment for the bombing of a Negro taxicab stand in a second outburst of violence Jan. 27.

The county grand jury that indicted the two defendants also returned more serious charges against two other white men, James D. York, 52, and Henry Alexander, 27.

They will be called to trial June 3 for the dynamiting of a Negro clergyman's home while members of the family were asleep in the dwelling.

Under Alabama law, the bombing of an inhabited residence is punishable by a prison term of ten years or more, or death in the electric chair. No one was injured in the explosion at the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Mr. Britt faces a maximum of ten years' imprisonment on each of three charges. He is accused of bombing Mr. Abernathy's church, the Negro First Baptist; the Hutchinson Baptist Church and the taxicab stand.

Mr. Livingston, 18, also is charged with dynamiting the Hutchison Street Church. The two defendants are expected to demand separate trials and state's attorneys will decide then which of them to call first.

Mr. Britt and Mr. Livingston will be tried under a law that prohibits setting off dynamite "in, under or dangerously near to" an unoccupied public building under a separate statute dealing with the bombing of inhabited dwellings.

Racial feelings that had simmered through a year-long Negro boycott of segregated city buses erupted shortly after the buses were ordered integrated last Dec. 21 under a Federal court decree. The United States Supreme Court had ruled bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

BOMBING TRIAL DEFENDANTS LEAVE COURT
Sonny Kyle Livingston (Left), Raymond Britt

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 5-28-57 P. 1

38a Ala.

Asks U.S. Atty. Gen. To Probe Bombings In B'ham, Bessemer

Birmingham, Ala. - (ANP)- The United States Department of Justice has been urged by a group of organizations in the Birmingham and Bessemer area to "look into conditions of lawlessness" in this county which have resulted in a series of vicious bombings.

The request was contained in a telegram sent to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell May 7 which carried the names of Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president and Rev. H.N. Smith, secretary; the Ala. Christian Movement for Human Rights, Inc.; Rev. J.L. Ware, president, the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference; Rev. E.J. Minnifield, president of the Central Baptist Ministers' Conference; Asbury Howard, president, Bessemer Voters League; Rev. Elias S. Hardge, president, Community Civic and Commerical Association and Mrs. Lucille Ayers, president of the Ensley Voters League.

However, the Birmingham Post-Herald said that Tuesday night, May 7, Mrs. Ayers, a Brighton High School teacher, called that newspaper and said the Ensley Voters' League had not joined the request.

Text of the statement follows:

"Honorable Herbert Brownell, Atty. Gen. U.S., The United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

"Dear Sir:

Past events and present necessities force us to seek the immediate aid of your department in looking into the conditions of lawlessness which exist in the Birmingham-Jefferson County area. Since 1948 there have been an estimated 21 racial unsolved bombings, burnings, and explosive events in this area alone.

"On Dec. 21, 1950 the home of Mrs. Mary Means Monk, a participant in Zoning litigation was bombed.

May 6, 1951 homes at 1100 and 1104 N. Center St. were bombed.

In 1951 Rev. E.B. DeYampert's home was bombed twice in April and August; and another adjacent house was bombed.

In 1955 homes of 2 Negro families were bombed.

We point out that since Dec. 1956, the Bethel B.C., pastored by Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, was bombed, and the parsonage was completely destroyed by a large dynamite charge; the minister and family barely escaped death.

Early this year the Flowers home in Woodlawn was bombed.

In April 1957 2 homes in Fountain Heights were bombed.

On April 28, 1957, the Allen Temple AME church, Bessemer, was bombed.

On April 28, 1957, the home of Mr. Asbury Howard, a labor leader was bombed.

We do not incriminate, or attempt to charge anyone recklessly. Neither have we any intention or reprisals or retaliatory unchristian acts. But conditions are growing worse. There appears to be either inability or unwillingness on the part of the enforcement agencies to cope with the bombings. None is safe-of whatever persuasion-so long as an unprincipled few can harrass and intimidate, and use at random, such highly restrictive explosive materials, such as dynamite. We have already urged strict control of stocks, sales, use of explosives. We know that noe can be safe until all are safe.

Because of the danger, and the likelihood of even further widespread bombings and violence, we urgently plead you order and begin an immediate investigation in this area. We ask this in the name of Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County, and for the sake of America."

Confessed Church Bombers Acquitted

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alleging that the "South has lost its soul," Congressman Adam Clayton Powell called for a boycott by Alabama citizens in the wake of last week's acquittal of two white men who confessed to having bombed Negro churches and homes here in a wave of terror.

• Powell's statements keynoted a rising storm of protest over the verdict of an all-white jury which found Raymond Britt, 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, not guilty, although both men had confessed to committing the crimes.

The jury deliberated a mere one hour and thirty-five minutes before returning its verdict, which was greeted with cheers and applause by a packed courtroom.

• In his statement, Congressman Powell asserted, "The acquittal by jury of the bombers of Houses of God and the residents of men of God must clearly show to civilized Americans that the South has lost its soul and conscience and henceforth is not entitled to any respect.

"Three things have resulted from this: A major victory for communism, especially among the two billion colored people of the earth; the placing of our foreign aid program in jeopardy because billions of dollars cannot counteract legalized bigotry; this will unmistakeably reveal the hypocrisy of any Congressman or Senator who dares now to present and support an amendment to the forthcoming civil rights bill which would institute trial by jury.

• "It is now clearly evident that this move, sponsored mainly by Senator Ervin, is sheer, rank hypocrisy. The Negro people of Alabama should seriously consider some form of passive resistance directed against the jurors, and taking the form maybe of even boycott of any businesses of which they are directly or indirectly connected."

The prosecution had warned that a verdict of acquittal might result in "racial rioting in Montgomery." The defense counsel, John Blue Hill and John Harris had argued that the verdict would "determine our very civilization and our way of life." They had urged that the verdict "go down in history as saying to the Negroes that 'you shall not pass'."

■

VICTIMIZED IN the wave of Montgomery bombings were four churches and the homes of two ministers supporting integration, plus a Negro taxicab stand and an adjoining residence.

• Britt and Livingston were on trial for the bombing of one church. Britt still faces charges of having dynamited another church and the taxicab stand. Two other men are still awaiting trial in the bombing charges.

• William F. Thetford, the chief prosecutor, had told the jurors, "We don't want racial rioting in Montgomery . . . but if one can play the game, both can. If you turn these men loose under the evidence the state has presented, you say to the Ku Klux Klan, 'If you bomb a Negro church or home, it's all right.' Then the next thing you know it will be your church and your house, because it's a sword that cuts both ways."

A confession made by Britt was admitted by Judge Eugene W. Carter during the trial because it was "voluntary." However, Judge Carter refused to admit into evidence a confession by Livingston because the documents contained references to other incidents of violence.

■

AMONG THE witnesses to testify was Rev. Martin Luther King whose home has been hit twice by bombings. Also testifying was Detective T. K. Ward, who obtained Britt's confession. Ward said that Britt took him to a trash pile where Britt pointed out an abandoned cardboard box containing dynamite.

During the testimony, spectators who laughed out loud were chastised by Judge Carter who remarked at one point after an outbreak, "I know who just laughed, and if you do that again you're going to jail."

Jury Hears Bombing Confession

Dynamite Tossing Described

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 5-29-57

BY REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, May 28 —A signed confession from a young white man admitting he bombed a Negro chucrh was read today to a jury trying the defendant on a charge of participating in recent racial violence in Montgomery.

But because of a technicality, a statement bearing the signature of Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. wasn't allowed to go into the court record itself, even though Circuit Judge Eugene Carter had ruled earlier that the state had a right to introduce it.

When state's attorneys offered the confession, defense lawyers, reading it for the first time, won the right to exclude all mention of any violence besides the dynamiting of the one church.

Four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were bombed early Jan. 10, but Livingston and Raymond C. Britt Jr., another defendant, are being tried now only for the bombing of one church, the Hutchinson Street Baptist.

Although Carter refused to let the state put the confessio nitself into the record, he did permit Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford to get parts of it in by questioning a city detective who said he was present when Livingston made the statement.

Thetford asked Detective Jack Shows, 'Did you ask the defendant so-and-so, and did he answer so-and-so?" in that manner the prosecutor was able to read to the jury those portions of the statement pertaining to the Hutchinson Street Church.

By using that device, Thetford brought out from shows that Livingston gave the following account of the bombing in his signed statement:

He and Britt and others met at Britt's house the night of Jan. 9, discussed plans for the bombings and agreed to meet at midnight at a cafe.

At the restaurant, Britt and a city road scraper operator, James D. York, distributed dynamite bombs to those present.

Livingston and Britt drove to the Hutchinson St. Church and Livingston got out of the car, tossed a bomb on the side steps of the church and drove off. Later he returned to the restaurant, picked up his own car and went home.

York is under indictment for another of the racial bombings which followed the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery Dec. 21. He faces trial next week along with Henry Alexander for the dynamiting of the home of a Negro minister, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, on Jan. 10.

In Livingston's statement, he said he had recognized Alexander among those present at the restaurant when the bombs were distributed.

A member of the prosecution staff, Maury Smith, also testified that Livingston admitted the bombings and said in his signed statement that Britt was with him at the time.

Later the state began laying groundwork for an attempt to introduce a signed statement by Britt. As it had yesterday in a struggle over Livingston's confession, the defense demanded the right to interrupt the state's case to call its own witnesses in an effort to show the circumstances that led up to the statement.

Post-Herald

An obviously frightened witness who admitted he had belonged to the Ku Klux Klan told the jury he attended the meeting at Britt's house on Jan. 9 and that later a man he didn't identify threatened to kill him "if I said anything about it."

Wed. 5-29-57

That was the meeting Livingston mentioned in his statement, at which he said arrangements were made for the bombing.

The frightened witness, Walter King, a railroad employe, shook his head several times while trying to answer questions and at one point remarked that "I'm so nervous I don't know."

He said, however, that he heard no mention of bombings at the meeting at Britt's home even though he said he did hear dynamite discussed. King also testified that the attended one Klan meeting when Britt was present.

State's attorneys also sought to link Livingston to the KKK. A state investigator, Jake Kreis, testified that Livingston told him he was going to a Klan meeting after he was released from jail following his arrest for the bombing. Similar testimony came from a city detective.

Britt also faces charges of bombing another church and also of bombing a Negro taxicab stand early Jan. 27.

Thetford said the prosecution has a similar confession from Britt but the state hasn't tried to introduce it thus far.

Carter's decision to allow Livingston's signed statement to be read to the jury climaxed a bitter struggle by defense attorneys to keep it out. They sought to show that the confession was taken by coercion, intimidation and even "brutality."

The judge threw out the defense objections primarily because the state had produced evidence that before signing the statement, the young defendant had voluntarily guided officers to an abandoned gravel pit where he had tossed another unexploded bomb "to get rid of it."

Carter said that episode convinced him that Livingston wasn't acting under pressure.

Defense Attys. John Blue Hill and John Harris called the court's attention to several previous decisions which they said made the confession inadmissable.

RACIAL BOMBING TRIAL LAUNCHED

New Orleans, La.

Defense Seeks to Throw Out Confession

Times-Picayune 5-28-57

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 27 (AP)—The state blamed the Ku Klux Klan and defense attorneys waved the banner of segregation ntoday at the outset of the trial of two white men charged with bombing a Negro church.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 18, went on trial together accusde of participating in a reign of racial terrorism following the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery.

Four Negro churches, three homes and a Negro taxicab stand were bombed last January aftre racial barriers on the buses were set aside by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Britt and Lipingston are being tried for the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church Jan. 10. The older defendannt also is charged with dynnamiting the Negro First Baptist Church Jan. 10 and the taxicab stand 17 days later. He faces trial separately onn the other charges.

As the trial began, Circuit Solicitor (prosecutor) William F. Thetford set the stage for the attempted introductionn of a signed confession and defense attorneys attempted to block it.

John Blue Hill, chief of the defense staff, accused city police, in his opening remarks to the jury, of using "coercion, intimidation and brutality . . ." He said he would prove that neither of the defendants made any statemennts voluntarily.

As the state put one police officer after another on the stand, the defense tried to show that Britt annd Livingston were held in custody for several days and that no one was permitted to see them.

Hill brought out that detectives rented three hotel rooms for questioning and accused them of violating a city ordinance by registering for the rooms under fictitious names. n

Thetford produced testimony from each offiecr that no threats or promises of reward were made to the defendants as an inducement to sign a confession.

Detective Capt. E. P. Brown told the jury he ordered the hotel rooms rented for questioning because "we don't have sufficient room at police headquarters."

Before that line of questioning began, the prosecutor put into evidence a statement from State Toxicologist Vannn V. Pruitt Jr., idenifying dynamite as the explosive used at the Hutchinson Street Church.

That was necessary to the state's case because the defendants were indicted under a state law which makes it unlawful to bomb a public building only if dynnamite is used.

STATE RESTS MONTGOMERY CASE

Constitution P. 16

Alabaman Says Negroes Bombed Own Churches

Atlanta, Ga. Times 5-30-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29 (AP)—A white attorney charged in court today that Montgomery Negro leaders, rather than white men, were responsible for the bombing of their churches.

The accusation was made by the chief defense attorney for two young white men who are on trial charged with the bombing of one of four Negro churches here last Jan. 10.

Meanwhile, a second confession telling of plans for a reign of racial terror went into the record in the third day of the trial.

State's attorneys rested their case shortly after, and chief defense Atty. John Blue Hill began presenting his testimony.

The defendants are Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19.

Hill made the charge that Negro leaders had their own churches bombed when presiding Judge Eugene W. Carter refused to allow the defense to question the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. about Negroes' plans for challenging segregation laws.

"Our contention," Hill shouted, "is that when the bus boycott ended they (the Negro leaders) organized goon squads and carried out these bombings."

He said he wanted to show that contributions which came from Negroes elsewhere in the United States during the year-long boycott of segregated city busses ended abruptly when the boycott stopped last December.

The Negroes became "frantic," the defense attorney continued, "and decided they had to do something to create sympathy and get more money."

The churches and the homes of two prointegration ministers were bombed shortly after bus segregation ended in Montgomery under a federal court order. The bus boycott ended when the federal integration order went into effect last Dec. 21.

Earlier, city detective T. J. Ward testified that Britt gave a detailed written statement admitting the dynamiting of one church and implicating others in other bombings the same day.

ON TRIAL AT MONTGOMERY—State's attorneys are trying to prove that Sonny Kyle Livingston, left) and Raymond C. Britt, participated in the bombing of two Negro churches at Montgomery. They are on trial in Montgomery. (United Press Telephoto).

2 IN MONTGOMERY FREED IN BOMBING

Times 1:32-M

Fri. 6-31-57

Acquitted by White Jury of Attack on Negro Church—Spectators Cheer Verdict

New York

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 30 (AP)—Two young white men were acquitted late today of the bombing of a Negro church.

The verdict by the twelve white jurors came after 1 hour and 35 minutes of deliberation and brought an outburst of applause from the packed courtroom after court had been adjourned.

The verdict cleared Raymond C. Britt r., 27 years old, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, of the charge of bombing the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church early on the morning of Jan. 10 during an outbreak of violence that folowed the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery.

As the jury returned to the courtroom, Judge Eugene W. Carter of Circuit Court, warned the crowd against any demonstration. But the moment court was adjourned, the spectators burst into loud applause and cheering.

Fears 'Racial Rioting'

The verdict came after the prosecution had warned that acquittal might bring on "racial rioting" in Montgomery.

Four churches, the homes of two ministers supporting integration and a Negro taxicab stand and adjoining residence were bombed in two outbreaks of terrorism following the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Mr. Britt and Mr. Livingston were put on trial this week only for the dynamiting of one church. Mr. Britt also faces charges of dynamiting another church and the taxicab stand. Two other men are awaiting trial on other bombing charges.

State and defense attorneys alike waved the banner of segregation in their closing arguments. The defense appealed for a verdict that would give encouragement to "every white man, every white woman and every white child in the South who is looking to you to preserve our sacred traditions."

William F. Thetford, chief prosecutor, told the jury "we were on the very edge of racial rioting" before the two defendants and two other white men were arrested and indicted for the bombings last January.

Warns of the Klan

"We don't want racial rioting in Montgomery," he said. "But if one can play the game, both can. If you turn these men loose under the evidence the state has presented, you say to the Ku Klux Klan 'if you bomb a Negro church or home, it's all right.'

"Then," he continued, "the next thing you know it will be your church and your house, because it's a sword that cuts both ways."

John Blue Hill and John Harris, defense attorneys, argued that the verdict would "determine our very civilization and our way of life" in the South and that it must "go down in history as saying to the Negroes that 'you shall not pass'."

Comment On The Bombing Trial

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Upholding 'Our Way Of Life'

EDITOR VIRGINIUS DABNEY IN THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

Tues. 6-4-57

ACQUITTAL by an all-white Montgomery jury of two white men charged with dynamiting a Negro church is already being hailed in the North as proof that Congress must pass the pending federal "civil rights" bill eliminating jury trials in certain types of cases.

No evidence was presented that either defendant was mistreated by the police at the time the confessions were signed, and the Montgomery authorities seem to have made an earnest effort to get convictions.

P.7-A

Chief Defense Attorney J. B. Hill rang the changes on such arguments as "a not guilty verdict will sound a clarion call that you Negroes shall not pass," and the verdict "will determine our very civilization and way of life."

It was even charged by defense attorneys that the Negroes bombed their own churches, to create sympathy in the North.

On the other hand, Solicitor Thetford said in his argument for the prosecution that acquittal would play directly into the hands of the advocates of "civil rights" bills, and added:

"Let's lay it on the line, gentlemen. The question is not whether these men are guilty or innocent, but the question is whether this jury will convict."

The jury refused to do so. If the men were guilty, their acquittal is highly regrettable. Yet it would not be the first time that there has been a miscarriage of justice in the courts of this country.

J. Russell Wiggins says in his recent book, *Freedom Or Secrecy*, that there were 700 gang murders in Chicago over a 25-year period, and not more than 10 convictions of the perpetrators in the Chicago courts.

Two wrongs never make a right, of course. If white police, white jurors and white judges fail to accord equal and exact justice to Negro defendants in the courts of the South, we may be sure that the likelihood of a "civil rights" law, eliminating jury trials, will be vastly increased.

If the two men tried in Montgomery were guilty, the jurors would have done far more to uphold our "way of life" by convicting them than by setting them free. Let's be sure to remember this in Virginia, if and when similar issues arise.

The Bombing of Churches Is Not a 'Way of Life'

(Nashville Tennesseean)

Daily Worker Atlanta Ga.

With the acquittal of two white men charged with bombing a Negro church in Montgomery, a sickening spectacle has unfolded.

The question of whether justice was done the Alabama court is one thing.

Tues. 6-4-57

On that question, however, it is difficult to accept the story of the story of the two men that the confessions they had signed earlier were obtained through coersion, intimidation and police brutality. The thought that a white police force in an Alabama city would use such methods to wring a trumped-up confession from two innocent white men charged with an offense against a Nego church is simply too implausible to be easily believed.

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And it is equally difficult to understand why the same alibis produced by the pair were never even mentioned until they got into the courtroom.

But regardless of the guilt or innocence of the two, the bigger—and more disturbing—thing is the spectablce presented by their defense attorneys.

For these lawyers conducted their case as if the question of whether their clients were guilty or innocent did not matter much. And apparently the jury and the crowd which greeted its verdict with wild applause and cheers ("We've got to protect our rights", felt the same way.

38a Ala

Instead of basing their case on an attempt to establish the innocence of their clients, Defense Attorneys John Blue Hill and John Harris seemed to argue instead that even if they did bomb the church they should not be punished under the law.

The South, the defense told the jury, "is looking to you to preserve our way of life." And the verdict, it was added, "would determine our way of life . . . the lives of our children and our children's children."

Bombing

As if the implications of such statements were not plain enough. Mr. Hill spelled out his meaning when he went on to say:

o—o—o—o

"We must show the Negro race that the whites will not give one inch more in its fight to prevent the downfall of our traditions."

What he was asking the jury to show, in other words, was that white men have the right to bomb Negro churches or resort to other violence without being held accountable.

No argument more alien to decency and justice could be imagined. And the defense attorneys profaned and prostituted the name of the South when they linked the bombing of churches with "a way of life" and "sacred traditions."

It was, as it turned out, an effective defense. But far from being anything to cheer and applaud, it was an open invitation to more violence—which certainly is not a sacred tradition and which is a way of life that the South can travel only at its own peril.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-25-57

Greetings!—Hulan Jack, president of Manhattan Borough in New York City, extends a cordial welcome to the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson (left) just before Dr. Jackson addressed an overflow audience at the Metropolitan Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson is president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

Aid for Alabama Hate Victims

Bombed Churches Get Cash From Baptists

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-25-57

P 12 38a

NEW YORK—Over $5,000 has been raised for the benefit of the bomb-damaged churches of Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.

The donations were revealed during a special session of the National Bombed Churches Committee, which was held here under the chairmanship of Rev. Paul A. Fullilove of Springfield, Mass.

The group voted to send an additional $4,500 to the victimized churches as the latest move in the financial campaign which began on March 24.

THE FOLLOWING allocations of money was as follows:

Bethel Baptist Church, Rev. F. D. Shuttleworth, $500.

Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Rev. E. D. Bell, $1,000.

Bell Street Baptist Church, Rev. U. J. Fields, $2,000.

First Baptist Church, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, $200.

Trinity Lutheran Church, Rev. Robert Graetz, $800.

The committee also announced that the American Baptist Convention Home Mission Society had given $1,000. In addition, oth- gifts are still pouring in.

Present at the meeting were Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention; Dr. L. G. Carr, NBC treasurer; Dr. C. M. Smith, pastor of Wayland Temple Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and Rev. Paul A. Fullilove, chairman.

Gifts may be sent to Bombed Churches, Box 1317, Springfield, Mass.

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 5-30-57

Hutchinson St. Baptist Church

Hutchinson St. Chapel 851 E. Grove Lutheran B & W 5 & V Bly

Atlanta Ga.

38a ala

NOTES REFERRING TO BOMBED CHURCH FOUND IN BRITT'S HOME

Two Notes Introduced As Evidence In Britt-Livingston Bombing Trial

Police Admit Illegal Search In Alabama Church Bombing

Post + Times Herald Thurs. 5-30-57 Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29 (AP) — Defense attorneys brought an admission from a city detective today that officers violated the law in searching the home of a white man on trial for the bombing of a Negro church.

The testimony came as part of ta defense attempt to block introduction of, what the state says is a signed confession from Raymond C. Britt Jr. admitting he took part in the dynamiting of the church Jan. 10.

Britt and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. are on trial for the bombing, one of several dynamitings that followed the end of racial segregation on Montgomery city buses.

Chief defense attorney John Blue Hill brought an admission from Detective R. C. Houlton that officers failed to comply with city and state laws in searching Britt's home a few hours before he was arrested on Jan. 28.

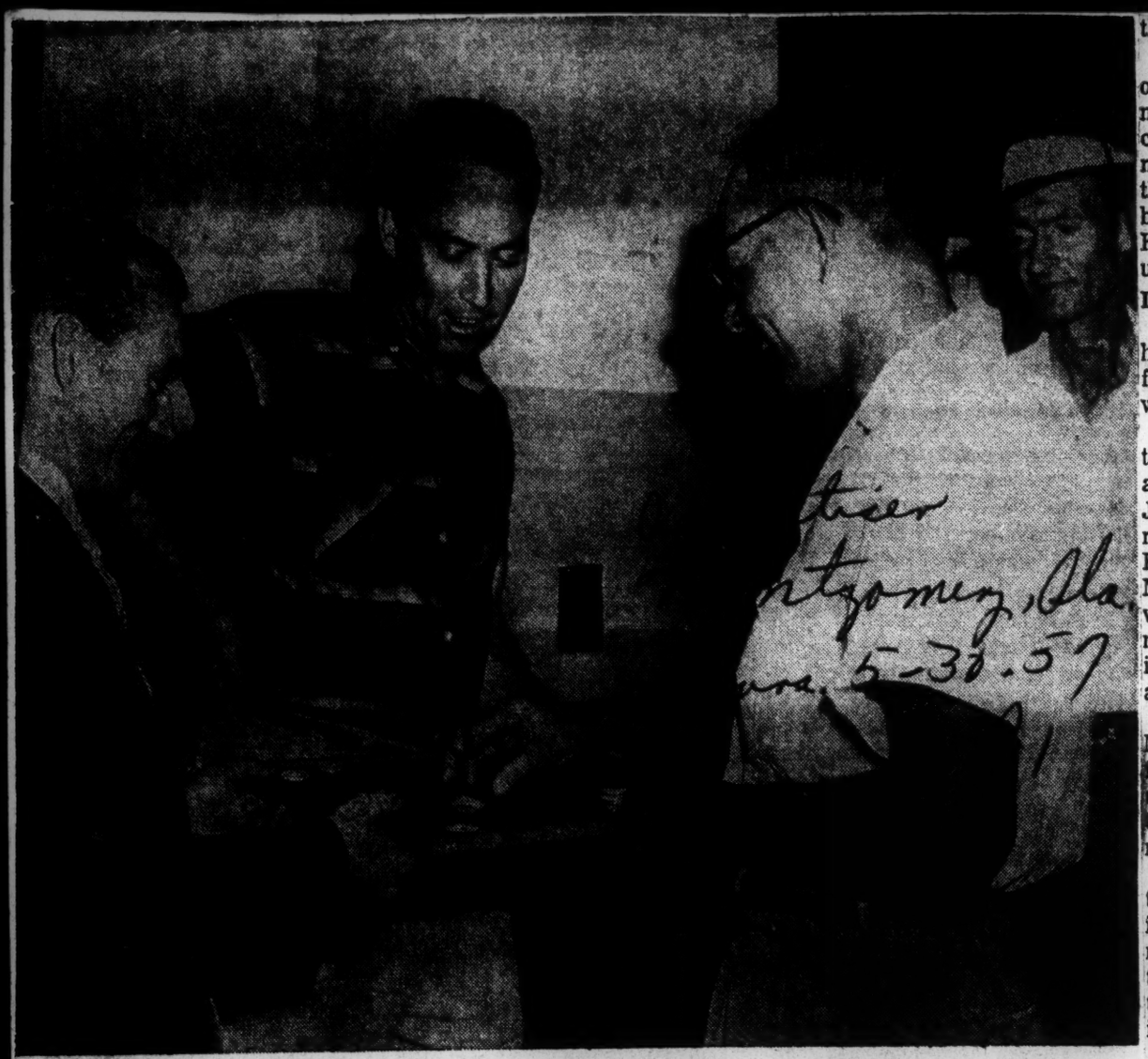
Under questioning, the detective said neither he nor other officers made a return on the search warrant listing property taken from Britt's home. He answered "Yes" when Hill aswed him if that violated the law.

The defense attorney also produced testimony that officers took "personal, private papers" from the defendant's home although the search warrant authorized them only to seize "firearms or explosives."

Houlton said they also took a rifle and some shells.

Britt and Livingston are charged with dynamiting the Hutchinson St. Baptist Church.

State's attorneys got into the record yesterday a confession from Livingston admitting that he tossed a bomb at the church on the day that four churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were dynamited.



DEFENSE WITNESSES PLAY CHECKERS WHILE WAITING TO TESTIFY
Walter Mullen, Ronald Swanner, Grider Sharpe, Unidentified Man

Bomb Jury Hears Data From Britt Confession

Notes Placed Into Record; State Rests

By JO ANN FLIRT

The state yesterday afternoon rested its case against two white men on trial for the bombing of a Negro church after winning for the second time the right to present testimony of a signed confession to jurors.

Judge Eugene W. Carter ruled a confession by Raymond C. Britt Jr. was voluntary and allowed Solicitor William F. Theftord to bring out facts contained in the confession by directing questions to the police officer who obtained it.

A similar confession by Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. was admitted in evidence Tuesday. Judge Carter has refused to allow the documents to go to the jury as exhibits because they contain references to other incidents of violence.

The two men are on trial for the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church early on the morning of Jan. 10.

Defense Attorney John Blue Hill and assistants immediately launched into their defense with efforts to impeach the testimony of a railroad switchman who had told jurors he was threatened after he refused to particpate in the Jan. 10 bombings.

Charles Smitherman, 71-year-old retired railroad worker and now an elevator operator at the courthouse building on Dexter avenue, and L. C. Childre, a clerk for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, both testified they knew Walter L. King and would not believe him under oath.

LIFE THREATENED

King testified Tuesday his life had been threatened by the defendant Britt and another man whom he did not identify.

High light of the defense tactics, spectator-wise, was the mid-afternoon performance of Attorney John Harris as he harassed and needled the Rev. Martin Luther King in an attempt to show the Montgomery Improvement Assn. which King heads, had a financial motive for committing the bombings for which Britt and Livingston are on trial.

Appearance of King and other Negro leaders of the MIA was followed by a parade of 43 character witnesses who testified to the good reputation of the two men.

The state climaxed its case with testimony of Britt's confession and introduction into evidence of two notes found in Britt's home on the day of his arrest which contained written references to Hutchinson Street Baptist Church.

Defense attorneys earlier presented a copy of the search warrant which according to testimony, only authorized a search for firearms and explosives.

Officers testified they also took a rifle, cartridges and shotgun shells from the Britt home. The search, they said, was made about 2:30 on the afternoon of Jan. 28. Britt was arrested about 8 o'clock that night, testimony showed.

According to additional testimony, he was held in the city jail until about noon on Jan. 30 when he was taken to a downtown hotel for questioning.

According to Detective T. J. Ward who obtained the confession, Britt orally admitted participation in the bombings after about two hours of questioning. Ward said a full statement later and decided to throw away the box while they were out there.

Defense attorneys argued the holding of Britt from about 8 p.m. on a Monday to the following Wednesday noon when questioning was begun invalidated the confession. They presented testimony by Mrs. Britt and Britt's sister that when he arrived home about 1:30 a.m. on the Friday following his arrest he was "filthy dirty," and in a nervous condition.

They also claimed the defendant had not eaten nor slept. State witnesses testified food had been furnished to him at the jail and during the several hours when he was questioned.

Judge Carter stopped proceedings several times yesterday to warn spectators in the packed courtroom who laughed aloud during testimony. At one point he remarked "I know who just laughed and if you do that again you're going to jail."

LASTED NEARLY HOUR

Immediately following testimony designed to impeach the railroad switchman's statements of threats, defense attorneys called the Rev. King to the stand for a series of questions which lasted for nearly an hour.

Judge Carter sustained the state's objections to the questions on the organization of the MIA, its relationship, if any, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, financing of both the organizations, and statements allegedly made by the Negro leader concerning integration efforts in the Souh.

The only answers allowed by Judge Carter was an acknowledgement by the Rev. King that the MIA had spent $225,000 through last December. Several times he instructed the jury to disregard questions by Defense Attorney Harris and twice reminded the needling attorneys that the Negro leaders had been summoned by them.

After an hour of questioning of King and preliminary questions directed toward Negro attorney Fred Gray, the state was upheld asking the same questions after they had been ruled out by the judge.

GRAY DRAFT STATUS

Gray, before the questioning stopped, was queried about the controversy over his draft status, association with the NAACP and other areas which Judge Carter was taken by a police stenographer and signed by Britt.

About 8:30 the same night, according to Ward, Britt directed him to a trash pile near Dannelly Field where he pointed out an abandoned cardboard box which had contained dynamite. Photographs of the box, taken by toxicologist Vann Pruitt, were introduced by the state.

FOLLOWING KING

Ward said Britt told him he was accompanied on the trip when the box was discarded by Henry Alexander, J. D. York, and Kyle Livingston. Ward testified Britt said they had been following the Rev. Martin Luther King ruled were irrevelant in the case.

Questioning of the Negro leaders was stopped by Judge Carter at the insistence of Deputy Solicitor Robert Stewart who charged the defense was asking the questions "solely to influence the jury" and that they knew they were not relevant.

Other Negro leaders subpoenaed by the defense included the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, an MIA official, and E. D. Nixon, a former NAACP leader here.

The brief questioning of character witnesses was made by Joseph Pilcher as 43 witnesses were paraded on and off the stand in 50 minutes.

At one point the witnesses lined up at the back of the courtroom, marched forward one at a time, and after giving their names to the bailiff, were questioned. Each testified that he knew either Britt or Livingston and that they had a good reputation. There was practically no cross examination by the state.

Jim-Crow Waiting Room Big Issue

Birmingham Cops Ignore Supreme Court; Arrest Couple in Railroad Station

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-5-57

(Special to The Courier)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Defiance against the United States Supreme Court will be put to a test on Jan. 16 in Birmingham's Recorder's Court over the maintenance of segregated waiting rooms in the local railroad Terminal Station.

The case in question arose when Birmingham police arrested 36-year-old Carl Lambert Baldwin and his school-teacher wife, Mrs. Alexinia Young Baldwin, 31, who had ignored jim-crow signs and used the general waiting room in the station.

The couple had purchased tickets and made reservations on the crack train, "The City of Miami," for Milwaukee on Saturday, Dec. 23. When the train was late on arriving, the Baldwins used the nearest waiting room only to be "apprehended" by a five-man detail of city police who gave them 20 seconds to "get in the colored waiting room."

When the Baldwins refused, they were arrested, charged with "disorderly conduct," carried to the city jail, and then released on $100 bond each.

According to Birmingham police records, the arrest occurred at 6:28 A. M., Dec. 22, and was carried out by officers, Lieut. J. R. Davis, Sgt. J. E. Wilson, and Patrolmen A. E. Curry and E. E. Heat.

■

AT THE subsequent hearing into the case Atty. Demetrius C. Newton, the Baldwins' counsel, asked for a delay and Judge Ralph E. Parker granted the request setting Jan. 16 as the new hearing date.

Attorney Newton further asked the court for an arrest warrant. It was presumed that the Baldwins' lawyer is seeking to nail down the specified charges against his clients as they had been originally accused of "disorderly conduct."

The case had the following implications:

1. Several months ago the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission handed down a ruling which ordered railroad stations and bus terminals to remove their jim-crow signs to end all forms of racial segregation.

2. After railroads complied with the ICC order, Alabama Public Service Commission Chairman C. C. (Jack) Owens ordered the jim-crow signs put back and the segregated waiting rooms re-opened.

3. Later, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that Alabama's state segregation laws and Montgomery's bus jim-crow city ordinances were unconstitutional.

4. The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Dec. 20, addressed a letter to the three-man City Commission of Birmingham suggesting that the city's statute on segregated buses and street cars "is invalid, and should be immediately repealed at your next commission meeting."

The ACMHR letter was signed by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president, and secretary N. H. Smith. No member of the City Commission has offered any comment on the missive.

■

AS A follow-up to this event, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said that if the commission chooses to ignore the ACMHR request, silence would be the signal for bus riders to seat themselves in accordance with the non-segregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

This Birmingham Negroes have done and similar action has taken place in Tallahassee, Fla.

However, the significance of the Baldwins' case lies in the fact that Birmingham's police, who have a long, blood-stained record of shooting down defenseless Negro prisoners over past years, have decided to ignore the Supreme Court of the United States of America by enforcing jim-crow law.

It will be up to the Birmingham Recorder's Court to decide if the city police are right or wrong. In the event the court supports the city police in handing down its verdict, the Baldwins' case will undoubtedly face higher adjudication.

Birmingham Pastor Tells Of Incident

Daily Worker Thurs. 3-7-57 Atlanta, Ga.

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said in Atlanta late Wednesday night that the Birmingham police did not try to molest him or his wife, Ruby, as they sat in a train station with intra-state tickets. He said they later changed their minds and purchased inter-state tickets to come to Atlanta. He first purchased a ticket for Autalla, Ala.

The minister who is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which has been spearheading moves for racial desegregation said it is apparant that segregation in public transportation in Alabama is dead, because a policeman came into the waiting room of the train station, inspected our tickets, but did not comment." They didn't arrest us."

"However, there were a group of men, milling around in the station who were identified to us as members of the White Citizens Council and the Ku Klux Klan. As we were entering one unidentified white man blocked the entrance and said we don't want you in here." said Rev. Shuttlesworth. "We didn't reply," continued the minister.

He praised the citys police commissioner, Robert Lindburg, as being a "man of high morals." He said the police protected them while they sat in the station.

"Since they didn't arrest us for traveling unsegregated, it would look bad if they would arrest anybody in the future They should take the "segregated signs' down," said the young minister.

Praising many white citizens of Birmingham, the minister said that the cowardly mob action of the true people of the town. "Most white people are lawful. Because this is a nation of law, not mob violence, he explained.

Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist church in Birmingham, said "the southern white man is missing a glorious opportunity to show the world that he can meet and master any situation. They would attempt to solve the racial problem by amending some of the segregation laws. If officials would take a stand, that would stop the violence of the Klansman and White Citizens Council, which they claim are safe-guards of segregated laws." Thurs. 3-7-57

"The white people of the south should know by now that there is no inclination on the part of Negroes to back down now. However, we are not angry with anybody, but we will continue to press until we have won our civil rights.

But Rev. Shuttlesworth and his wife, who was accompanying him, said they don't plan to remain in Atlanta no longer than Thursday. He said he came over to converse with Rev. William Holmes Borders on business matters.

IT CAN HAPPEN—For several days early this week citizens of all races rode the city buses in Birmingham, Ala., on a "first come first serve" seat basis. Police charged this violated the city segregation laws and arrested 21 colored riders. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the bus protest, is in the second seat next to the window. His home was bombed Christmas morning.

Negroes petition U. S. Court—

Race suit names Ternimal Station

A complaint filed in U. S. District Court today asked for an order ending racial segregation in waiting rooms at the Birmnigham Terminal Station.

The petition was filed by Carl L. Baldwin and Alexinia Baldwin, Negroes, who were arrested in the white waiting room of the Termnial Station Dec. 22.

THEY WERE CHARGED with disorderly conduct but have not been tried. The case was passed until Feb. 25 when the couple demanded that a warrant be served upon them.

Named as defendants were members of the Birmingham City Commission, Alabama Public Service Commission, and the Birmingham Terminal Company.

The petition asked a quick hearing by a three-judge court. The court was asked to enjoin the city and state officials from enforcing the segregation statute pending a final determination in the case.

THE NEGRO PLAINTIFFS alleged that they and otherse similarly situated are "denied and deprived of their rights secured by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and equal protection of the laws and the rights and privileges secured to them."

They charged that the segregation statute is unconstitutional.

Birmingham Negroes Ask Federal Aid

Seek Injunction For Integration On City's Buses

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 14 (AP)—Negroes sought to by-pass the city courts today by asking U.S. District Court to order an immediate end to bus segregation in Birmingram.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores filed the petition on behalf of 21 Negroes arrested Dec. 26 after deliberately violating Birmingham's rigid racial segregation laws. Their trials on charges of violating the bus segregation ordinance are set in Recorder's Court Feb. 11.

Autherine Lucy Foster, the only Negro admitted, was driven from the campus by mob action last Feb. 6. She later was expelled for her unproved charges that University authorities conspired in rioting against her.

Shores is representing Mrs. Foster in her efforts for readmission. Grooms has set a hearing Friday on a petition of Mrs. Foster asking Grooms to declare University officials in contempt of court.

The bus segregation complaint names as defendants the three members of the city commission and the Birmingham Transit Co., which operates bus service in this industrial city of 600,000.

About 200,000 Birmingham metropolitan area residents are Negroes, and the petition asserts it was brought on behalf of all of them.

LED BUS RIDERS

The mass violation of Birmingham's bus segregation laws was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a few hours after his home was wrecked by a heavy dynamite blast. Three Negroes, including two children suffered slight injuries in the explosion.

Shuttlesworth himself was not arrested in the bus case.

The Recorder's Court defendants face maximum sentences of 180 days in jail and $100 fine if convicted there.

Montgomery Negroes won a U.S. Supreme Court order ending bus segregation in Alabama's capital less than a month ago. Bus service has been halted there indefinitely due to violence that followed.

Birmingham Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh said the new legal move will be contested. No date for the hearing has been set.

Shores asked a temporary injunction barring enforcement of Birmingham's bus segregation ordinances, and a final judgment declaring such laws unconstitutional. He asked a "speedy hearing."

The petition will be heard either by Judge H. Hobart Grooms or by Judge Seybourn H. Lynne.

Lynne was the dissenting judge of a three-judge federal court panel which first declared Montgomery's bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

GROOMS OPENED DOORS

Grooms in 1955 opened the doors of the University of Alabama to Negroes by enjoining the school from barring applicants for admission because of their race.

Bomb Rocks Negro Church In Bessemer

Advertiser P.1 Mon. 4-29-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BESSEMER, Ala., April 28 (AP)—A bomb exploded at a Negro church, a bomb was seen lying in a street and a report of an explosion was being investigated in Bessemer tonight, police headquarters reported.

Bessemer is an industrial suburb of Birmingham.

Police said that one report was that four white men in a car were seen near the northside Negro church about the time of the explosion there.

Officers had been sent to the location where a bomb was reported lying in the street. The nature of the other reported explosion, on Bessemer's southside, had not been determined.

The type of bomb exploded at the Negro church was not known immediately, but sticks of dynamite tied together have been exploded at Negro homes and churches in this area in the past.

First meager reports did not mention any injuries.

Terror Pattern Strikes Bessemer

World Wed. 5-1-57 P.1 B'ham, Ala.

BESSEMER, Ala. — Terror intimidation of the church and Negro leadership which has brought repeated dynamite blasts in Alabama flared anew Sunday as explosions ripped the Bessemer home of a labor leader and the Allen Temple AME Church.

The blasts followed a pattern that has been evident in Montgomery and Birmingham during tests of segregation laws by church leaders. The bombings followed almost to the letter explosion leveled at the home and church of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery and against the residence of Rev. J. M. Shuttleworth, the Birmingham segregation fighter.

It was the first outbreak of violence in this smal industrial suburb of Birmingham and the resulting damage, according to police reports, was small.

DYNAMITE BLASTS

Bessemer Police Lt. C. T. Mullen indicated that the explosions "apparently dynamite," occurred at the residence of Ashbury Howard International Vice-President of the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Allen Temple AME Church.

Damage to both facilities was small but speculations indicated that a wave of attacks on Negro properties might follow. This view persisted in wake of Howard's militancy in behalf of Negro voting rights. Howard is president of the Bessemer Negro Voters League.

Hours after the bombing a third report gained circulation that a "bomb" was seen in the street near Howard's home. This proved to be a false alarm, according to police.

The bomb at the church was thrown on an annex at the rear and rolled off on the ground. Windows were blasted out of a house behind the church.

The bomb at the Howard home didn't strike the house but blew a hole about six to eight inches deep and 18 inches wide.

Mr. Howard was unavailable for comment regarding the bombing. He was in Denver, Colo., at the time of the explosion.

Negro Home, Church Hit By Bombings

Post + Times Herald P.6-B Tues, 4-30-57 Wash, D.C.

BESSEMER, Ala., April 29 (INS)—Bessemer police were searching today for four white men who, reports indicated, had bombed a Negro church and a Negro labor leader's home last night.

There were no injuries in either blast, although 200 people were in the midst of church services and the labor leader's son was shaken. The two explosions occurred within 10 minutes of one another.

Georgia May Steel, a witness at the bombing of the home of Asbury Howard, vice president of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, said she saw a green automobile with three white men ride by just before the explosion.

Howard, also president of Bessemer's Voter's League, a Negro organization, was not home when the explosion blew a hole in the door and one in the ground.

The first bomb was thrown towards the church, but rolled to an alley. It blasted windows out of the building and a home behind it.

Police said they had information indicating that four white men had thrown the bombs.

Bomb Alabama's Allen Temple

Defender P.3 Chicago, Ill.

BESSEMER, Ala. — (ANP) — Racial violence flared and tension rose anew last week here as a dynamite explosion ripped another Negro house of worship causing undetermined damages. No injuries have been reported.

Post, 5-11-57

The blast tore into the Allen Temple AME church and the home of Asbury Howard, international vice president of the Independent United Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers.

Howard is also president of the Bessemer voters league, a Negro organization.

TOTAL SEGREGATION

Advertiser P.1

City Commission Bans Inter-Racial Athletics

Wed. 3-20-57

Montgomery, Ala.

Local segregation laws were beefed up yesterday by the City Commission with an ordinance calling for total segregation in athletics and other recreational pastimes here.

The statute, passed unanimously at the regular commission meeting, prohibits any athletic contest where Negroes are participating players.

One official said the immediate effect of the new law is the banning of a Kansas City Athletics-Birmingham Barons baseball exhibition here April 9-10 at Paterson Field "unless other arrangements are made."

Several Negroes are members of the Kansas City club. The games were initially moved here from Birmingham where a similar sports-segregation ordinance is already in effect.

Montgomery Rebels President Ernest O'Conner, who had arranged for the games, could not be reached for comment.

Yesterday's ordinance said "it shall be unlawful for white and colored persons to play together . . . in any game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool, billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, football, golf, track, and at swimming pools, beaches, lakes or ponds . . . and at games, or athletic contests either indoors or outdoors."

The ordinance also provides a "cover all" clause stating that if any section of the ordinance is declared unconstitutional, the action of the court will not affect other provisions of the ordinance.

In order that the law will become "immediately effective," the commission voted to suspend the rule requiring that a bill be read publicly at least one week before its final adoption.

City Of Montgomery

AN ORDINANCE

BE IT ordained by the commissioners of the City of Montgomery as follows:

¶ It shall be unlawful for white and colored persons to play together or, in company with each other, in the City of Montgomery and within its police jurisdiction, in any game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool, billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, golf, track, and at swimming pools, beaches, lakes, or ponds or any other game or games or athletic contest or contests, either indoors or outdoors.

¶ Any person, who, being the owner, proprietor, or keeper or superintendent of any tavern, inn, restaurant, park or other public house or public place, or the clerk, servant or employe of such owner, proprietor, or keeper or superintendent, knowingly permits white persons and colored persons to play together or in company with each other in the city of Montgomery and within its police jurisdiction any game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool, billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, football, golf, track, and at swimming pools, beaches, lakes or ponds, or any other game or games or athletic contest or contests, in his house, or on his premises, or in a house or on premises under his charge, supervision or control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor against the City of Montgomery.

¶ The words "colored person," as used herein, shall have the same meaning as "person of color" as defined in Section 2 of Ttitle 1 of the 1940 Code of Alabama.

¶ Any person, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor against the City of Montgomery.

¶ The provisions of this ordinance are severable and should any sentence, paragraph, section, or clause of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then such action by said court shall not affect the other provisions of this ordinance which are otherwise constitutional.

¶ This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law after passage, approval and publication.

Montgomery Bans Racial Mixing In Sports Events

Courier-Journal Wed. 3-20-57

Louisville, Ky.

Montgomery, Ala., March 19 (UP)—The City of Montgomery today banned any kind of mixed recreation, from billiards to baseball, in the Alabama capital.

The City Commission took the action in the face of a United States Supreme Court ruling establishing the precedent that segregation at public playgrounds is illegal. P.13

The new Montgomery ordinance states, "It shall be unlawful for white and colored persons to play together . . . in any game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool, billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, football, golf, track, and at swimming pools . . . or in any athletic contest or contests."

No Mixed Athletics, Montgomery Orders

Post-Herald Wed. 3-20-57

B'ham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, March 19 (AP)—An ordinance banning racial integration in athletic events and at swimming pools was adopted by the Montgomery City Commission today without debate or advance notice.

It prohibits race mixing at baseball, basketball, softball or football games and all other athletic contests in the police jurisdiction of the city, as well as swimming pools, beaches, lakes or ponds.

Violation of the ordinance constitutes a misdemeanor and the owner or proprietor of any place where integrated sports activities are "knowingly" permitted could be prosecuted under the law.

One immediate effect of the ordinance is to prohibit race mixing on the baseball field in the coming season, although President Ernest O'Connor of the Montgomery Rebels said there are no Negroes in the Class D Alabama-Florida League of which Montgomery is a member.

No major league exhibition games are scheduled here this Spring, as they have been in the past, O'Connor said.

The new law also will prohibit integrated seating at sports events. It says whites and Negroes cannot "play together" or be "in company with each other" at athletic contests.

Funds Sought For Men Held In Race Cases

Advertiser P. 2-a
Mon. 2-4-57
Montgomery Ala.

A house-to-house collection drive to raise a $60,000 legal defense fund for white persons accused of anti - integration incidents, got under way yesterday after an all-day recruiting effort at Carpenters' Hall, 1822 Mt. Meigs Rd.

Jack Brock, president of the Alabama Segregation Defense Fund, former state president of the American Federation of Labor and publisher of Alabama Labor News, said volunteers picked up 100 buckets which will be used to collect the money.

He said the 100 collectors each will contact 1,000 people in various neighborhoods for donations. It was estimated that about 400 persons visited the Hall during the day.

Collectors will visit Prattville, Wetumpka, Hope Hull, Ramer and Millbrook. Several gallon buckets were filled by visitors but Brock refused to estimate the amount collected.

Each collector was given an identification c a r d authorizing solicitation in the fund's behalf.

Brock said money committments were relayed from Pensacola, Fla., Fort Deposit, Union Springs, Luverne and other South Alabama cities.

Other officers of the Alabama Segregation Defense Fund are two printers, J. V. Smith, 210 Perry Hill Road, and M. T. Tew, 92 W. Clover Lane.

Meanwhile, another group, the Committee For Legal Defense, announced it also would raise funds for much the same purpose as Brock's organization.

A spokesman said it would not compete with the Alabama Segregation Defense Fund but would be a permanent fund-raising organization.

The Committee for Legal Defense listed as officers Ira Fred Watson, an investment firm owner, of 821 Monroe St.; K. G. Ingle, a city employee of 3460 Broadview; H. J. Dennis, a rug cleaning firm owner of 912 S. Decatur St.; David C. Fox, 519 S. McDonough St.; and Mrs. M. E. Campbell, no address available.

38a 1957

ALABAMA SEGREGATION DEFENSE FUND

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Jurist Says 14th Amendment 'Unconstitutional'

'Bama Judge Defies High Court

22 Negroes Fined In Birmingham Bus Segregation Trial

Courier P. 4
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat 3-30-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An Alabama judge defied the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing bus segregation, called the 14th Amendment unconstitutional and fined 22 Negroes $55 each for what he termed violation of Birmingham's bus segregation laws.

Judge Ralph E. Parker, in fining the Negroes who are fighting to end segregation on the city's buses, said the Supreme Court made a mistake in declaring bus segregation unconstitutional.

Parker said if bus segregation in Birmingham were dropped it would create a "state of emergency," and added, "I will not be responsible for such a calamity."

■

ABOUT THE 14th Amendment, which guarantees equal protection under the law to all persons regardless of race, creed or color, Judge Parker explained, "Nowhere in the U. S. Constitution is there one word that says that a state cannot make reasonable regulations for the carrying of persons on public conveyances, wholly within the state . . . the Supreme Court has not interpreted the Constitution. It has amended it."

The ruling has no effect except in Judge Parker's court.

Atty. Arthur Shores, representing the Negroes, said he had not decided whether to appeal. The city of Birmingham has been given additional time, from March 27 to April 12, to answer a Federal suit challenging bus segregation laws.

Bus Case Negroes Pay $1,265 Fines

Advertiser P. 1
Fri. 3-29-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28 (AP)—The attorney for 21 Negro defendants convicted of violating city bus segregation laws today paid fines totaling $1,265—$50 each on 23 counts.

Montgomery Ala.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores said his clients had elected not to pursue the cases on appeal, but rely upon a federal court test.

Shores previously had filed a suit in U.S. District Court on behalf of the defendants seeking to void the city's ordinance providing for separation of the races on public transportation vehicles.

Shores said he did not expect a hearing on his suit before May.

22 Ala. bus riders fined

Post-Amer. Cor
Baltimore Md.

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Chief Recorder's Judge Ralph Parker, in finding 22 open seat bus riders guilty of violating Birmingham's seat segregation laws, declared in a written opinion Thursday (March 21) that "The 14th Amendment to the Constitution is void."

Mar 3-30-57

After the judge, who had promised a ruling in the case Monday during the trial March 18, fined the defendants $50 and $5 costs each on Thursday, Arthur Shores, their attorney, asked and was granted five days to decide whether to appeal or pay the fines.

The alleged violations of the bus ordinance took place Dec. 2.

P. 2

"We cannot have good will and domestic tranquility in our city unless our segregation laws are respected and obeyed," the court said. He added that they "are vital and necessary to avoid friction and calamity. They are constitutional."

* * *

JUDGE PARKER, answering "an eminent authority," who was obviously U.S. Judge H. H. Grooms, said the "authority" was quoted in the press "as saying that the recorder of the city of Birmingham could pass upon the constitutional matter involved in the cases, that this court had taken an oath to uphold the constitution of Alabama, also the Constitution of the United States."

"This is true, "Judge Parker said, "but this court did not take an oath to uphold the Supreme Court of the United States, when, in the judgment of this court, error is manifest, precedent not followed and amendments to the Constitution utterly ignored in numerous cases recently decided by the Supreme Court."

* * *

THE CITY judge said he was not "required by the oath taken by me to uphold the decisions of any court which are destructive of the Constitution. I had rather wear a ball and chain around my ankle than to wear one around my conscience.

"Judicial dictatorship cannot compel social adjustment," the judge said in his nine-page opinion. He declared that "Just because the Supreme Court has ruled as it has in the Montgomery case does not make this ruling correct, either legally morally.

"The thing that has shocked me most in the past few years," Judge Parker said, "is that politicians elsewhere in both political parties are willing to hurt the South to gain colored votes in critical areas of our country.

* * *

"STATES FREE from the race problem should not sit in judgment on us," he declared.

"I am of the definite opinion that the segregation laws of the city of Birmingham are constitutional," he said. His reasons for this conclusion, he said, were set forth in the Ninth and 10th Amendments.

"The Supreme Court has not interpreted the Constitution. It has amended it." He quoted South Carolina's James F. Byrnes, as his authority for that quotation.

* * *

JUDGE PARKER said "The South is grateful to the press of the North," who are presenting the "southern point of view" and "the truth about our area." He then singled out U.S. News and World Report, edited by David Lawrence.

The opinion and findings of fact were rendered in the case of Mrs. Lela Baylor. Cases of Mrs. Dorothy Young, Mrs. Vioal Cherry and Douglas Jackson were passed for one week since they were not in court. Chief City Attorney J. H. Willis consented to the passing. The opinion applies to all of the cases.

Negroes Ask U.S. Intervention In Birmingham Bombing Probe

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Wed 5-8-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7—A group of Negroes today asked federal intervention in the investigation of racial bombings in the Birmingham area.

P. 1

A telegram to Atty. Gen. Brownell in the name of six Negro organizations in Birmingham was made public by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

"Past events and present necessities force us to seek the immediate aid of your department in looking into the conditions of lawlessness which exists in the Birmingham-Jefferson County area," the telegram declared.

It was emphasized that "there have been an estimated 21 racial unsolved bombings, burnings and explosive events in this area alone."

The telegram listed many bombings and the dates on which they happened, including last Dec. 25, when Shuttlesworth's church and home were damaged by a dynamite blast.

"Because of the danger and the likelihood of even further widespread bombings and violence, we urgently plead that you order and begin an immediate investigation in this area," the telegram seid.

Other organizations signing the telegram were Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference; Central Baptist Ministers Conference; Bessemer Voters League; Community Civic and Commercial Assn., and Ensley Voters League.

IN ALABAMA—Twenty-two persons who were charged with violating Birmingham jim crow bus segregation laws as they were sworn in at Birmingham, Ala., City Court, recently. Seated at table, left to right, Emory Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World newspaper and Arthur D. Shores, attorney. The judge fined the bus riders $55 each. They will appeal.

COMPANY GETS DEADLINE TO ANSWER COMPLAINT ON BUS SEGREGATION

Daily World p.1
Sat. 5-4-57 Atlanta Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — A Federal Judge Friday gave the Birmingham Transit Company 20 days to answer a complaint calling for the end to bus seating racial segregation.

Judge H. H. Grooms overruled a motion by the bus company asking that the complaint be dismissed.

Twenty-two Negroes who were arrested Dec. 26 for a mass violation of the Birmingham segregation laws, had asked that bus segregation be declared unconstitutional. The bus company moved for the courts to dismiss the complaint.

DR. KING SAYS HE MAY MEET WITH NIXON

World Birm. Ala. p.12

Wed. 4-3-57

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — (SNS)—

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. of Montgomery, Ala. revealed Wednesday afternoon he expects to have an audience with Vice-President Richard M. Nixon sometime in the near future. It is expected he will discuss racial conditions in the south with the vice president.

King made the statement during an interview while he was in Atlanta enroute to his home, from Ghana, Africa, where he attended the celebration of the recently obtained independence of that country.

Nixon invited King to "come see me" when they met at the celebration in Ghana.

Dr. King and his wife went to the celebration after receiving a personal invitation from Prime Minister Kwame Nkruman.

King explained how he "experienced the greatest moment of my life" when he witnessed the Union Jack (British Flag) being replaced by Ghana's flag. "To me that symbolized the end of an old way of life and the beginning of a new way."

The Union Jack represented colonialism and racial segregation The new flag represents freedom and justice without regards to race, color of national origin. "I shall never forget the expressions on the faces nor the cry of freedom of those people," continued King.

King, the internationally famous Negro leader of the Montgomery Ala., bus boycott went on to say he felt the United States is determined to win the friendship and mutual goodwill of Africa, particularly Ghana, before it is infiltrated with Communism. "The United States will not make the mistake it did in Asia."

However, King said Prime Minister Nkrumah told him that his country would never be able to accept the American ideology of freedom and democracy fully until America settles its own internal racial strife and "treat our colored brothers as other citizens."

King explained that "racial upheavals and segregation in America is hurting our international relations."

On comparing racial conditions in America with Africa, he declared that colonialism as expressed there is not basically different from racial segregation here. The theory of race superority is similar. In this sense our racial problem in America is akin to those in Africa and Asia.

Only the American Negro is more advanced in literacy, economics, culture and politics.

The dark people of Africa and Asia have been exploited with ungodly injustices. He said Nigeria perhaps the next country to receive its independence, is much more poverty strickened than Ghana. "It is depressing and apalling. Natives have been exploited to a tragic point."

On giving his impression of Ghana and its leaders, King said he felt that the new nation had great possibilities. "I was impressed with the competence and dedication of the prime minister and his official family. Without such dedication corruption could easily beset the progress of any new nation. However, I feel that Prime Minister Nkrumah will keep it at a minimum."

"We have a responsibility to see that Ghana survives as a free nation. If it fails then we must take some of the responsibility for its failure," he said.

King and his wife stopped in Rome, Geneva, Paris and London "to see the historical sights." In London, he talked with the prime minister and addressed a group. He and his wife were out of this country 25 days.

The minister said beside his trip to Washington, D. C. within a month, he will be engaged in keeping speaking dates throughout the country for the next several months.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser p. 4-A

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Hasty Sainthood

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Relative to Dr. Claude H. Thompson's reference in a church school publication of the Methodist Church to a certain Negro [Dr. Martin Luther King] as "an exceptional saint" and his reasons therefor as given in a letter to *The Advertiser*, I have presumed to ask Dr. Thompson the following questions (in a letter to him):

Adv. 4-9-57

¶ Do you consider that such comments or expressions of opinion are calculated to promote the cause of Christ or to enhance the unity and prestige of the Methodist Church?

¶ Do you believe that if we would seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, these other things would take care of themselves?

¶ Isn't it a fact that the Roman Catholic Church waits for a period after a person's death before making him a saint, because such lapse of time is necessary (a) to evaluate the truth about him, and (b) to give the proper perspective to his whole life? Isn't it a fact that we do not know from a part of an uncompleted life, just what the remainder of that life will show? Might it not be necessary, in some instance, to "de-canonize" a person who had been made a "saint" on a portion of his life? Isn't it possible, too, that lapse of time after a person's death would show up some of his pr[illegible]ssions and actions in an entirely dif[illegible]rent light?

¶ Doesn't the Roman Catholic Church require that the person proposed for canonization (a) must be dead; (b) must have performed at least two miracles and c) that strict inquiry must establish his character and the authenticity of the miracles?

¶ What is a miracle? It was a miracle that Truman was elected in 1948. Isn't he entitled to beatification? It was a miracle that Wellington won at Waterloo. Shall we canonize him? It was a miracle that most of the white people of Montgomery restrained themselves during a whole year, and patiently bore the arrogant pretense of piety on the part of Negro preachers who are more concerned with rights than righteousness, with the limelight than the Christ light. Are these people "saints?"

¶ Do you not believe in the transforming power of the Gospel of Christ? Do not His teachings and His example show that His whole concern was with righteousness and not "rights"—with things eternal and not place or power?

¶ Isn't it true that the Methodist Church has no "saints"—that the Methodist Church is "a hospital for sinners" (such as you and me)?

S. C. GODBOLD.
Chairman of the Official Board of the Camden Methodist Church, Camden, Ala.

DR. KING, PRESIDENT GRAY

Advertiser Wed. 4-10-57 p.4-B

Dr. Martin L. King, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, and Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College, in Talladega Gymnasium at Talladega College. Dr. King was chapel speaker for the college, Sunday morning, March 30, and was presented in a forum by Alpha Beta Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Hundreds of people were present at both programs, including guests from the Talladega Community, Birmingham, Montgomery, and surrounding areas.

Montgomery Ala.

Ask rehearing of King appeal

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala. p. 2 2-20-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Attorneys for the Montgomery Improvement Association this week asked the Alabama Court of Appeals to grant a rehearing of the appeal petition of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

The Rev. Mr. King was meted a 386-day jail sentence for his part in leading the bus boycott movement here which led to the U.S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation on local buses.

On April 30 the appeals court threw out the Rev. Mr. King's appeal on a technicality, saying that the minister had failed to file a transcript of testimony in his trial within the required time.

THE REQUEST for rehearing states that the Rev. Mr. King's constitutional rights have been denied by the conviction in the case and that in such cases involving constitutional guarantees, the court is not bound by its rules on time to file a transcript.

In the appeals court opinion writted by Judge Aubrey M. Cates Jr. dismissing the case, the merits of the case were not considered.

This was pointed out by the rehearing request, which asked for a test of the conviction on its merits.

Adv. 5-25-57

The Rev. Mr. King was the only person of 90 indicted in connection with the longer than a year boycott who has stood trial so far.

King, Wilkins Deny Rumors Of Feuding And Fussing

Defender Chicago Ill. 7-3

By ALFRED DUCKETT

Sat. 6-15-57

NEW YORK — The closest to anger we have ever seen calm non-violent Martin Luther King was his reaction to a published report that he and NAACP chieftain Roy Wilkins are "feuding."

Driving into New York City with the miracle man of Montgomery, following an Urban League meeting in Englewood, N. J., we read him an item from a magazine column to that effect.

Rev. King's response was immediate and explosive.

"That's a blatant lie," he declared when he had cooled down to characteristic farenheight.

Dr. King wondered aloud whether he should dignify the report with a denial. He finally decided to say, for the record, that it is untrue that he is feuding with Wilkins and added that his relationships with Wilkins and the NAACP have been nothing but congenial.

The minister's original wrath over the item was based, he explains, on the realization that there are people who would like to see disunity among Negro leaders.

Such disunity whether real or imagined, he declared, would serve the deepest purposes of people like Senator Eastland.

Speaking of Eastland, and you will forgive this public profanity, Rev. King gave off with a lulu about the Mississippi bigot during his Englewood address.

THE NATURE OF LOVE

The minister spoke of the nature of the love which he talks about to his people in Montgomery and throughout the nation. When he calls on people to love all other people, Rev. King said he is not speaking of sentimental, romantic, affectionate or even platonic love.

He is speaking of the love which Christ had in mind when he admonished man to "Love thine enemy."

"I'm awfully glad that Christ didn't say 'like' thine enemy," Rev. King declared amid shouts of laughter from the audience.

He added, "as for me I find it awfully hard to like some people. For instance, I don't know how to like Mr. Eastland; I don't know how to like his attitudes, his words or deeds.

"But the kind of love I'm talking about, the kind of love that Christ talked about enables me to love Senator Eastland as a child of God and a brother of every other child of God.

"It enables me to love the man who does me wrong while hating and detesting the wrong he does."

It is highly probable that Rev. King is having to apply some of that type of love in Mr. Wilkins' direction these days. It is no secret to this writer nor to certain other press folk that Mr. Wilkins has been saying some surprisingly unkind things behind the Montgomery minister's back.

In the interest of that unity which Dr. King, and we are certain basically Mr. Wilkins also so earnestly wishes for, we will not repeat any of these ill advised statements.

We phoned Mr. Wilkins at his home to find out what he had to say publicly about all this. The NAACP executive must have been in a harried mood.

After we had identified ourself he asked us how we had obtained his number and why we had called him at home. We did not bother to point out that Mr. Wilkins' home number is listed in the phone book, nor that as a one-time newspaperman he ought to appreciate that when a reporter is seeking out a public figure for a statement, he seeks every possible place the public figure might be — home and office alike.

THE HIGHEST DEGREE

We simply stated that we'd like Mr. Wilkins' reactions to the feuding report.

After attempting to cut us off several times with insistence that he didn't care to comment, Mr. Wilkins allowed us to reveal to him that Dr. King had already denied the rumor.

Then he became quotable "You may say that my sentiment is the same," he declared. "My relations and those of the NAACP with Dr. King have been friendly and cooperative to the highest degree.

"There has been no kind of feud and no disagreement. We have worked in close harmony on many projects, including the Prayer Pilgrimage. Dr. King was entertained at a special luncheon at which he met the entire NAACP staff. The NAACP and its branches supported the Montgomery movement completely and Dr. King addressed our San Francisco convention."

We believe Dr. King when he says that he has done no feuding. We believe also as we stated above, that Mr. Wilkins would like to maintain unity of Negro leadership. It occurs to us that the solution is a simple one.

Mr. Wilkins should be a little more careful about the kind of loose behind-the-scenes talk which helps to propagate such rumors.

Slips of the lip don't only sink ships, they also destroy the great good which such organizations as the Montgomery Improvement Association and the NAACP are doing and injure such respected leaders as Martin King and Roy Wilkins.

King To Address Jersey Students

Defender Chicago Ill.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Announcement has been made by the Rev. Russell A. Roberts, minister of Shiloh Baptist church here, that the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., famous figure in the successful year-long Montgomery, boycott will come to Atlantic City for the first time Monday, July 29 to speak at the Atlantic City high school.

King Tells NAACP Meeting Segregation In U.S. Must End

Advertiser Sun. 6-30-57 Montgomery, Ala.

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King told a mass meeting of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People last night that "close adherence" to the passive resistance method he used in Montgomery, Ala., "might even mean going to jail."

P. 7-B

"If this is the case," he said, "we must with dignity and love fill up the jails of the South."

Calling for an immediate end of segregation in the United States, the minister said, "In the midst of all the pleas for gradualism and slowing-up, we must courageously keep moving."

Accepting an achievement award from the NAACP convention, the Rev. Mr. King said, "You are really honoring the 50,000 Negro citizens of Montgomery, Ala., who more than a year ago came to see that it is ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than ride in humiliation."

The NAACP gave the Baptist minister its Spingarn medal for leading Negroes in a boycott against segregated bus service in the Southern city.

In his prepared speech the Rev. Mr. King said, "The tensions which we witness in the Southland today are indicative of the fact that a new South is being born and the old South is passing away."

In presenting the medal for the NAACP, Bishop Richard S. Emrich of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan, said in prepared speech, "Since justice is God's will, we may say that the stars in their courses and the consciences of men support what Mr. King stood for."

Making Bond To Go To Jail —Or When Martyrs Meet

Advertiser P. 4-A Wed. 7-3-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Beau Tie Faulkner, prominent candidate for governor, has said that if elected, he would "go to jail" if necessary to preserve segregation.

Doctor King, who has been active in his passive resistance by employing a squad of NAACP lawyers to keep him out of jail, now says it may be necessary for some of his group to "go to jail" to destroy segregation.

Never since Gandhi has jail been so popular. The attitude towards jail is getting to be one of Pike's-Peak-Or-Bust.

The imagination cannot elude the vision of a Governor Faulkner and a Doctor King in jail at the same time—indeed, in the same hoosegow.

When Martyrs Meet—II.

Advertiser P. 4-A Thu. 7-5-57

A further vision of Governor Faulkner and Doctor King going to jail about segregation:

Doctor King would find himself patronizing a segregated jail.

But he would take jail segregation to court and the court would rule against it, 9 to 0.

Montgomery, Ala.

That would leave Governor Faulkner in jail, chided by those inside for tearing the barriers down and chided by those outside for presenting a personal example of race mixing contrary to "our Southern way of life."

If not kangaroo courted inside, he might be impeached on the outside. Certainly the lieutenant governor would not be in a hurry to go bail for him.

Nor could Doctor King be assured that his lieutenant governor, the Rev. Abernathy, and certain other of his colleagues would be in any greater hurry to go bail for him.

This dungeon business is a deep 'un.

Man Getting Too Smart For His Own Good—Rev. King

Defender Sat. 8-10-57 Chicago, Ill.

p. 3

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala. civil rights crusader, warned that man may be getting too smart for his own good.

"We can boast of having made a neighborhood of the world, but we cannot claim the establishment of brotherhood among its people," he said in a sermon at Cornerstone Baptist church, last Sunday.

More than 2,500 persons heard his torrid against what he described as man's subjugation of moral laws to physical laws in his dealings with his brother.

"Today too many have adopted the conception that right and wrong are merely relative to our likes or dislikes. We decide how to act by a sort of 'Gallop poll' with a kind of an everybody's doing it attitude, or a just a matter of custom excuse," the youthful leader stated.

Others, the 1957 Spingarn medalist said, have assumed a sort of 'get by test' for right and wrong; survival of the slickest. They have set up an 11th commandment — "Thou shalt not get caught."

Dr. King warned that the world and America must rediscover the principals of the worth and sacredness of human personality.

"God does not want us to treat our brothers as a means to an end," he cautioned. "History has shown that nations, which have done so, have failed and faded into oblivion."

In his opinion, he said he felt that with all the faults that exist, if we continue to work and pray, we will see a new South arise in which all will live together in peace and dignity.

Dr. Sandy F. Ray, host pastor and president of the New York Baptists, praised the courageous leadership of Dr. King in the campaign for complete Democracy in America.

Southwide vote drive launched by Rev. King

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-17-57

p. 2

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Whether the civil rights bill is passed or not, we are going to launch a 'Crusade for Citizenship' throughout the South aimed at registering thousands of colored Americans to vote.

'When we launch this Crusade, in this city, there will be simultaneous mass meetings throughout every city in the South.

"I feel this Crusade to be one of the most decisive steps that colored people can take at this time, for it will give them the power of making the transition from a segregated society to an integrated society immasurably easier."

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and leader of this city's successful bus boycott, was telling the AFRO of a plan set for November to join all colored people in the South in the common purpose of gaining their right to vote.

* * *

THE NOTED minister said that the people in his city have "reacted with hearty enthusiasm" to the coming "Crusade for Citizenship."

"They gave the impression that they are ready," stated Dr. King, as he revealed "every major city" of the South will stage mass meetings and rallies when the crusade is launched.

"We don't anticipate any trouble in the larger cities," he asserted, adding, "when the crusade gets underway, trained persons will march in processions to registration offices throughout the South in a spirit of non-violence and insist upon being registered."

Sat. 8-17-57

DR. KING declared that colored people will remain in registration offices even if arrest results.

The young minister's statements came following a meeting of colored leaders from all over the South, who vote overwhelmingly in favor of the freedom demonstration.

The Southern Christian Leadership conference, a newly named group, blasted recent raids on the Tuskegee Civic Association headquarters here and denounced John Patterson, Alabama's attorney general for leading the raids.

The invasions of the association's headquarters came after colored residents here began a boycott of white merchants when an Alabama Legislative act disfranchised them from their voting rights.

The conference termed the raids "vicious" and "atrocious" as it unanimously approved of the "Citizenship Crusade" outlined by Dr. King.

* * *

"WE ALREADY have a budget of $200,000 for the first year of this crusade," the Rev. King stated. "And more organizations are rallying to our support daily."

"We have gained pledges from trade unions, civic, religious, fraternal and social groups everywhere. This crusade will be launched in cooperation with all other agencies engaged in pressing for the right of colored people to vote. It will implement and supplement other organizations" he stated, rather than compete with them."

Dr. King's voice was firm and direct as he pointed out that throughout an educational drive to get "many thousands" of colored persons to register in the South, preparations for utilization of legal facilities at registration centers in 10 major areas prior to the 1958 elections were being set up.

He said in each city in the South, colored persons will be trained and qualified to vote. He added, "The sentiment of the nation is with the right to vote."

* * *

IN ANNOUNCING the "Crusade for Citizenship," Dr. King listed four aims. They are:

1. "Arousing huge masses of colored people to the realization that their chances for betterment lie in their right to vote.

2. The establishment of voting clinics throughout the South to train colored persons on techniques of registration and voting."

3. Amassing evidence that can be used in court actions when rights are violated."

4. Publicizing the situation as it exists through the press and giving air to what is being done."

Dr. King explained that when the crusade is launched in November, there will be a central voting clinic in Atlanta and branch clinics in all major southern cities to educate the people on procedures and techniques.

He said each clinic will be staffed with the necessary secretarial help and will be responsible for organizing city and county - wide committees throughout their locales. He stated that each clinic will also be responsible for setting quotas of voters and time schedules.

* * *

HE POINTED out that each individual clinic will receive printed matter and literature from the central office as well as periodic visits from staff members in that office.

"Local offices," he admonished," "will report all unlawful practices to the central office so that executives will be in position to take up the matters with governmental organizations in Washington."

Dr. King indicated that the crusade would be launched even if the civil rights bill now awaiting congressional action, in Washington is not passed.

He said public relations offices and counsels to arouse the public interest, were being set up as part of the crusade. He explained that no persons yet have been named to operate the various clinics scheduled to be erected in cities over the south.

* * *

"LOCAL organizations," Dr. King declared, "will be based on churches of all denominations."

The 8-year-old cleric warned that the voter crusade would "by no means" hamper or frustrate efforts of colored leaders for desegregation in public schools.

At the same time, he asserted his position on the flagrant and deliberate raid on the Tuskegee Civic Association headquarters by calling for "more adequate federal protection for citizens in the pursuit of their most fundamental rights."

He offered his "whole-hearted" support to the colored people of Tuskegee for their "valiant stand," and expressed grave disappointment over the Senate rendition of the civil rights bill.

In pointing out the voter crusade was planned and would be perpetrated in the spirit of love and non-violence, Dr. King urged "The understanding and co-operation of white Southerners."

* * *

THE SOUTHERN Christian Leadership Conference earlier had adopted three resolutions, one condemning the Tuskegee raids, another expresssing and reaffirming the confidence of the group in Dr. King's leadership, and a third denouncing the U.S. Senate for attaching the jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill.

Another resolution expressed hope that the House version of the civil rights bill would "ultimately prevail."

Officers of the newly named group are; the Rev. Martin L. King, president; the Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., first vice president; the Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, second vice president; the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta, Ga., third vice president; the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La., secretary; the Rev. Medgar Evans, Jackson, Miss., treasurer; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Montgomery, historian; Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville, chaplain and Louis Berry, New Orleans parliamentarian.

All officers are either ministers or prominent lay members of churches.

* * *

MORE THAN 100 colored leaders from 14 states attended the conference.

Dr. King expressed confidence that the voter crusade program would manifest itself deep in the hearts of colored people throughout the South.

He said when the drive gets underway for "many thousands" of colored persons to register in November, mass meetings will resound over the entire Southland.

The militant clergyman indicated that nothing could stop the determination of colored peoples who have decided at last, bound in unity, that they want to secure the ballot.

Court Rejects King's Appeal

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., lost again yesterday in an appeal from his conviction of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law during the year-long Montgomery Negro bus boycott.

The Alabama Court of Appeals refused a rehearing in the case which was thrown out of court last April 30 because the transcript of evidence was not filed within the time prescribed by law.

Under the law the side appealing a case has 60 days in which to get the record filed. If the court reporter is unable to finish the transcript, attorneys can request an extension of time.

In King's appeal no extension was requested and the record was filed after the 60-day limit expired.

The Montgomery Negro minister, a leader of the bus coycotters, was one of 90 Negroes indicted by a Montgomery Grand Jury early last year on charges of violating the state's anti-boycott law.

King was the only defendant actually tried. The other cases were postponed pending the outcome of this appeal.

Upon his conviction King was fined $500 and costs.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser P. 2-B
Sun. 8-18-57

GOP Southern Strength To Increase

The Lee County Bulletin

The Montgomery Advertiser is fretting over the combination of circumstances which bid fair to set back the burgeoning two-party system in our state. Symbolic of these circumstances is the coming visit of Vice President Nixon to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King in Montgomery.

That of course, will not raise the value of GOP stock with the majority of white voters in the Deep South. It leads the Montgomery paper to remark, "The GOP cannot be a national party with a fourth of the nation beyond its power to win."

The Advertiser assumes in that statement that the Republican courting of Negro votes will wash up the party down this way. Perhaps that will be the result in states such as Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and two or three others. But even that is not a dead certainty. The Democratic Party for 20 years stood four square for a program designed to benefit the Negro and broaden the exercise of his economic and political rights. But during that time the majority in the region stayed Democratic.

Of course, the Supreme Court school decision has raised the emotional temperature of our region. But, we repeat, there remain a large number of white voters who do not make the race question the sole one which determines their political attitudes. Many of these always have been Republicans at heart. But until Eisenhower they somehow never were able to break with tradition and community pressure by voting anything but the Democratic ticket. They've declared their independence and our guess is that not very many of them will return to the "party of their fathers."

To be added to this bloc of GOP votes will be the ever-increasing number of Negro voters who will be enfranchised by the civil rights bill. (Whether the present bill becomes la win this session of Congress is not an important consideration here. It, or one even stronger, will become law eventually—now or next year, or the next, we may be sure.) If it is the Republican Party which gives the Negro the vote, it will be that party which gains the benefit of that vote.

So, we cannot agree with *The Advertiser's* assessment of the situation. Quite the contrary, we see an increase of GOP strength down here in the years ahead.

And, if *The Advertiser* can overcome its embarrassment at the Republicans putting over a civil rights bill and of Mr. Nixon's views, it can be the spokesman for a far stronger GOP than presently is the case.

Appeals Court Refuses Rehearing In King Case

Post-Herald Wed. 8-14-57
Birm. Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., lost again today in an appeal from his conviction of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law during the year-long Montgomery Negro bus boycott.

The Alabama Court of Appeals refused a rehearing in the case which was thrown out of court last April 30 because the transcript of evidence was not filed within the time prescribed by law.

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The Montgomery Negro minister, a leader of the bus boycotters, was one of 90 Negroes indicted by a Montgomery grand jury early last year on charges of violating the state's anti-boycott law.

King was the only defendant actually tried. The other cases were postponed pending the outcome of this appeal.

Upon his conviction King was fined $500 and costs.

Since the t rial, Montgomery's bus segregation law has been knocked out as unconstitutional under a ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In today's ruling the Court of Appeals extended its previous opinion briefly to answer legal questions raised by attorneys for King. The court said since the transcript was flied late in the Circuit Court, there was no need to consider whether the appellant could have had more time for filing in the Court of Appeals.

The extended opinion by Judge Aubrey Cates added that the State Supreme Court previously had ruled that in such cases the deadline bor both the lower and appellate courts was the same.

South's Negro leaders meet tomorrow

Tribune P. 3
Wed. 8-7-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The third meeting of the Southern Leadership Conference, the organization formed in Atlanta last January which led the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington, will be held here tomorrow night at Holt Street Baptist church.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president, said more than 100 Negro leaders from 9 southern states are expected to attend.

Main item on the agenda, according to the Montgomery boycott leader, is "ways and means through which we may increase the number of Negro voters."

In addition to the Rev. King, conference officers are: the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the Tallahassee bus boycott, first vice president; the Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, second vice president; the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge; the Rev. S. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham integration leader whose home was bombed; the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, of the Montgomery bus boycott; and Medgar Evers, of Jackson, Miss., former Naacp leader there.

Rev. King Blames Ike's Weakness On Weak Bill

Dispatch P. 6
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 8-1-57

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—The weakness ofthe Civil Rights Bill is being blamed on Pres. Eisenhower's weak stand, according to Rev. Martin Luther King.

"If Eisenhower had taken a stronger stand on the bill, no matter how sincere his doubts, the bill would have had a good chance to pass without change. If we don't get a strong positive stand from him on the jury trial amendment, this fight will be lost too," said King in determined words.

King stated "there is a possibibility that the Tuskegee boycott could spread but I don't think so," he added. "Conditions and circumstances must be right for a boycott to succeed."

White House Meeting

Courier Sat. 6-1-57 P.3

Nixon, King Get Together June 13

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By LEVI JOLLEY

WASHINGTON—Racial segregation in the United States will undoubtedly be the major topic of conversation when the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., meets with U. S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon in Washington on June 13.

The meeting will bring to fruition an invitation extended to the Rev. Mr. King by Mr. Nixon when both were in attendance at the independence celebration of Ghana in West Africa.

The men met formally during a reception held for American visitors in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. At that time, Mr. Nixon told the Rev. Mr. King that he was deeply interested in the problems of the colored peoples of the world and would be happy to discuss those problems, including that of racial segregation in the United States with the Montgomery pastor.

■

THE MEETING was assured here after the Rev. Mr. King announced that he had accepted the Vice Presidential invitation.

The Rev. Mr. King, one of the co-sponsors of the giant Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, was also cited in Philadelphia by the National Conference of Social Welfare Workers for his activities in the handling of the year-long Montgomery boycott which resulted in the desegregation of seating.

Saturday, the Rev. Mr. King was cited by the Capital Press Club and Vice President Nixon was one of the honored guests for the occasion. Both the Rev. Mr. King and Mr. Nixon received plaques and Mrs. Frances Bolton, Ohio Congresswoman, delivered the main address.

Negro Leader Says Nixon To Visit South

News & Courier Fri. 6-14-57

Charleston, S.C.

King Also Plans Conference On Voting Clinics

P.1

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 13 — With the implied endorsement of the Eisenhower Administration, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., Negro leader, announced tonight that Vice President Richard M. Nixon soon will visit the South to look into fair employment practices.

King, leader of the Montgomery bus strikes, made the announcement at a press conference attended by a member of the Eisenhower cabinet, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, after a two-hour conference with Nixon.

CONTRACTS GROUP

Nixon is chairman and Mitchell is vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, a watered-down fair employment practices commission (FEPC) with jurisdiction over government contractors.

King said Nixon had agreed to bring the committee South, to a meeting in some Southern city, probably Atlanta or New Orleans, and added that the Vice President also had agreed to speak on the civil rights issue.

King met with Nixon this afternoon to lay before him a plea for a stronger administration leadership in the cause of civil rights. He told reporters he had outlined to Nixon recent bombings, police brutality and other injuries to Negroes, as well as "all types of conniving methods still being used in the South to keep Negroes from voting."

Secretary Mitchell, who attended the Nixon - King meeting also, said King was assured by Nixon that "he, the President and the Republican leadership are firmly in favor" of pending civil rights legislation.

He said Nixon told him that the civil rights problem is hurting the United States in international relations and that "We cannot continue to talk equality abroad and not practice it at home."

VOTING REGISTRATION

King said that on that basis he had asked Nixon to come into the South to "explain" the moral terms of civil rights, to urge all Southerners to uphold The Constitution by supporting the right of Negroes to vote, and to call together all Republican legislators to rally their support behind civil rights.

The Negro leader said he intends to make plans at a forthcoming conference of Southern Negro leaders to have mass attendance at voting registration offices in 10 Southern cities. But he would not identify the cities.

"Across the South we now intend to extend the voting clinics to help Negroes overcome the contrived and artificial obstacles to their registering and voting," King said.

Nixon had no comment on his meeting with King. But he posed for pictures, shaking hands with the Negro.

Role Of Rev. King In Southern Visit By Mr. Nixon Clue To GOP Politics

News & Courier Sat. 6-15-57 P.8-A

Charleston, S.C.

The Republican Party has been making overtures lately for support in the South. The News and Courier, believing that a two-party system helps to raise the level of politics through competition, has looked with favor on developing a clean and honest GOP in the South to compete with the Democrats.

In the light of developments, the value of the GOP overtures may have to be reassessed.

Pressure from the White House to ram a "civil rights" force bill through Congress has indicated that on this front, at least, the Republican high command is not seeking Southern white support at the expense of herded Negro voters in the great Northern cities.

Vice President Nixon, one of the leading candidates for the GOP nomination for president in 1960, now takes a spotlight focused on him by a Southern Negro leader. The Rev. Martin Luther King, who managed and promoted the Negro bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala., has announced that Mr. Nixon is coming South to look into "fair employment practices."

If Mr. Nixon authorized the Rev. King to be his spokesman at a press conference in Washington, he must have realized the effect on public opinion in the South. Under the auspices of the Rev. King, any field trip to survey "fair practices" starts off with a presumption of bias.

Mr. Nixon would act not only as vice president of the United States but as chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Heretofore this committee has not sought wide publicity or unreasonably oppressed Southern employers. It has sought, we believe, to work by persuasion rather than to shake a big stick.

Whether the Rev. King and his supporters now have succeeded in setting up a new course for Mr. Nixon's committee remains to be seen. Mr. Nixon gained his reputation as a conservative. Now he is said to be swinging toward a more "liberal" position. Stewart Alsop, one of the syndicated columnists who seem to prefer "liberals", discussed in a recent article changes he sees in Mr. Nixon.

"Nixon is anything but a radical today," says Mr. Alsop. "But experience has taught him that the strictly orthodox form of Republicanism is, at least in a national sense, bad politics . . . All in all, it would be surprising if there were a sharp turn to the right in domestic affairs in a Nixon presidency. Indeed, any shift in domestic policy might well be in the opposite direction."

Mr. Nixon's alliance with the Rev. King may mean nothing. Or it may mean a direct appeal for support of Negro voters, who have become a balance of power in presidential elections. Probably no one could be elected president by a straightforward appeal that would suit white Southerners. As usual, the white conservative voter may have to choose the lesser — or the least — of the evils that may be offered him.

Vice President Nixon And Rev. Martin Luther King

Nixon, Negro Leader Discuss Racial Problems in South

Evening Star Thurs. 4-13-57 Washington, D.C.

Amid indications he may play a leading role in Senate maneuvering over civil rights, Vice President Nixon discusses racial problems today with a Montgomery (Ala.) Negro pastor.

Mr. Nixon, as the Senate's presiding officer, would be in a strategic position to help or hinder a reported effort to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee with a civil rights bill the House may pass tomorrow. The Senate's own bill is tied up in that committee.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, a leader in Montgomery Negroes' long boycott of buses in that city, reports to Mr. Nixon on conditions in the South as he sees them.

Mr. King's conference with Mr. Nixon grew out of conversations they held in Ghana on the Vice President's African trip last March. Mr. King had invited Mr. Nixon to visit the South to study what the Negro pastor called "the extent of violence" there so that Mr. Nixon might report to Mr. Eisenhower.

Southern Senators planned a caucus, meanwhile, on what they can do in case a Nixon ruling is called for on routing the House civil rights bill.

They accepted Mr. Nixon's meeting with Mr. King as further evidence that he would side against them if the parliamentary situation arises.

Senator nowland of California, the G O P leader, said that when the House bill reaches the Senate, supporters of Presiden Eisenhower's civil rights program are considering raising a technical point that it should go directly to the calendar.

This would have the effect of by-passing that Judiciary Committee.

If a point of order is raised, Mr. Nixon either could rule on it or could submit the question to the Senate. If he ruled the House bill should go before the Senate without committee conideration, this decision undoubtedly would be appealed to the Senate itself.

REPORTS ON THE SOUTH—The Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., met yesterday with Vice President Nixon for a talk on conditions in the South. As presiding officer in the Senate, Mr. Nixon is a key figure in debate on civil rights legislation.—AP Wirephoto.

Rev. King To Talk With Ike

Plan Parley On Dixie Situation

Defender 7/1

By ETHEL PAYNE

Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — Vice President Nixon and Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., conferred here last week and agreed:

Sat. 6-22-57

1. The Administration will concentrate all its efforts on getting the civil rights bill passed without the trial by jury amendment.

2. The President's committee on government contracts will come South for a meeting either in New Orleans or Atlanta when Nixon, as chairman, will make a major speech on discrimination.

3. King and other Negro leaders will meet soon with President Eisenhower to discuss the whole matter of the tense situation in the South.

NO SUBSTITUTES

Rev. King made it plain that Thursday's meeting with the Vice President was no substitute for the long requested conference with the President, "but was a step in that direction."

The two leaders met in the vice-president's office in the Capitol for two hours and 45 minutes, although the time was originally set for one hour. King said they went over the entire problem in detail.

Sitting in with the Vice President Nixon was Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, who is vice chairman of the Contract Committee. Accompanying Reverend King was Rev. Abernathy, vice-president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

IVES VISITS

Sen. Irving Ives (R) N. Y., made a brief visit to the office. Both he and the vice president commended the Prayer Pilgrimage rally as an "orderly, well-conducted meeting" and said they felt it had made a tremendous impression.

At a press conference following the meeting, King said he had asked the vice president to "come South on a number of occasions to speak to the people of the South and speak to them on the great crisis of civil rights thus giving strength to the southern liberals who fear to speak out;" to urge all southerners, Negro and white, to uphold the U. S. Constitution by supporting the Negro's right to vote, and to call together all Republican members of Congress to impress upon them the importance of passing the civil rights bill now.

King asked that when the vice president comes South, he be accompanied by Sen. Thomas Hennings (D) Mo., chairman of the Senate sub-committee on constitutional rights.

EISENHOWER

VICE PRESIDENT Richard Nixon introduces Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Rev. Ralph Abernathy to Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell during visit by famed clergymen to Nixon's office. The civil rights leaders from Montgomery were assured that the administration stands "firmly in favor" of the civil rights bill, now being debated in Congress.—INP Photo.

WELCOMES DEMS

The Montgomery leader was asked if he had any plans to seek out the support of leading Democrats as he had Republicans through the administration and he replied that he would welcome the opportunity to meet with the Democrats.

King revealed that plans are being readied by the Southern leaders conference to launch a campaign for the participation of three million Negroes in the South in the 1958 election.

He said they hope to set up voting clinics in 10 southern cities to help Negroes overcome obstacles to voting and registering and that mass attenda[illegible] be the aim at registratio[illegible].

He said he did n[illegible] resee violence as a result of this mass activity as the campaign would be conducted in orderly non-violent peaceful fashion.

Martin Luther King Raps Charges of Bombers

Atlanta Ga Journal 12-22-57

THE CLAIM THAT the Alabama leader bombed the homes and churches of his people was made by white suspects as they were facing trial for disastrous bombings.

Whether the jury believed them or not, the suspected criminals were acquitted. This acquittal brought a spirited resentment from Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

Although confined to the hospital with a heart condition, Powell stated: "The acquittal by a jury of the bombers of houses of God and residences of men of God must clearly show to civilized men that the South has lost its soul and conscience and is not entitled to any respect."

Rev. Mr. King declined to comment on this theory as he had not seen a copy of the Vice President's speech at the time he was interviewed by this columnist.

The Montgomery minister referred to charges made by white Southerners that he was responsible for the bombing of Negroes' homes and churches as absurd. Such statements are too ridiculous to answer, he said.

Everybody knew how he stood on non-violence. And he didn't feel that anybody could possibly believe that he would resort to henceforth violence just to get sympathy and financial assistance from the North.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-22-57
P. 1

REV. M. L. KING, VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
A warm handclasp, some demands, but no promises

Was King Ready?

Afro-American
By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott, is an estimable young man and excellent pulpit orator, but he is not yet ready for the political ring.

Baltimore Md.

This estimate of the Rev. Mr. King is based on a year's observation, during which this reporter heard him speak at the Elks convention in Los Angeles, the National Baptist Convention in Denver, and at the Prayer Pilgrimage at the Lincoln Memorial here, and attended two press conferences he held.

Sat. 6-22-57

At his press conference here, after he and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, another leader in the bus boycott, talked with Vice President Nixon for more than two hours, he showed that he has more home work to do if he is to become a political as well as a spiritual leader.

P. 1

* * *

HIS ANSWERS to political questions, even those relating to Alabama, were in generalities. He gave no particulars about the low registration of colored voters in Alabama, why more colored persons were not able to register, or what efforts had been made by colored Alabamans themselves to register.

On top of that, the public relations of the Rev. Mr. King were badly managed. News reporters hung around the entrance to the formal office of Vice President Nixon just off the Senate chamber in the Capitol for more than two hours waiting to see Mr. King.

After the conference with the Vice President ended, Mr. King was ushered out a side door and down stairs. Reporters with deadlines to make rushed after him. When they got outside, Bayard Rustin, who is his public relations director, was helping him to get into a waiting automobile and telling reporters that Mr. King had nothing to say until his six o'clock press conference at the Raleigh Hotel.

Afro-American

MR. KING was a half hour late in entering the room at the Raleigh where the press conference was held.

P. 2

Before he came in, Mr. Rustin distributed a statement, attributed to Mr. King, in which it was stated that the bus boycott leader had appealed to Mr. Nixon to do three things:

1. To come South and speak in "moral terms" to give strength to southern liberals who are afraid to speak or act with understanding and equality.

Sat. 6-22-57

2. To urge Southerners to support the right of colored people to vote.

3. To call together Republican members of Congress and impress them with the importance of supporting civil rights legislation.

* * *

ACTUALLY, WHAT Mr. King got from Vice President Nixon was a commitment to hold a regional meeting of the President's Government Contracts Committee in Atlanta or some other southern city.

Atlanta

The Government Contracts Committee is concerned with the policing of the clause in standard Government contracts forbidding the contractor or subcontractor to discriminate in employment under such contracts.

Mr. Nixon is chairman of the committee. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who also was present at the talk between Mr. King and Mr. Nixon, is vice chairman of the committee.

* * *

MR. MITCHELL told reporters that the Rev. Mr. King and the Rev. Mr. Abernathy gave the Vice President a number of ideas and opinions as to the importance of the civil rights bill.

"The Vice President assured them," Mr. Mitchell said, "that the President, he (Mr. Nixon) and the Republican leadership were firmly in favor of the civil rights bill."

Mr. Mitchell said the conferees also discussed the equal jobs opportunities program and the President's Government Contracts Committee and its work.

The two Alabamans pointed out to the Vice President, Mr. Mitchell said, the small number of colored persons in the South who had any voting rights and the difficulty colored people are experiencing in obtaining those rights in most, if not all, of the Southern states.

* * *

MR. MITCHELL said the Rev. Mr. King and the Rev. Mr. Abernathy suggested that the contracts committee some South to hold a regional meeting.

The Vice President assured them, the Labor Secretary said that one of the southern cities would be a point which the committee would visit in the near future.

The Rev. Mr. King suggested Atlanta, Mr. Mitchell said, adding that the committee is meeting Wednesday and it will probably be decided then as to the southern city in which to hold a meeting.

The Rev. Mr. King told reporters that he accepted the invitation to convey to the executive branch of the Government, through Vice President Nixon, the conditions which exist in the South for 11,000,000 colored people, including the bombing of colored homes and churches to such an extent that it is "a scandal, morally and legally."

* * *

HE ALSO SAID colored people were being intimidated, segregation was being continued, and colored people were being deprived of the right to vote.

At the same time, he said, he emphasized the determination and single - mindedness of colored people "to end these indignities firmly though non - violently." He said he tried to give the Vice President "a glimpse into the hearts and spirit" of colored people who are united in their effort to obtain their rights.

He said he made it clear that he does not believe either the Republican or Democratic party has done enough with the moral and spiritual tools available to them to achieve civil rights.

* * *

ASKED WHAT was the Vice President's reaction, the Rev. Mr. King replied that the problem is "very important" and that it is "important and significant" for him to go South

Councils and the Ku Klux Klan

The Rev. Mr. King also said white people of good will in the South and that the real problem is that these people are afraid to speak out and take a positive stand."

He added that he made it clear in the discussion that "there are many clear that the White Citizens

Nixon agreed that "might be a very favorable idea and it is quite possible that we might meet with the President."

represent a minority view. He said he would welcome a conference with any outstanding Democrat of the House or Senate.

The Rev. Mr. King also said at a later day, and Mr. Eisenhower thought President Eisenhower "could do much more than he has done."

* * *

HE SAID he and Mr. Nixon also discussed the possibility of a meeting with the President

Ala. gets kinescope of sabotaged King telecast

Afro American p. 20

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Thwarted in an earlier attempt to present an interview with the Rev. Martin Luther King, Station WSFA-TV produced a kinescopic telecast for local showing here on Sunday.

A 47-minute radio and TV interview of the noted boycott leader was blacked out the previous Sunday when unidentified saboteurs reportedly tossed a chain across a power line leading into the local station. The act caused a short circuit, according to B. B. Marsh, manager of WSFA-TV.

The kinescope was obtained for Sunday's re-broadcast. The station, however, also provided 30 minutes to local citizens' councils representatives for the purpose of answering the Rev. Mr. King's statements.

Sat. 11-9-57

THE TELEVISING of the NBC network program, "Look Here," was not affected outside of the Montgomery area.

* * *

ALTHOUGH communication between the races in Montgomery have broken down "temporarily" following the year-long bus boycott, the Rev. Mr. King said this was a "natural development" in a "time of social change."

"Before the turn of the century," he predicted, "segregation on the basis of race will be non-existent."

Asked by his interviewer to reconcile his expressed approval of President Eisenhower's use of troops in Little Rock with his advocacy of non-violence, the Rev. King concluded:

"I believe in the intelligent use of police force. That's all we have in Little Rock."

Interviewed at his Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. King voiced the belief that southern whites have a "guilt complex," stemming from their treatment of the South's colored residents.

"Racial violence by some whites," the Montgomery Improvement Association president declared, "marks efforts to drown out" feelings of guilt.

REV. MARTIN L. KING

Whites Feel Guilty, Says Rev. King

Constitution, p. 7
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 10-28-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King said today he believes Southern whites have a guilt complex stemming from the treatment of Southern Negroes.

"I think we would have to say there is something of a guilt complex," the Negro minister said in an NBC TV interview—"Look Here!"—from his Dexter Avenue Baptist church.

The program was not heard in the Montgomery area because of a power failure to WFSA-TV that was termed "an act of sabotage" by an official of the Alabama Power Co.

King said psychologists report the reaction of persons with guilt feelings is to repent or to "indulge in more of the very thing that causes this sense of guilt." Racial violence by some Southern whites, he said, marks efforts to "drown out" guilt feelings.

PRODUCER NOTIFIED

Advertiser p. 18

Sellers Declares He Won't Cooperate In King Movie

Montgomery Ala. Sun. 10-27-57

Commissioner Clyde Sellers Friday wrote movie-producer Jeffrey Hayden that he refuses to cooperate in the filming of a movie depicting the life of Martin Luther King.

Sellers had been approached by Hayden last month, when the producer was in Montgomery doing groundwork planning for the proposed movie about the bus boycott.

"I will do everything within my power to prevent the filming of such a picture in our city or elsewhere," Sellers wrote Hayden yesterday.

The commissioner also wrote: "I now expressly forbid you or anyone else the use of my name or position or any fictional name or character that would depict me in any manner whatsoever in the making of a picture of this kind."

The letter, addressed to Hayden at his United Artists studio headquarters in Los Angeles, stated that Hayden misrepresented the intent of the proposed movie while he was in Montgomery.

"It was my understanding that this picture was to depict the great wrong that had been done to the city . . . and to give credit where credit was actually due for the lack of violence and bloodshed in our overly-publicized and overly-critized city," Sellers said.

The letter then referred to reports that Harry Belafonte was to portray King. "I must assume that this picture is being made . . . to further glorify and praise Martin Luther King," Sellers wrote.

"I am complete and sincere segregationist," the commissioner said, adding that he would not cooperate "in even the smallest way . . . in making such a picture."

Dr. King interview to be telecast in spite of saboteur

Afro American p. 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The unknown saboteur who threw a chain across a power line Sunday and prevented this city from seeing a televised interview of the Rev Dr. Martin L. King Jr., has not heard the end of Dr. King yet.

A local station, WSFA-TV, has announced that sometime in the near future it will re-telecast the program that was viewed by a nationwide audience, but blacked out here. Sat. 11-9-57

However, the station also declared it would allow one of Alabama's leading white supremacy advocates to reply to the telecast.

TIZEN COUNCIL GETS CHANCE TO ANSWER

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. King's TV Interview To Be Telecast

Times 10-29-57

By ART OSGOODE

A television interview of the Rev. Martin Luther King by Martin Agronsky, top NBC newsman, knocked off the air by an unknown saboteur Sunday afternoon, will be telecast by local station WSFA-TV sometime in the near future.

Immediately after the broadcast, one of Alabama's leading spokesmen for white supremacy will be given a chance to reply to the views expressed by King, the station announced yesterday.

The following statement was issued by the station yesterday:

"Station Manager Gene Dodson says he has been notified by NBC that a film recording of the interview is being sent to Montgomery. This recording will be scheduled on this station at a date and time to be determined shortly.

'State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, head of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, has been invited to appear on a half-hour program which will immediately follow the Agronsky-King interview. He will be given the opportunity to present the other side of the issue discussed by King."

Reached by telephone here last night, Engelhardt said he "wants to see the (King-Agronsky) program first," before deciding on whether to appear in a program presenting the case for segregation.

"Besides," he said, "I'll have to talk with the executive committee of the Citizens Councils of Alabama."

A meeting of the committee will be called, he said, to decide on whether to offer the program in rebuttal of King. "We'll have to see it before we know whether he said anything worth dignifying by reply."

He said he had informed Dodson that he wanted to see the King interview before making the decision.

Dodson said yesterday the time for the program will be announced after program commitments have reviewed and a time found available for it.

Though Montgomerians were unable to see it, the program was telecast over NBC stations across the nation, and a kinescope recording made by the network.

Only four calls were received yesterday regarding the program interruption, said Dodson, in contrast to the flood of calls that poured in when the station went off the air Sunday.

Advertiser

Meanwhile, law enforcement agencies reported no developments yesterday in finding out the identity of the person who flung a length of chain across power lines leading to the local TV station's transmitter just before the King interview was to go the air.

Sheriff Bill Kennedy of Crenshaw County, in which the sabotage was committed, said last night that so far he had turned up "absolutely nothing."

p. 2-A

VISITS AREA

He visited the area Sunday night, he added, and talked to Alabama Power Co. personnel, but had so far been unable to devote little time to the investigation because of current court sessions in Luverne.

Times 10-29-57

There is a possibility the FBI may enter the case.

The FBI office here said yesterday that facts concerning the case had been forwarded to the Department of Justice, which will determine whether an investigation will be made.

The State Department of Public Safety, which was also notified of the sabotage incident, is not investigating, a spokesman said last night. Neither are Montgomery County officers, since the sabotage was not in the county.

GOES OF AIR

The half-hour program, "Look Here," began at 2:30 p.m. Sunday in the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, of which King is pastor. Only six minutes before it began, local station WSFA-TV mysteriously went off the air.

Investigation by the Alabama Power Co. located the length of chain wound about lines leading to the station's transmitter in the Fleta area. They reported that someone had apparently driven down a dirt road paralleling the 12,500 volt cable, and tossed the chain across it from a ridge overlooking the lines.

In the program which was cut off from an estimated 150,000 television sets in this area, King voiced his belief that segregation will disappear by the end of this century.

He also said he believed some Southern whites are made more violent in their attitude towards Negroes by a "guilt complex," and acknowledged that the bus boycott which he led had caused a "temporary" breakdown in communication between the races here.

King Interview Re-Televised; Dr. Lyons, Sellers Make Reply

By ART OSGOODE

Station WSFA-TV got its once-sabotaged interview of the Rev. Martin Luther King on the air yesterday, followed it up with a half-hour rebuttal by a pastor and a city official—and then the station's officials leaned back to heave a sigh of relief.

Advertiser

The King interview by NBC newsman Martin Agronsky was a little fuzzy, and there were a couple of bad spots in the tape recording of the program which was presented a week earlier over the NBC network.

p. 2 A

However, it finally gave the TV audience in this area a chance to hear King express his belief in the ultimate triumph of integration, and to describe his philosophy of non-violent resistance.

Montgomery Ala.

WEEK BEFORE RECALLED

The program was knocked off the air last week by an unknown saboteur who threw a length of chain across power lines leading to the WSFA transmitter.

Mtn 11-4-57

In the program following the King-Agronsky interview, WSFA newsman Crawford Rice tossed questions at Dr. Henry Lyons, pastor of the Highland Avenue Baptist Church, and Police and Fire Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

The Rev. Dr. Lyons defended his segregationist views against the charge that they "are unchristian" with the statement that "I consider separation of the races not only Christian, but morally right."

CALLED 'GOD'S LAW'

Calling separation of the races "God's law," he said it carries out "His eternal purpose for each of the races inhabiting the earth.

"I believe that God has made some men white, said Lyons. "His will is for them to remain white.

Lyons also quoted the late Dr. L. L. Gwaltney, prominent Alabama Baptist of an earlier era, as saying that "consciousness of kind" is one of four basic principles concerning mankind. "One never saw . . . a flock of crows enjoying the company of a flock of sea gulls, "he quoted Gwaltney as writing.

ATTACKS BOYCOTT

Lyons also attacked the use of the boycott as "unChristian, and foresaw a return to segregationist principles by leaders of the major churches in the United States. He said local congregations are expressing resentment at intergrationist teachings and statements by church leaders.

Selers labelled the use of federal troops in Little Rock as "an invasion of the state of Arkansas" and a violation of the U.S. Constitution.

The city commissioner went on to attack President Eisenhower, who, he said, "will go down as the weakest President we ever had."

CHANGE FORECAST

Sellers predicted that a new enterpretation of the Constitution will restore segregation as "other states become aware of the problem we are faced with.

The station was flooded with hundreds of telephone calls during the morning by persons who wanted to know when the program would go on the air. (The TV log provided by The Advertiser-Journal for Sundays papers failed to list it.) Station employes who answered the calls said none of them protested against the program, but that all the callers indicated a desire to see it.

Brilliant Press Agentry

Advertiser

MARTIN AGRONSKY, the TV man for NBC, and Dr. M. L. King really couldn't have asked for more. It was above and beyond Southern hospitality.

p. 4-A

Agronsky is new to the Murrow-type program and trying to establish the new program *Look Here*. His Montgomery interview was heard by millions of Americans. It was just another program.

Times 11-4-57

But then the story went out over the national news wire that the program had been sabotaged in Montgomery. The world will hear of it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Gronsky has now taken on new stature as one who saw action on the renowned Montgomery front. Edward R. Murrow, seeing his competitor get this fine break, was probably chewing a rattail file.

The only Americans who didn't hear the program were South Alabamians. WSFA presumably will now show the program on film. Thousands who wouldn't have listened in the first place will now glue themselves to their sets.

Dr. King will now have a larger Montgomery audience than he could ever have hoped for normally. He is more famous than before the chain was thrown over the wire. He is stronger with his Negro followers.

The man who threw that chain is the most accomplished press agent in this country. All the advertising firms on Madison Avenue couldn't have promoted the name of Dr. King with such skill as our cowboy with the iron lasso.

Dr. King has had nothing but the ablest promotion services from whites.

Those who consider themselves his keenest adversaries are in fact his press agents and ablest sponsors.

To try to prevent a man from being heard is the most certain way of getting him heard.

Dr. King seems to get break after break. Regard the case of the bombed churches. The day after the dynamite went off there was no limit to the amount of money King could raise from citizens outside the South.

And by now there isn't a national broadcaster that doesn't itch to try his luck on a King broadcast emanating from Montgomery in the hope that the cowboy, hi-ho, will ride again, casting a lariat over the wire.

It is not the luck of "the Irish" we need talk about any more. For it isn't much compared with the boob genius at work promoting the Reverend.

KING CALLS ON NIXON - Vice-President Richard M. Nixon (center) introduces the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King (left) of Montgomery, Ala., to Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell during King's recent Washington, D.C. meeting with Nixon to discuss the administration's Civil Rights Bill. Nixon assured King that he and the President "stand firmly in favor" of the measure. (Newspress Photo).

King, South African Bishop Discuss Racial Problems

Courier-Post Camden, N.J. Sun. 7-28-57

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—A Negro churchman from Alabama and a white bishop from South Africa met today to discuss racial problems. They told reporters later "there is no hope in this situation outside religion."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Baptist minister from Montgomery, Ala., talked for about an hour with the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa. Bishop Reeves, who supported Negroes in a recent bus boycott in Johannesburg, said he wanted to meet the Rev. Dr. King ever since reading about the Negro pastor's leadership of the Montgomery bus boycott.

"I felt that we had gone through a similar experience," he said. In a press conference after the meeting, both stressed the need for churches to realize their responsibilities in promoting racial justice and easing interracial tensions.

Both emphasized, also, the importance of avoiding violence in the struggle for racial justice.

"The attempt to break loose from bonds of repression should not lead to an anti-white attitude," said Dr. King.

Bishop Reeves, who is in the United States on a speaking tour, said South Africa is "fear-ridden." He described the racial situation there as far more difficult than in the American South.

He said that if the white people of South Africa could feel "a tiny measure of security" tensions would ease there.

Dr. King said he would like to go to South Africa, but added he couldn't answer whether he will actually make an attempt to go there. "I haven't really thought it through," he said.

Bishop Reeves said he didn't know whether the South African government would grant Dr. King a visa.

King's church to hear Gray

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 8-10-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. M. L. King Jr., pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, has announced that the speaker for Men's Day Sunday will be Dr. William H. Gray Jr., pastor of Philadelphia's Bright Hope Baptist Church.

The speaker is well known in this section, having served as president of Florida Normal and Industrial College and of Florida A. and M. University prior to acceptance of his present responsibility.

A native of Richmond, Va., he was educated at Bluefield State College and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned both the masters and the doctorate. Dr. Gray has also served as editor of th Philadlphia AFRO-AMERICAN.

DR. WM. H. GRAY, JR.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Billy Graham Share Program

World P. 6 Wed. 7-24-57 B'ham Ala.

NEW YORK — Madison Square Garden of pugilism fame featured two different kinds of champions Thursday night when crusading Evangelist Billy Graham and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., shared the same pulpit before more than 19:000 persons.

Dr. King, who was received with enthusiasm, delivered the opening prayer. The noted leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott made no mention of his accomplishment which received international publicity.

Rev. Graham praised the Alabama minister as a most illustrious leader in "a great social revolution" in America.

He attacked bigotry and racial prejudice, saying that "some people profess love of their neighbors, but let a person with a different color skin move into the neighborhood, and then do they start practicing their love? Why? they're ready to start a fight!"

Dr. King slaps 'Gallup Poll' deals

Afro-American Sat. 8-10-57 Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., civil rights crusader, warned that man may be getting too smart for his own good.

"We can boast of having made a neighborhood of the world, but we cannot claim the establishment of brotherhood among its people," he said in a sermon at Cornerstone Baptist Church Sunday.

More than 2,500 persons heard him preach against what he described as man's subjugation of moral laws to physical laws in his dealings with his brother.

"Today too many have adopted the conception that right and wrong are merely relative to our likes or dislikes. We decide how to act by a sort of 'Gallup poll' with a kind of an everybody's doing it attitude, or just a matter of custom excuse," the youthful leader stated.

* * *

"OTHERS" the 1957 Spingarn medalist said," have assumed a sort of 'get by' test for right and wrong: survival of the slickest. They have set up an 11th commandment, "Thou shalt not get caught."

Dr. King warned that the world and America must rediscover the principals of the worth and sacredness of human personality.

"God does not want us to treat our brothers as a means to an end," he cautioned. "History has shown that nations, which have done so, have failed and faded into oblivion."

Dr. Sandy F. Ray, host pastor and president of the New York Baptists, praised the courageous leadership of Dr. King in the campaign for complete Democracy in America.

Dr. King accepted the invitation of the president of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement, Allen Jordan, to address the laymen on Sept. 4 during the National Baptist Convention session in Louisville. Dr. King was accompanied by his sister, Miss Christine King, who is studying toward a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University.

When Greek Meets Greek

One of the brilliant epochs of the year was the meeting of Billy Graham and the Rev. M. L. King, Jr. in the interval of one of the great revivals of many years. Here were two young audable Americans who are dedicating their lives to the christian ministry. P. 6 Voice of Atlanta, Ga.

Each has attained fame on his own hooks and each proclaimed powerful factors not only in the ministry but assets in every walk of life. Sat. 7-27-57

Here were two ambassadors of peace, goodwill to all men. Both have won their spurs as Christian leaders and having to their credit examples of what pious industry and prayer and long suffering will accomplish in this age of trillions for defense, billions in killing munitions and death-dealing gadgets of every description.

In this stirring age when there is going on this present moment debates in the Congress of a free nation as to whether one segment of citizens are entitled to the same protection in the eyes of the law and guarantee of unrestricted circulation in a free society.

We come to a pass to see the race question enter our school program; the withdrawal of bonds for improvement because of the race question making investments questionable. We see billions hampered because of the refusal of certain states to abide by a ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

These two young men, having dedicated their lives and talents to this civilization are symbols of what the world needs most to effect a lasting peace.

They would spread the gospel of goodwill and peace before their own doors and from them will come finally the solution of these grave problems now menacing our civilization if the nation would just listen.

Two stalwart Americans, two students of humanity and apostles of the Lord Jesus are before us. Let the nation and the world listen to what the Lord saith to the churches.

The nation will be wise if it listens to Billy Graham and Martin King, Jr.

Howard U Students Mass To Hear King

Louisville

Washington, D. C. — (ANP) — An overflow congregation which flocked to the sanctuary of Rankin Chapel at Howard University last week heard Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., say that nonviolence can be used to "turn civilization upside down." P. 16 Courier

Students filled the basement hall of the chapel, stood in corridors, and sat on the stairs of the library building where a loudspeaker had been set up to hear the young minister from Montgomery, Ala. advocate civil-disobedience where segregation is involved.

"We must stand up as an organized mass," Dr. King said, "and refuse to cooperate, yet somehow do this with love in our hearts for those opposed to us." Warning against violence, he said that it would create more problems than it could solve. Courier 11-21-57

If violence is resorted to, Rev. King said, "unborn generations will be the recipient of a long night of futility and wickedness."

But the Negro, he said should not resign himself to discrimination. "The minute we passively accept injustice we cooperate with it."

Preaching without notes in a sermon occasionally punctuated by an "Amen" from some older person in the audience, Dr. King said that Negroes should obey Jesus and love their enemies because hate does nothing but intensify the existence of hate and evil in the universe.

"Through the power of love," he said, "we can redeem our enemies and transform them."

Would Have Invited Violence, Many Feel

Southerners Glad Nixon, King Didn't Meet in Dixie

Courier Sat 6-22-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.7

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

AUGUSTA, Ga.—As far as the man in the street is concerned—and he includes some of the upper crust, too—last Thursday's meeting between Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was held at the proper place—the nation's capital.

A sampling of the opinions of a cross-section of local citizens, including the distaff side, showed the feeling decidedly in favor of the Vice President staying out of the South.

ONE HIGH school teacher, who quickly refused to allow his name be used, sounded off "If they had held the meeting down here, King might have been killed."

A letter carrier—who also asked that his name not be printed—had this to say:

"I can't say too much about it, but I don't think it would have hurt anything or done any more harm than has already been done if they had met in the South. After all, civil rights is going to be a fight all the way."

Robert H. Rucker, retired Federal employe and businessman, had this to say:

"I think Washington was the best place for the meeting. I think they're grooming him (Mr. Nixon) for President and he would lose a lot of prestige in the South. For him to come down here could retard him and retard the Republican party in the South also."

■

CLAUDE W. CROOKE, executive secretary, Richmond County Non-Partisan Voters League, shared the feelings of Mr. Rucker. Mr. Crooke said this:

"I think just about the same thing. I think Washington was the better place because Nixon was able to drive home his points with more force. I would help none of us down here had they met in the South."

Noy Maben, barber shop manager, was emphatic in his feeling that Washington was the proper place for the meeting:

"I don't know if it actually would do any good if Nixon came South, because the South is boiling over with meanness, hatred and malice. The South is just not able to accept facts as they are. For that reason I think it was wiser to hold the meeting in Washington."

Businessman and fraternal leader, John U. Strother, was brief and to-the-point: "It looks like Washington was a good place, to me. It might help get the President to help out a bit. He hasn't done a darned thing so far."

■

WE ASKED Mrs. Idelia Simpson, a seamstress, how she felt about it. Here is what she had to say:

"In my opinion I think it was better meeting in Washington." She further opined that the general atmosphere in the South is not favorably receptive to such a meeting here on such an explosive subject as civil rights.

Thousands Jam Auditorium

Courier P.1

NAACPers Turn Spotlight on King

Sat. 7-13-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

38a ala

By CHESTER HIGGINS

DETROIT—Thousands jammed the Henry Ford Auditorium to get a glimpse of Montgomery's Dr. Martin Luther King and to hear his ringing address to the fourth session of the 48th annual convention of the NAACP.

Dr. King was awarded the coveted Spingarn Medal "on behalf of the more than 50,000 Negro citizens of Montgomery, Ala., who more than a year ago came to see that it is ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than to ride in humiliation . . ."

Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, presented the award.

In accepting the award, Dr. King said: "The NAACP has given courage to a disinherited people who dared only to dream of freedom.

"I would urge every freedom-loving person to double his financial support of the NAACP at this time in order to make it clear to those who are seeking to outlaw the NAACP that we stand by this noble organization for better or for worse, until death do us part."

The Spingarn Award was created in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP board.

Spingarn Medal
—The Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, presents the 42nd Spingarn Medal to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Rev. King was preceded to the rostrum by Michigan's Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr., who also warn "the misguided individuals not to drive the Negro to secure his rights outside the peaceful methods traditionally employed by the NAACP."

The NAACP wound up its convention with a mass meeting at the huge Detroit Olympia. Jackie Robinson, national Freedom Fund chariman; Roy Wilkins, excutive secretary, and Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, were the principal speakers.

The Negro in Politics

Newsweek P.19

Administration leaders consider the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of Montgomery's bus boycott, a coming leader of Southern Negroes.

Newsweek 7-29-57

Here is why this is important:

If the civil-rights bill passes (see page 23) and is firmly enforced, Negro voters will suddenly acquire great political power in the South.

They have no political leader. King has proved a smart and patient worker. Administration leaders think he could move into the vacuum.

Vice President Nixon says: "Dr. King is one of the most outstanding men who has ever walked into my office."

Dr. King Slaps Polls In Dealing With Human Rights

Daily World Sat 8-3-57

Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK—Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., civil rights crusader warned that man may be getting too smart for his own good.

"We can boast of having made a neighborhood of the world, but we cannot claim the establishment of brotherhood among its people," he said in a sermon at Cornerstone Baptist Church, last Sunday. More than 2500 persons heard his torrid blast against what he described as man's subjugation of moral laws to physical laws in his dealing with his brother.

"Today too many have adopted the conception that right and wrong are merely relative to our likes or dislikes. We decided how to act by a sort of 'Gallup poll' with a kind of an everybody's doing it attitude, or a just a matter of custom excuse," the youthful leader stated.

Others, the 1957 Spingarn medalist said, have assumed a sort of get by test for right and wrong; survival of the slickest. They have set up an 11th commandment "Thou shall not get caught."

SACREDNESS OF PERSONALITY

Dr. King warned that the world and America must rediscover the principles of the worth and sacredness of human personality.

"God does not want us to treat our brothers as a means to an end", he cautioned. "History has shown that nations which have done so have failed and faded into oblivion."

In his opinion, he said he felt that with all the faults that exist, if we continue to work and pray, we will see a new South arise in which all will live together in peace and dignity.

•

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Rev. King Prays At Billy Graham N. Y. Crusade

Journal + Guide Sat. 7-27-57

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — A overflow crowd of 19,200 last Thursday at Madison Square Garden heard the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., open Evangelist Billy Graham's meeting with a prayer. Graham also disclosed the extension of his "New York Crusade" for three weeks beyond the July 19 scheduled closing.

The decision was reached at a conference Graham attended with his crusade's executive committee and members of the "Billy Graham Team."

• • •

HIS SERIES OF meetings at Madison Square Garden "to bring God to New York" began May 15. Originally scheduled to end June 30, the crusade was first extended to June 30, then to July 20 and now to Aug. 10. Last night's meeting was the 59th.

Graham's audiences have totalled 1,084,100 persons, of whom 36,640 made "decisions for Christ." In addition, he has appeared at six separate rallies — including one in Central Park and one on Wall Street — that attracted 100,000 persons.

Courier Verse

Courier

Selected by GLORIA PRITCHARD

Pittsburgh Pa.

To Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Sat 7-27-57

True greatness often pays a costly price!
For, like the waters of the Nile, it flows
Through barren deserts and thirsty meadows
Giving itself in selfless sacrifice.
Each age is lifted to a higher plane
By men of vision, sympathy and love;
And yet there is one thing history can prove—
Such men have always borne a cross of pain.

Oh, jewel that will shine for endless days,
Our hearts rejoice to hear the songs of praise
That swell from the lips of the grateful souls
You lifted from despair to honored roles.
Your deeds will let the world forever find
That greatness lies in service to mankind.

—MATEI MARKWEI

Admi[illegible] Montgomery's Martin L. King, But . . .

Pittsburgh Courier 8-3-57

To the Editor:

My admiration for the Rev. Martin Luther King is of the highest. His is a great and dedicated spirit . . . the kind the times demand. I think, however, that he makes a monumental error in saying about the Negro, "Once he thought of himself as an inferior." Too much in history contradicts this assertion. It might be more correct to say that the Negro thought of his inferiority as being imposed and accepted its consequences with a cunning patience that was used as a technique of sheer survival.

J. W. HAYWOOD JR.
Washington, D. C.

Afro American Sat 8-10-57 Baltimore, Md. 9

KING FOR LAYMEN—Dr. Martin Luther King, Mongomery, Ala., civil rights champion and Spingarn Medal recipient, accepts invitation by popular demand to be guest of honor and speaker Sept. 4 at the convenion of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement of the National Baptist Convenion. Speaking at Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn, recently, Dr. King praised the leadership of Laymen's president, Allen Jordon, left, who will preside at the Louisville. Ky. session.

Daily World Sat 8-3-57

KING FOR LAYMEN—Dr. M. Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., civil rights champion, accepts invitation by popular demand to be guest of honor and speaker Sept. 4 at the convention of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement of the National Baptist Convention. The Spingarn Medal recipient praised the leadership of Laymen's President Allen Jordan, who will preside at the Louisville, Ky., session. Observing at Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn where Dr. King spoke to 2500 persons are Dr. Sandy F. Ray, pastor and president of New York State Baptists, and Miss Christine King, sister of Dr. King, a graduate student at Columbia University.

Dr. King Slaps Polls In Dealing With Human Rights

Daily World Sat 8-3-57

Atlanta Ga.

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"God does not want us to treat our brothers as a means to an end", he cautioned. "History has shown that nations which have done so have failed and faded into oblivion."

In his opinion, he said he felt that with all the faults that exist, if we continue to work and pray, we will see a new South arise in which all will live together in peace and dignity.

Dr. Sandy F. Ray, host pastor and president of the New York Baptists, praised the courageous leadership of Dr. King in the campaign for complete Democracy in America.

Dr. King accepted the invitation of the president of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement, Allen Jordan, to address the laymen September 4 during the National Baptist Convention session in Louisville. Dr. King was accompanied by his sister, Miss Christine King, who is studying toward a Ph.D degree at Columbia University.

Rev. King Prays At Billy Graham

Journal + Guide Sat. 7-27-57

Norfolk, Va.

N. Y. Crusade

NEW YORK — A overflow crowd of 19,200 last Thursday at Madison Square Garden heard the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., open Evangelist Billy Graham's meeting with a prayer. Graham also disclosed the extension of his "New York Crusade" for three weeks beyond the July 19 scheduled closing.

The decision was reached at a conference Graham attended with his crusade's executive committee and members of the "Billy Graham Team."

• • •

HIS SERIES OF meetings at Madison Square Garden "to bring God to New York" began May 15. Originally scheduled to end June 30, the crusade was first extended to June 30, then to July 20 and now to Aug. 10. Last night's meeting was the 59th.

Graham's audiences have totalled 1,084,100 persons, of whom 36,640 made "decisions for Christ." In addition, he has appeared at six separate rallies — including one in Central Park and one on Wall Street — that attracted 100,000 persons.

Courier Verse

Courier

Selected by

GLORIA PRITCHARD

Pittsburgh Pa.

To Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Sat 7-27-57

True greatness often pays a costly price!
For, like the waters of the Nile, it flows
Through barren deserts and thirsty meadows
Giving itself in selfless sacrifice.
Each age is lifted to a higher plane
By men of vision, sympathy and love;
And yet there is one thing history can prove—
Such men have always borne a cross of pain.

Oh, jewel that will shine for endless days,
Our hearts rejoice to hear the songs of praise
That swell from the lips of the grateful souls
You lifted from despair to honored roles.
Your deeds will let the world forever find
That greatness lies in service to mankind.

—MATEI MARKWEI

Admire Montgomery's Martin L. King, But . . .

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 7-27-57

To the Editor:

My admiration for the Rev. Martin Luther King is of the highest. His is a great and dedicated spirit . . . the kind the times demand. I think, however, that he makes a monumental error in saying about the Negro, "Once he thought of himself as an inferior." Too much in history contradicts this assertion. It might be more correct to say that the Negro thought of his inferiority as being imposed and accepted its consequences with a cunning patience that was used as a technique of sheer survival.

J. W. HAYWOOD JR.
Washington, D. C.

Afro American Sat 8-10-57 Baltimore, Md. P.

KING FOR LAYMEN—Dr. Martin Luther King, Mongomery, Ala., civil rights champion and Spingarn Medal recipient, accepts invitation by popular demand to be guest of honor and speaker Sept. 4 at the conventon of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement of the National Baptist Convenion. Speaking at Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn, recently, Dr. King praised the leadership of Laymen's president, Allen Jordon, left, who will preside at the Louisville. Ky. session.

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 8-3-57

KING FOR LAYMEN—Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., civil rights champion, accepts invitation by popular demand to be guest of honor and speaker Sept. 4 at the convention of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement of the National Baptist Convention. The Spingarn Medal recipient praised the leadership of Laymen's President Allen Jordan, who will preside at the Louisville, Ky., session. Observing at Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn where Dr. King spoke to 2500 persons are Dr. Sandy F. Ray, pastor and president of New York State Baptists, and Miss Christine King, sister of Dr. King, a graduate student at Columbia University.

Aid For Bombed Churches Asked Of Congressmen

World P. 4-6-57 Birm. Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C., — Members of the House of Representatives are being asked to make contributions to help rebuild Negro churches bombed in recent racial strife in Montgomery, Ala.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., disclosed Wednesday he is soliciting all House members for contributions to a special fund drive currently underway.

A New York Democrat and one of three Negro members of the House, Powell is telling all members their contributions will be treated with secrecy. Those who might be embarrassed at home by gifts may send cash in a "plain white envelope" either to him or the officers of the fund drive in Montgomery, Powell says.

$100,000 NEEDED

The drive is for $000,000 to repair four Negro churches and two Negro parsonages damaged in controversy over a boycott by Negroes of the city's segregated bus system.

Representative George M. Grant (D-Ala.), whose congressional district includes Montgomery, confirmed he has received the plea. He said he believes the people of Montgomery, white and Negro, disapproved of violence and he thinks funds to repair the churches can be raised locally.

Funds to Rebuild Churches Sought

Minneapolis Tr. Tues. 4-9-57 P. 3

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP) — A group of eight Protestant clergymen, including two bishops, are seeking funds to help rebuild Southern churches bombed or damaged in the racial segregation struggle.

The group, to be known as the Committee to Aid Bombed Christians of the South, is sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nyak, N. Y.

The members are Dr. George A. Buttrick, Harvard Memorial church, Cambridge, Mass., and past president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Methodist Bishop Matthew W. Clair Jr., St. Louis; Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Western Massachusetts, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Edward T. Dahlberg, St. Louis, former president of the American Baptist Convention; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Central Methodist church, Detroit; Dr. Elmer A. Fridell, Baptist missionary executive, New York, and two professors, the Revs. John Oliver Nelson and Paul Scherver of the Yale university divinity school and Union Theological seminary respectively.

The Why And Wherefore Of Non-Violence

Advertiser P. 4-A Thurs. 3-14-57

Our fellow Americans on the *New Yak Post* continue to be racked with the dry heaves over the wonder of the "non-violent resistance" of Montgomery colored citizens.

Montgomery, Ala.

The truth is, both the white and colored communities in Montgomery have been wonderfully restrained in their collisions. Montgomery is against violence. A tiny fraction of the population heaved the bombs. No colored citizen has been murdered with a hammer in daylight on the street, as has just happened in Chicago.

But since the *Post* has got its hosanna button stuck on the non-violence of the Negro community here, it might go a step further and tell us *what else* colored citizens could have done. They are about a third of the population; the constabulary, soldiery and arsenals are all in white hands.

This is a disagreeable subject. We don't like to discuss it. Our town is now as peaceful as the Easter Parade on 5th Avenue. No more violence is foreseeable—because public policy, expressed through white officials and executed by white policemen, is one of non-violence.

But were it otherwise, just what, as a matter of reality, could the outnumbered, unarmed and unorganized minority have done? Their non-violence was sensible under the circumstances, not lofty under a divine nimbus.

Good Police Job

The Lee County Bulletin

Opelika, Ala.

No well-meaning citizen will want to let the fact of the Montgomery racial bombings cloud from view the faithful and effective police work which promises to bring an end to the terrorization. The same goes for Birmingham, where the police department moved swiftly to break open the shooting affair involving the Ku Klux Klan.

It is this type of honest, intelligent police work which, coupled with public support of law and order, will harness and bring to an end these reigns of terror growing out of racial hatred.

Law cannot dictate that the haters and radicals purge their feelings in favor of good will and patience. But it can insist on order and safety. Thank goodness the vast majority of Alabamians finds violence repugnant and stands instead in full support of faithful enforcement of the law.

2 White Men Will Face Trial Tomorrow On Charges Of Bombing Negro Churches

Advertiser Sun. 5-26-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

Two young white men face trial here Monday in the state's attempt to punish the instigators of racial violence which followed the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Police have blamed at least part of the reign of terror on the Ku Klux Klan.

Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. are charged with dynamiting two of the four Negro churches which were bombed along with the homes of two ministers before dawn last Jan. 10.

A federal court injunction had gone into effect only 20 days earlier nullifying city and state laws which historically had segregated white and Negro passengers on Montgomery buses.

Britt also faces another indictment for the bombing of a Negro taxicab stand in a second outburst of violence on Jan. 27.

A county grand jury which indicted the two defendants also returned more serious charges against two other white men, James D. York, 52, and Henry Alexander, 27.

They will be called to trial June 3 for the dynamiting of a Negro clergyman's home while members of the family were asleep in the dwelling.

Under Alabama law, the bombing of an inhabited residence is punishable by a prison term of 10 years or more, or death in the electric chair, even though no one was injured in the explosion at the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

The 27-year-old Britt faces a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment on each of the three charges against him. He is accused of bombing Abernathy's church, the Negro First Baptist; the Hutchinson Baptist Church, and the taxicab stand.

Livingston, 18, also is charged with dynamiting the Hutchinson Street church. The two defendants are expected to demand separate trials and state's attorneys will decide then which one to call first.

Britt and Livingston will be tried under a law which prohibits setting off dynamine "in, under or dangerously near to" an unoccupied public building; York and Alexander under a separate statute dealing with the bombing of inhabited dwellings.

Racial feelings which had simmered through a year-long Negro boycott of segregated city buses exploded with violent fury shortly after the buses were ordered integrated last Dec. 21 under a federal court decree. The U.S. Supreme Court had ruled bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Buses were ambushed with gunfire six times and a Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Later, when city police arrested the four men now facing trial, they charged Alexander with shooting into one of the buses. He subsequently was indicted for that offense along with the bombings.

Bus service was restricted to daylight operations and then suspended altogether for six days after the sleeping city was jarred into wakefulness by the bombings.

2 Men Face Trial In Racial Violence

Journal + Constitution

Sun. 5-26-57 P. 2-C

Alabama Pair Charged in Dynamiting Two Negro Churches Last Winter

Atlanta Ga

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 25 (AP)—Two young white men go on trial Monday on charges growing out of the outbreak of racial violence which followed the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Police have blamed at least part of the reign of terror on the Ku Klux Klan.

Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. are charged with dynamiting two Negro churches before dawn last Jan. 10. Two other Negro churches and the homes of two ministers also were bombed that morning.

A federal court injunction only 20 days earlier nullified city and state laws which had segregated white and Negro passengers on Montgomery buses.

Britt, 27, also faces another indictment for the bombing of a Negro taxicab stand in a second outburst of violence Jan. 27.

* * *

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* * *

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* * *

BUSES WERE ambushed with gunfire six times and a Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Later, when city police arrested the four men now facing trial, they charged Alexander with shooting into one of the buses. He subsequently was indicted for that offense along with the bombings.

Bus service was restricted to daylight operations and then suspended altogether for six days after a series of bombings Jan. 10.

The dynamite shattered four churches, Abernathy's home and the home of the Rev. Robert S. Graetz, a young white minister who had actively supported the Negroes' fight against segregation. No one was injured.

* * *

SEVENTEEN days later the terrorists struck again, bombing the Negro cab stand and an adjoining house and leaving an unexploded bundle of 12 sticks of dynamite on the front porch of the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., recognized leader of the integration campaign.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal charged later that four of the bombings were done by "members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan."

The grand jury which returned the indictments declared segregation must be preserved in the Deep South but warned that it must be done "openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness."

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser Fri. 6-7-57

Unpunished Crime Aggravates Race Problem

Montgomery, Ala.

The Birmingham News

THE recent acquittal in Montgomery of two men accused in the bombing of a Negro church has emphasized anew the failure so far to achieve convictions in a number of such cases of violence—some in Birmingham—related to racial tensions.

P. 4-A

So long as such crimes go unpunished, those disposed to defy the law at the expense of the peace and well-being of all the people are the more likely to resort to such outrageous tactics.

So long as such crimes go unpunished, demands will continue to be pressed for more federal action, more federal intervention, in the handling of racial problems of the South.

When such crimes go unpunished, feelings among our white and Negro citizens inevitably are involved in heightened stresses.

It should be obvious to really thoughtful people that such vicious tactics as bombing, aimed at meeting racial problems by violence and fear, can only worsen conditions that are grievous and perilous in many respects. Yet some there are among us who have turned to such despicable methods. Unless such means and methods of dealing with racial problems and difficulties can be curbed, our situation is bound to continue greatly troubled. Punishment of the guilty should be a primary objective in seeking to curb such gross lawlessness.

Difficulties of finding and convicting the guilty are substantial. Those who turn to such bombing usually operate in darkness. It cannot be foreseen where they will strike. Fear makes the finding of clues and evidence the more difficult.

Failure to convict the guilty leaves questions in some quarters as to whether such bombing might have been staged by extremists fighting segregation rather than extremists favoring it.

The Supreme Court's decision against public school segregation has been followed by so much extremist comment on both sides of the issue that the cause of orderly lawful processes and respect for the law has deeply suffered. Where law attempts compulsions against deep and strong public sentiment, such difficulties inevitably result. Challenge of such legal efforts may go to such extremes as to encourage those disposed to flout orderly processes of the law.

Orderly, lawful processes are basic in maintaining our way of life, with its freedom and its security. Whenever we depart from those processes, we move into swampy areas, infested with dangers of many kinds.

Whenever those processes do not operate effectively to check tactics that are directed against lawful procedure itself, our structure of law and peace is weakened. When such tactics go unpunished, conditions are made the more hazardous for us all.

In the Montgomery trial, the state presented its case with earnestness and vigor. Such spirit and method should mark persisting, resolute endeavor to bring about conviction and punishment of the guilty. The fundamental interests of us all call for such continuing efforts.

MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Leaders Organize for Southwide Drive for Citizenship

Daily World Fri. 8-9-57 Atlanta Ga. P.1

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
(Staff Writer)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. president of the Christian Leadership Conference here Thursday called for a massive voter-registration drive at the morning's session.

The eminent leader said it would entail political education, tactics, public relations and coordination with central headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. King explained that the crusade for new voters would neither compete with nor duplicate any existing program and does not seek to replace any organization. Instead, he said it would seek to supplement and complete the work presently conducted by local organizations.

He said the program to secure new voters would include persuasion, legal action and direct action. He added that the work would be specialized and limited.

Meanwhile leaders also said insertion of the jury trial clause into the Senate version of the Civil Rights Bill was branded "a tragic error" by the Southern Christian Leadership conference.

The leaders from 14 states adopted the strongly-worded policy statement at the wind-up business session of a two-day meeting where a Southwide crusade for citizenship was formulated. A voter-registration drive to be financed by a proposed budget was approved.

Meantime a second resolution condemned the state legislature for passage of the Tuskegee city shrinking law and openly criticized Attorney General John Patterson for an alleged "Gestapo-type of Pressure" used by him against the leaders of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

POLICY STATEMENT

The adopted resolution appealed for federal protection of the leaders who are victimized by state and other forces.

Conference leaders in their policy statement said they were "gravely disappointed over the Senate version of the Civil Rights Bill." The leaders added that they wanted the House version of the Bill to obtain."

The Senate passed the diluted Civil Rights Bill 72 to 18 Wednesday evening. It also differs from the House version by deleting section 3.

The resolution said that the right to vote is not merely a political necessity but a moral imperative. It added that the Congress has the responsibility to insure the right to vote.

Conference leaders in their statement on the Tuskegee vote protest noted the "Silence" by persons in high places and called upon the responsible voices of goodwill "to step forward and be heard."

In reporting for the budget committee, Dr. Samuel Williams of Atlanta, Ga. said the proposed minimum budget would be used for voter-registration education, organization work and a staff of workers.

Among delegates from Birmingham were W. C. Patton, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Rev. E. S. Hardge, Rev. N. H. Smith and from Bessemer, Asbury Howard, William Thomas and Will Arnold.

ATLANTA DELEGATES P.2

Atlanta delegates included Rev M. L. King, Sr.; Dr. W. H. Borders; Rev. A. Bell; Rev. R. Julian Smith, Rev. W. W. Weatherford and Rev R. W. Shawk.

The meeting closed out Thursday night with a giant mass meeting. Over 100 delegates attended the two day conference.

S. C. L. leaders present at the press conference were Reverends Theodore J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La.; F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham; C. R. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla.; M. L. King, Jr., A. L. Davis, New Orleans, La. and A. L. Scott of Shreveport.

KING SAYS NEGROES MUST SHUN VIOLENCE

Courier 9-7-57

Minister Declares Peaceful Resistance Will Win

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Sept. 2. —(AP)—A Negro leader said Monday his race must be willing to accept continued violence without striking back as the price for tearing down the barriers of segregation.

"We must struggle passionately and unrelentingly for the goal of justice," declared Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., "but we must be sure that our hands are clean in the struggle."

"We must not struggle with falsehoods, hate or malice—we must never become bitter," he added. "We must never succumb to the temptation of using violence."

Reverend King, who led a year-long boycott that ultimately brought an end to enforced bus segregation in the Alabama capital, spoke at the 25th anniversary of the Highlander Folk School.

The Baptist minister consistently advocated passive resistance and non-violence in the bus protest despite the bombing of Negro homes and churches in Montgomery.

He said Monday that the refusal to strike back with violence "will mean suffering and sacrifice."

But the Negro's defense, he explained, is "to meet every act of violence toward an individual Negro with the fact that there are thousands of others who will present themselves in his place as potential victims.

"If the oppressors bomb the home of one Negro for his courage," Reverend King continued, "then this must be met by the fact that they will be required to bomb the homes of hundreds and thousands of Negroes.

"If they deny bread and milk to Negro children whose parents want them to be free, then they must be required to deny these children every necessity of life —water and air itself," he said.

Reverend King said an unrelenting policy of "dynamic unity, the amazing self-respect, this willingness to suffer, and the refusal to hit back will soon cause the oppressor to become ashamed of his own methods."

Deny King Appeal

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-57

MONTGOMERY, Ia. — The Rev. Fred D. Gray, counsel for the Rev. Martin Luther King and others of the 90 leaders of the Montgomery Improvement Association which led a successful year-long bus boycott here, Saturday, told the AFRO he would appeal the conviction of the Rev. Mr. King to the Alabama State Supreme Court.

He spoke four days after the Alabama Court of Appeals declined to reconsider its previous decision which dismissed the appeal of the Rev. Mr. King from a Montgomery Circuit Court conviction of violating a 1921 state law aimed at labor violence during his activities as leader of the bus boycott.

The Circuit Court had fined the Rev. Mr. King $500 and costs.

THE APPEALS court had thrown out his appeal petition on the grounds that it was not filed within the 60-day limit prescribed by law. The reason it was not filed, according to the Rev. Mr. Gray, was that the court reporter had not finished transcribing the record within the alloted time.

The Rev. Mr. King was the only person to face trial among the 90 arrested under the labor-violence statute. The other cases were postponed pending settlement of the Rev. Mr. King's case.

The Rev. Mr. Gray said he would file a writ of certiori before the State Supreme Court asking a review of the Court of Appeals' refusal to hear the Rev. Mr. King's appeal petition.

* * *

SINCE THE Rev. Mr. King's conviction, Montgomery's city bus segregation law has been knocked out as unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

In its Tuesday ruling the Alabama appellate tribunal extended its previous opinion to answer further legal issues raised in the Rev. Mr. Gray's petition for a rehearing.

Since the transcript was filed late in the Circuit Court and no motion for a new trial filed there, the opinion by Judge Aubrey Coates said there was no need to consider whether the appellant could have had more time for filing in the Court of Appeals.

* * *

THE OPINION said the Supreme Court previously had ruled that in such cases as this the deadline for filing in both the lower and appeallate courts was the same.

It pointed out that the court reporter has 60 days to get the transcript ready and responsibility rests with the appellant to see that it is filed on time or request an extension of the deadline.

E. D. Nixon, Founder Ala. Group, Honored

Daily World 8-26-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(ANP)— The Montgomery Improvement Association, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president, in a culmination of the dream of E. D. Nixon, civic-minded leader and militant citizen of this city, Nixon was the first Negro to qualify for a jury committeeman and is founder and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Chapter in Montgomery.

Twenty-five years ago when E. D. Nixon started his fight for the Negroes in his hometown his goal was "to see the Negroes in Montgomery united."

This dream became a reality on December 5, 1955, when MIA was organized and he was offered the position as president.

Casting aside this possible bid for fame, Nixon told the association's members: "Dr. Martin Luther King is your man. He is better prepared and the people will follow him." With this terse reply Nixon gave a leader, not only to Montgomery, but to the world.

FOUNDATION LAID

Citizens here and throughout the state know that MIA has gained nation-wide repute because of the foundation laid 25 years ago by Nixon. The recent idea of all Negroes voting and the importance of being a registered voter were his main concerns when he organized the Montgomery Voters League of which he is the president.

Recently the citizens of Montgomery honored him with an "E. D. Nixon Night," at Holt Street Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Wilson, pastor. This was the same church where months ago the opening protest meeting was held with more than 3,500 persons attending.

Among the notables present at the Nixon Testimonial who paid tribute to the honored guest was Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration and now publisher of a Farm Journal in Montgomery. Mr. Williams said: "I know only three totally honest men, and E. D. Nixon is one of the three."

New MIA Secretary in Montgomery to Direct the Efforts of Negro Citizens

Bystander p. 1
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 8-29-57

Montgomery, Ala.—The Montgomery Improvement Association, through its president, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., made formal announcement of the appointment, effective July 15, of the Rev. Mose Pleasure, Jr., as Executive Secretary. The MIA, whose successful protest against the indignities of discrimination on buses in Montgomery has won nationwide acclaim, has embarked on a positive program of economic and social betterment for the citizens of the Alabama capital city.

"Rev. Pleasure will spend full time in implementing and directing the efforts of Montgomerians to make our community a better place in which to live," Rev. King said.

"The new plan will put in motion a program of fundamental education" Rev. King continued, "which will be a sustained attack against those elements in our community giving rise to and perpetuating a disregard for the worth and dignity of the human personality."

Thurs. 8-29-57

Christian Minister

"Rev. Pleasure comes to us with excellent qualifications and a splendid sense of dedication to the task to be done here. First of all, he is a Christian minister whose dedication to Freedom, Justice, and the principles of non-violence is without question. Secondly, he is a young man who is well prepared to undertake the challenge offered by the task which confronts him here." A native of New Orleans, Louisiana, Rev. Pleasure attended Dillard University, of that city, graduating with honors. From there he was awarded

Ford Foundation Fellowship for further study at Harvard University where he earned the Masters degree. Prior to this appointment Rev. Pleausre worked for two years as Alumni Secretary at Dillard University.

"We, here in Montgomery, are pleased to welcome such a capable and promising person to join in our struggle for first-class citizenship and the betterment of the Negro people," Rev. King concluded. "It is our hope that his presence among us will add greatly to the strength of the movement here and to the ultimate triumph of Freedom and Justice for Negroes throughout the South.'

Montgomery To Be Non-Violence Institute Host

Register p. 1
Sun. 12-1-57
Atlanta

MONTGOMERY Ala., — In a recent announcement Rev. M. L. King, Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, named the persons who will be contributors to the Second Annual Institute on Non-Violence and social Change sponsored by the Association, December 5-8. Theme for the institute this year will be: "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility."

Among those contributing to the institute are: Dr. C. G. Gomillion Tuskegee Civic Association; Dr. Archibald Carey, Attorney and Pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church, Chicago: Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church and member of the city council of Philadelphia, Pa., Attorney Harris Wofford of Washington, D. C., the Honorable Paul Simon, Illinois legislature; and Rev. Glenn Smiley field secretary for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nyack, New York, who will serve as consultant to the institute.

Rev. M. L. King, Jr., and Dr. C. G. Gomillion will be principal speakers at the opening mass meeting on thursday night, December 5. seminars, scheduled for morning and evening Friday and Saturday Dec., 6-7, will be conducted by the Honorable Paul Simon of the Illinois Legislature and Attorney Harris Wofford of Washington, D. C. Mr. Simon will conduct a seminar which will approach the theme from the vantage point of politics, and Mr. Wofford's seminar will deal with the problem from the vantage point if non-violence.

The annual youth night, Friday evening, December 6, will feature an oratorical contest in which local high school seniors will vie for scholarship awards. Rev. Marshall Shepherd will deliver the institute sermon at a mass meeting on Friday night, December 6. Seminar sesions will end Saturday afternoon with a panel discussion. Rev. King will be moderator of the panel which will include Attorney Harris Wofford, Representative Paul Simon and Rev. S. S. Seay of Montgomery.

The Annual Institute on Non-violence and Social change will come to a close on Sunday afternoon, December 8. Dr. Archibald Carey will speak at this huge meeting which will climax the activities of the institute.

REFUSAL OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO MAKE APPEAL AGAINST RACIAL STRIFE IN THE SOUTH

March On Washington

Afro-American

Dr. Martin Luther King's call for a march on Washington fired the imagination of southerners who have been attempting in vain to have the President speak out on violence in the South.

They want him to use the tremendous power and moral suasion of his office against resistance to the Supreme Court's school integration decision and denial of the rights to vote in some six or seven states.

Baltimore Md.

In the old days when Coxe's Army marched on Washington, it was a march in the literal sense. His followers walked and burned out shoe leather.

During the depression when World War I veterans were reduced to selling apples, a march on Washington meant thousands of unemployed people getting to Washington in any way they could and throwing themselves on public charity.

Sat. 3-30-57

In the bonus march of the '30's, these men actually slept on the Capito grounds and were eventually evicted by troops, who, on orders of Chief of Staff Gen. Douglas MacArthur, fired on them and burned their shack encampments.

That's not the kind of march on Washington that Dr. King proposes.

It will be called a march on Washington but the participants will actually come to Washington by automobile, train, bus and plane.

And the heart of the movement will be a public mass meeting before thousands of persons. Speakers elected by the Rev. King would dramatize the disadvantages under which the people in the South are living.

Such a meeting would be thoroughly covered by the press, radio and television.

Thousands of people so demonstrating and making a mass public protest in Washington would command the attention not only of the nation, but the world.

When tagged with dignity and orderliness, it is bound to be effective.

The right to meet, to protest and to ask redress of grievances is inherent in our form of government and guaranteed by the Constitution.

The only persons who can make a decision as to whether or not they want to stage that kind of protest are the people in the South who are suffering from terror, violence and oppression.

If they want to stage such a movement, all other persons should cooperate fully.

Dixie Leaders To Discuss Ike Snub

Defender 1-6

Chicago Ill.

NEW ORLEANS — Negro leaders from the troubled areas of the South will meet in New Orleans Wednesday for a two-day conference on the refusal of President Eisenhower to make an appeal against racial strife in the South.

Sat. 3-16-57

The conference will convene at 4 p. m. Wednesday and continue through the next day. The meeting will be held in New Zion church, under the direction of Rev. M. L. King, of Montgomery, Ala.

The White House recently announced that Mr. Eisenhower would be unable to make a major speech in the South against opposition to the segregation rulings of the Supreme Court.

The statement was in answer to a plea from the Southern Negro Leaders Conference that Mr. Eisenhower could ease racial tensions by coming to the South and speaking out against bigotry and violence.

On the heels of President Eisenhower's refusal to heed the plea, he attended services at First Presbyterian church in Thomasville, Ga., and heard the minister there, Rev. A. Allen Gardner jr., warn that the racial tension "hangs over our southland like a thunderhead."

The President was accompanied to church by Mrs. Eisenhower and Treasury Secretary and Mrs. George M. Humphrey. The Eisenhowers are house guests at Humphrey's Milestone plantation.

In the meantime leaders of the conference have not disclosed what steps will be taken at the meeting which will be closed to the public. It is expected that a statement will be issued to the press on Thursday.

Why does Ike snub colored reporters?

Afro-American Sat. 4-27-57

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

Why does President Eisenhower make a studied practice of refusing to recognize colored reporters at his White House press conferences?

That is the question which was put to Presidential Appointments Secretary Bernard Shanley Thursday by two reporters, Alice Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press, and Ethel Payne of the Chicago Defender.

Thus far there has been no answer.

* * *

EVER SINCE the President's illness, he has refused to recognize a single colored reporter, who stood up at his press conferences with a question.

The studied effort not to grant representatives of the weekly press an opportunity to ask a question has become so noticeable, it has become a topic around Washington.

The matter was brought to a climax at last week's conference when Mrs. Dunnigan bounced up and down six times only to receive the customary presidential brushoff.

* * *

EACH TIME the President would look away to the other side of the aisle, or would recognize someone at Mrs. Dunnigan's back, at her side, or in front, but never the ANP reporter.

Afro-American

Observers believe the President has been coached not to give colored reporters an opportunity to ask a question out of fear that an embarrassing civil rights issue would be raised.

Sat. 4-27-57

Mrs. Dunnigan said Wednesday she had wanted to ask Mr. Eisenhower to comment on the praise Jackie Robinson had given Vice President Nixon and White House assistant Sherman Adams on their recent statements, condemning discrimination and prejudice in America.

* * *

IT WAS hoped the question would give the President an opportunity to speak out to the world on the bombings, cross burnings and persecution of colored citizens who speak up for their civil rights in the South.

Both Mrs. Dunningan and Miss Payne on previous occasions have incurred the wrath of President Eisenhower's White House assistants.

Miss Payne, who angered the President with racial questions some 18 months ago, was summoned to the White House by White House press secretary James Hagerty and warned that she could lose her White House press credentials if she wasn't "careful."

* * *

MRS. DUNNIGAN was also called into the Capitol Gallery and questioned about some public relations work she had done for a government official.

The cases of the two women reporters were taken up by he NAACP and the charges against them were dropped.

Dr. Martin L. King To Lead Citizenship Group In Crusade

The Nashville Tenn. S. Fri. 11-8-57

Plan To "Get Out The Vote" And Take Advantage Of New Civil Rights Law Adopted In Congress Spearheaded By Southerners In Memphis This Week; Southern Christian Leaders To Put Meaning Into Exercising Suffrage

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, composed of Ministers, Lawyers and other professional Negroes, met today to lay final plans for the Crusade for Citizenship.

The Crusade will assist Negroes in every Southern State to register and vote in the 1958 and 1960 elections.

Seventy-five leaders from 40 communities in eight Southern states voted to raise $200,000 for the first years budget.

Tenative plans include 20 simultaneous mass meetings on January 20th throughout the South. Important Southern Negro leaders will speak at these mass meetings to point out that "a voteless citizen is not a citizen."

The crusade will include "education and action." Voting clinics will be set up in every possible country. Thousands will be taught to read, to write and how to register.

The crusade of Citizenship office will be set up in Atlanta. In addition to the Executive Director the staff will include 2 traveling assistants, legal advisor, and educational and literature personnel.

In a statement Dr. King said: "The Crusade for Citizenship seeks to double the Negro vote in the South. The Civil Rights Bill is meaningless unless we go out and make use of it. Negroes must vote because every problem we face can be, in large part, overcome by a short walk—a few steps into the Ballot Box."

Pointing out the urgency of the Civil Rights problem at home and abroad the Negro leaders urged President Eisenhower to meet with Negro leaders "as soon as possible." In a letter to the President they said, "Little Rock points a dramatic finger to the urgent necessity for the President to confer with Negro leaders from across the nation.

They further told the President that such a meeting "will do much to give heart and courage to white people of good will who remain silent when their voices are needed."

Commenting on the Civil Rights Commission, Dr. King urged the President to appoint the commission immediately. He then added, "We further urge you, Mr. President, to include on this commission two qualified Negroes one of whom should be from the South."

In a letter to the Mayor and Superintendent of Schools of Pleasanton, Texas, the Negro leaders expressed to the townspeople "our warm satisfaction with the peaceful manner in which integration of school was accomplished in your community."

The letter concluded. "We sincerely believe that your handling of the situation is an example for the whole Southland and a source of pride to our nation."

In the struggle for civil rights Negroes for many decades have relied in a large part on appeals for justice to public officials. Today, the letters and telegrams we have sent to the Executive Branch of Government will be effective according to the political activity of the masses of Negroes at the local level. As I pointed out at the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington, there cannot be citizenship without the right to vote. A voteless citizen is no citizen. Men and women who can not vote are forcibly exiled from their national heritage. That the Negor remains patriotic American while deprived of this sacred right is a tribute to his deep allegiance to his nation, its ideals and its promise of Democracy.

Nashville Tenn. Sat. 11-9-57

RECEIVES CHECK—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. receives check for $11,000 from Packinghouse workers.

Russell R. Lasley, International Vice President (left) presents check to Dr. King (center) for educational aspects of Voting Crusade for Southern Christian Leaders Conference. Ralph Holstein (right) International President of Packinghouse workers looks on.

We are now embarking upon a historic campaign - The Crusade for Citizenship. We intend to encourage every Negro in the South to register and to vote. We intend to make the citizen of Negroes a living reality. Fri. 11-8-57

There is no problem the Negro now faces which is not closely related to the fact that he does not or cannot vote. Once he has seen this relationship and has begun to vote he will not only insure his owr rights but also will enrich our nation as a whole.

We are realistic. We do not expect all those who have denied the Negro his right to vote to welcome this **Crusade for Citizenship** without some resistance. However, we are determined as never before to pursue our objective with firm, unyielding and non-violent action. Beyond this we know that millions of white Southerners recognize the justice of our cause, appreciate the spirit of our method and stand four-square that the time has come when all Americans should exercise the duties and responsibilities of citiship.

This effort is not for Negroes alone. It serves to restore the honor and integrity of our nation as a whole. For until the Negro possesses the right to vote America's economic, social and political institutions cannot be free to meet the full needs of the American people

530 S. Union Street
Montgomery, Ala.
November 5, 1957

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President:

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference in session at Memphis, in the state of Tennessee, extends its warmest commendation for the positive and forthright stand that you have taken in the Little Rock school situation. You have shown to the nation and the world that the United States is a nation dedicated to law and order rather than mob rule. In an hour so charged with the tragic possibility of world conflict, America can ill afford to be guilty of sins against her own way of life.

It is regrettable that by intransigence and irresponsibility, the governor and irresponsible elements of the state made it necessary for the use of troops to guarantee the rights of citizenship to Negroes in Little Rock. But the law of this land must be enforced or the result will be anarchy. The irresponsibility and intransigence of public officials must be countered by the stern determination of the chief executive to secure for all citizens the blessings of first-class citizenship.

As regrettable as it is, however, that federal troops were necessary, they must remain until there is every evidence that state and municipal officials in Arkansas will respect and enforce the decrees of the federal court. We, therefore, urge you, Mr. President, to keep troops in Little Rock until it is possible for Negro children to attend school freely without the threat of physical or phschological violence.

Little Rock points a dramatic finger to the urgent necessity for the President to confer with Negro leaders from across the nation. Men and women of good will, both black and white, look for presidential guidance in solving the problem created by the breakdown of communications between the races in the South. By meeting with Negro leaders as soon as it is conviently possible the President will do much to give heart and courage to white people for good will who remain silent when their voices are needed.

We find reason to hope that the Civil Rights commission that is called for in the recent Civil Rights bill will do much to remove existing inequities in voting in the South. Yet, the time is passing and the effectiveness of the commission is being diminished in proportion to the time that is allowed to pass before the appointment of the commision. It is urgent that this commission be appointed immediately. We further urge you, Mr. President to include on this commission two qualified egroes of whom one should be from the South.

May the Richest blessings of almighty God continue to be yours,

Sincerely,
Martin Luther King, Jr.
President

Mount Olive C. M. E
Cathedral
538 Linden Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

To the Mayor and Superintendent
of Schools
Pleasanton, Texas

Gentlemen:

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, composed of Negro Ministers and other professional men and women from across the South is holding today a conference in Memphis to lay final plans for a crusade for Citizenship. This campaign plans to urge Negro Southerners to register and vote that our nation might move closer to its democratic ideal and heritage.

Despite the fact that the details of this crusade are of such importance that we may not complete all the business that brought us here today, we feel that we must find time to express to you and your fellow townsmen our warm satisfaction with the peaceful manner in which integration was accomplished in your community.

We commend you for firmly applying the spirit of Jesus and the principles of the Declaration of Independence to the integration of your schools.

We sincerely believe that your handling of the situation is an example for the whole Southland and a source of pride to our nation.

Sincerely,
The Rev. Martin Luther
King, Jr.
President

38a 1957

"A FAITH FOR DIFFICULT AND CRITICAL TIMES"

Wdnesday Birmingham, Ala.

By THE REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Sat. 6-15-57

This is the text of the speech delivered by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights at the Movement's first anniversary celebration, Wednesday night, June 5, 1957 at St. Paul A. M. E. Church pastored by the Rev. A. L. Lamar.

38a

REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

ONE YEAR AGO AT SARDIS

Acts 27:25 "Wherefore, Sirs be of good cheer: For I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me". Tonight one year ago we met in Sardis Baptist Church to form an organization designed to strike forever from our lives the shackles and bonds of an outdated slave society, and to press forward in this our day for the full Rights, opportunities, and privileges of first class citizenship. We met then in a critical time and under difficult circumstances. Men who had the power of the South in their hands were trying to kill our hopes for freedom, and to stamp out by judicial directive the spark of faith that had fired the hearts of the Founding Fathers. Without a legal arm of defense, it was thought that Negroes could not again, or would never again dare attack the vile god of Segregation, and that there would be no further Clamor from us for our Rights. The voice then was that of the WCC and KKK, who because of the political prestige that Segregation had given them, were able to dedicate to the legislature, the Courts, and the seats of local government.

But they reckoned without the power of Almighty God, or forgot to remember that Faith works its best miracles under difficult and critical circumstances. For we arose up that historic night to keep our date with destiny. We stood together as one man—pledging each to the other our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honor. With massive voice from unafraid hearts, we cried out "Give us liberty or give us death." We possessed that night a "faith that would not shrink, though pressed by every foe."

CHALLENGE SEGREGATION

We stood up like men of faith, with love in our hearts, but with determination in our breasts not only to defy and challenge Segregation practices and customs, but also to say to the "Uncle Toms" of yesterday, "get behind us Satan, for you are offensive to us. You have kept us behind long enough. No longer do we need you to procrastinate and receive "pats" and "handouts". Find your crack and hide, for Negroes from henceforth will follow a leadership that will lead to the mountain top. Crumbs will no longer sustain us; we must have part of the loaf that is democracy. Some became angry and envious and the politicians raved; but together we have marched for a whole year. Some felt that this was just another "stunt" by eager and misguided Negroes, and that it would—as had many things in the past—blow over in a fortnight. It was felt that "they're hot now but they'll cool off afterwhile."

But God was speaking to us and through us, and tonight the "stunt" is still going strong; stronger than ever before. For in spite of the slander we have withstood, the threats that we have heard, and the violence we have sustained, I am sure, positively sure, that nothing shall stop us until we cross the Segregation river and tread the shores in our day of unrestricted freedom.

Our inspiration for freedom is bringing us closer together, and thank God, has made us unafraid. Never before have we stuck together and never before have we spoken as one. We are a Christian Organization and therefore will not hate. We are not against white people or their valid interests, but we are for true Americanism. God will that we shall ever remain so.

NEVER GIVE UP

Let us now consider the times and a faith for these times. Darkness never subdues itself; it must be overcome by light. Satan, the arch-enemy of love, mercy, and justice never gives up in his struggle to imprison men's minds and create confusion. Thus our times are as critical and dangerous as a year ago.

Southern hospitality has taken wings and Southern justice has taken a holiday. Justice is what the Councils and Klans want it to be. The Supreme Court of the U. S., is the object of official and judicial Southern scorn, and the Birmingham City judge has opinioned as unconstitutional the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. All this despite the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. . . . and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby. . . "It would be the worst of tragedies and the height of folly for the Federal Government to remain silent while the authority of the Constitution is being superceded in 4 or 5 states of the South.

In the absence of a positive and forthright position from the Federal Government, the scene in the South today is one of defiance, subversion of the Constitution, a tendancy to challenge all federal authority, and confusion. Our legislative halls ring with efforts to preserve Segregation, even to the threat of abolishing counties to prevent Negroes from effective voting. While jury trials are called for by Southern Spokesmen in Washington, juries are busy in Alabama turning loose Criminals who sign confessions of bombing sacred Churches and defenseless homes at night, and freeing Klansmen who confess to wearing weapons and engage in violent shootings. In our area alone, 21 bombings have occurred without the apprehension of one person. We stand in extreme danger for our lives day and night, and it seems that help is far away. They would like for us to think there is no hope.

"CHEER UP MEN"

It was also in a distressing situation when Paul uttered the exhaltation found in the text. He was a prisoner on a ship headed for Rome. Being caught in the treacherous currents between the islands in the Agean Sea the ship was exceedingly tossed with a tempestuous and windy sea. Efforts to lighten and relieve the situation failed; neither the sun nor stars was seen for several days, all hope seemed to fail, and they were on the verge of shipwreck. Human efforts gave way to faith, as in the previous night God's Angel visited Paul to tell him that Heaven was watching. And to the terrified sailors aboard the servant of God spoke words of faith: "Cheer up men, for I believe God". The ship will be lost, and you will be saved—some even by broken boards, but none will be lost. Cheer up men; have courage, keep faith; the voice said it would be all right. Men I believe God.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are tonight in deep and treacherous waters. Without trying to be either philosophical or pathetic I tell you in plain simple language that some men are yet trying to hold shut forever in our faces the doors of equal opportunity and privileges. But I read in Revelation that God would set before us an open door which no man could shut. And I believe God, that it shall be even as He said.

LOVE FOR THE NEGRO

Truth would compel us to admit that there is really no real freedom for us under Segregation. And the professed love for the Negro by the Southern White man is in fact not real love, which means mutual respect and admiration but a kind of paternalism, such as master for a slave, or big man to a little friend, or as a helping hand to one in need. Nobody fully respects anyone whom he can control or maneuver at will. So long as the Negro is docile, quiet, and "in his place", back doors, back seats, specially marked inferior facilities, his big friend will be sweet and kind; but once in a front seat, or First class facility, this same friend becomes a raging enemy.

Segregation has become a way of life for whites in the South. It is the real enemy we face, and Segregation laws are what we are fighting. It legislates that a white person is superior and a Negro inferior. It places all governmental and judicial positions in white hands so that the politician feels and acts as if "all power is in his hands." But Jesus said "all power is in His hands" and I believe God.

Segregation is a moral and social cancer which is corrupting the health of the whole Southern body. It is an evil which must be destroyed. It causes otherwise normal men to forget dignity and act like beasts in defense of its laws.

DOUBLE STANDARD JUSTICE

It causes men who live together all their lives to fear and be suspicious of each other all their lives. It makes color of skin the criteria for supremacy: thus the worst low class white can occupy a place above the best Negro; and white skin becomes more important than white and pure hearts. The love of Segregation has taken precedence over the Love of God: thus it becomes relatively easy for some white men to sing Amazing Grace on Sunday morning in the choirs, and march at night in robes to burn crosses. Segregation causes one standard of justice for Whites and another for Negroes. It was perhaps ironic that the same paper which reported the release by a jury of **confessed** church bombers in Montgomery also carried that of a 17 year old Negro boy getting 20 years for **attempted** rape.

And so the story goes, all down the line. Segregation, not the white man, is the enemy we face. It has become the fundamental issue in the country. If Segregation lives then Democracy must die. Any system which must be supported by threats, unjust laws, bombs, and ill will cannot forever live.

And so tonight, we reaffirm our Faith in American Democracy, and pledge our continued resistance to Segregation and Discrimination. We must never retreat from this position no matter what the cost. There must be one law for all or there will be no peace. We are called upon by God to stand now like men. Therefore be strong, and of good courage ..... and let us play the men for our people ..... and the Lord do that which seemeth Him good. 2nd Samuel 10:12.

MAN OF FAITH

A personal word, please. I speak tonight as a man of Faith. I have no magic wand to wave nor any quick solution by which the God of Segregation can be made to disappear. I offer myself — my life — to lead as God directs. My family and I — and Bethel Church — have tasted of the bitterest dregs of the vile cup of Segregation. But

from the pitch black terrors we have learned a Faith which cannot be conquered. We have found out that there's a Man upstairs who is not asleep; a Man who was there Christmas night, even before the bomb exploded. Truly the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear God.

Because we stand up in these times. we may, even as the early Christians, have to pass through the fire and run through the waters. But I read in Isaiah 43:2, "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shalt not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, it shalt not burn thee, neither shalt the flame be kindled upon thee. Ladies and gentlemen, I believe God, that it shall be even as He said. Thus we say to the god of Segregation: "It may be that our God whom we serve will deliver us; but if not, we will not bow, nor serve any longer.

Let us go on knowing in our hearts that we hate no one nor will we harm anyone. Let us persevere through this midnight of terror and madness, so that the American children of the Future will not have to undergo these ordeals; and thus will rise up and call us blessed.

I know not what the future holds. It matters little who is elected or who comes and goes; we will follow Him who was born to be the Leader and Savior of men. Be not dismayed whatever betides. God will take care of you. ..... A mighty fortress is our God ..... A bulwark never failing.

I close with these words which are my daily inspiration: "Lead kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom The night is dark, and I'm so far from home. I do not ask to see the distant scene, One step ahead is enough for me."

Sponsored by the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights
Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, President,
Rev. N. H. Smith, Secretary.
(Publicity) **(Publicity)**

Group To Move Negroes North Ready For Fight On Curbs

ATLANTA, Nov. 2 (UP)— The American Resettlement Foundation announced today it is looking for homes in exclusive neighborhoods of the non-south for at least 50 Negro families.

The group warned it is prepared to fight in court any effort to stop the purchases or the occupancy of the homes by Negroes.

This latest plane in the Deep South cold war against forces promoting racial integration evolved as the idea of a Georgia chicken farmer. It is now in full bloom as a going corporation.

Although cloaked in words that do not include anywhere the word "Negro," it's easy to read between the lines of its charter and discover its real purpose: To pressure liberal elements into soft pedaling further attempts to desegregate the South.

SPOTS SINGLED OUT

The sponsors contend there are numerous fashionable residential areas of the non-South where either in writing or by agreement Negroes are excluded. Those spots will be singled out for the resettlement. If a nationally prominent figure lives nearby, so much the better for the foundation's purpose.

Sun, 11-3-57

This non-profit corporation was chartered less than a month ago "to assist underprivileged persons to obtain adequate housing."

But the real intent behind the foundation is to hurl the charge of racial discrimination right into the faces of prominent white non-southerners who have been active in the civil rights campaign.

At this stage of the organization, the strategy of the founders appears to be: To encourage rumors that they are buying property for Negro resettlement in exclusive non - southern neighborhoods and, on occasion, actually to plank down money for options.

$3,000 RAISED

So far the group has raised only about $3,000, not even enough to pay the customary 5 per cent earnest money for an option on a really-swanky layout.

The foundation was chartered Oct. 10, listing three founders in the front lines of Georgia's segregation camp:

Alpha Alsbury Fowler, Jr., a legislator, former adjutant general and guiding spirit of the movemen. He first came into prominence in Georgia as a wartime B17 squadron commander who nursed his plane home from Vienna with two engines shot out. He raises chickens and runs theaters for a living.

Alan Kemper, professional politician now serving as state welfare director; also weekly newspaper editor.

Roy V. Harris, long known as a governor-maker in the state; current president of Georgia States Rights Council; publisher of a private paper playing up his racial views.

"This is as good as Little Rock," Harris said as the headlines grew bigger over published reports the group had optioned a $75,000 home near Vice President Richard Nixon's and would move in a Negro family with 15 children. The report was later denied, but only after it had a full day's buildup.

Although not averse to publicity, the resettlement bosses are not in it just for that.

"One of the great tragedies of race relations is the fact that many advocate integration and practice segregation," Flower said. "We intend to point up the hypocrisy and low state to which both political parties are sinking on this subject."

Fowler said the intent of his movement is to expose real estate covenants in non-southern cities that forbid Negroes to buy homes certain areas although state laws prohibit segregation.

He contends such covenants are in force in disregard to the Supreme Court decisions outlawing such covenants.

"We intend to go into the northern courts whenever the chance arises and fight to the finish to gain the admission of Negroes to white areas," he said.

He claimed at least 50 Negro families have applied to the foundation for "resettlement."

'I Won't Take Back a Thing I've Said!'

'Satchmo' Tells Off Ike, U. S.!

Armstrong Blasts Bias In America

FARGO, N. D. — Louis (Pops) Armstrong, in the rapid-fire manner of the jazz classic, "Little Rock Getaway," has not only "sounded" on Uncle Same's treatment of "his people" once more, but has also blown some awfully sour notes in the direction of road manager Pierre Tallerie.

Tallerie earned the invective of "Pops" when he told reporters that Louis, who had blasted U. S. jim crow, had turned down a State Department tour, was "sorry he spouted off."

Louis' reactions were such that there is a strong possibility that Mr. Tallerie may be removed from his job. Armstrong told the Courier, "As much as I'm trying to do for my people, this road man, Tallerie, whom I've respected for 20 years, although I've suspected him of being prejudiced, has worked with Negro musicians and made his money. off. them,. has proved that he hates Negroes the first time he opened his mouth, and I don't see why Mr. (Joe) Glaser (booking agent) doesn't remove him from this band.

"He has done more harm than good. I can't see why Mr. Glaser doesn't transfer him to a white band where he belongs. Everything Tallerie said he made it up with that newspaperman without my signature.

"I wouldn't take back a thing I've said. I've had a beautiful life over 40 years in music, but I feel the down-trodden situation the same as any other Negro. My parents and family suffered through all of that old South and things are new now, and Tallerie and no prejudiced newspaper can make me change it. What I've said is me. I feel that."

"I wouldn't take back a thing I've said. What I've said is me. That's the way I feel!"

After Tallerie had spoken to white reporters, Armstrong stated, "I was hot . . . and am still hot . . . over the school situation in Arkansas and the way Governor Faubus has mishandled it.

"My people . . . the Negroes . . . are not looking for anything . . . we just want a square shake. But when I see on television and read about a crowd spitting on and cursing at a little colored girl . . . I think I have a right to get sore and say something about it."

With respect to the proposed trip to Russia under State Department auspices, Louis said, "Maybe I will . . . if they do something to straighten out that Arkansas mess. After all, America is my country, too, and I've always tried to do anything I could to help it. But do you dig me when I say I still have a right to blow my top over injustice?"

LOUIS' SPURNING of the proposed trip had hit the headlines last week in Grand Forks, N. D., when Louis announced that he was going to spurn the trip to the Soviet.

Louis had then explained: "The people over there ask me what's wrong with my country. What am I supposed to say? The way they are treating my people in the South, the government can go to hell."

"Pops" had also described President Eisenhower as being "two-faced" and having "no guts." Louis asserted that the President was allowing

Turns Down Paid Trip To Russia!

the Governor of Arkansas to run the Federal Government.

. It's getting almost so bad a colored man doesn't got any country," said Armstrong. Louis also had choice words to say about Faubus, whose action he called a "publicity stunt by the greatest of all publicity hounds."

Louis had some kind words for the South's "intelligent white people," noting, "It's the bad lower class people who make all the noise." As for Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies of Fargo, "He's the greatest man down there. I hope North Dakota has a lot more like him!"

■

STATE DEPARTMENT spokesmen have been singularly reticent about the Armstrong sounds.

In fact, Lincoln White merely observed, "Mr. Armstrong has made a tremendous hit wherever he has gone and we've always been pleased when he traveled abroad."

The Armstrong statements also shocked many of his critics who have long put him in the ranks of the "Uncle Tom's" because of his willingness to play before segregated audiences in the South.

Blows His Own Horn— Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, celebrated trumpet player and jazz expert, rocked the world with a new tune when he refused a trip to Russia sponsored by the U. S. State Department. He said he couldn't accept the trip when this country allows Negro school children to be mistreated and molested. Louis is shown here surrounded by friends and well-wishers during his recent visit to Oslo, Norway.—Story on Page 3.

Now that the Supreme Court has "crammed" integration down our throats the relationship is becoming rather strained because my firm belief is that the average Negro prefers to be with his own kind as a cook of ours told us when we wanted to build a house for her on our property.

I think the average Negro would rather be left alone but they have no choice either. RUTH CUNNINGHAM,
11 Montcrest Drive.

Satchmo Does Fast Switch After Ike Gives His Talk

DAVENPORT, Iowa —(AP)— Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong says he may go to Russia after all.

After hearing President Eisenhower's televised explanation of why he sent troops to Arkansas, the famous Negro jazz trumpet player declared: "Things are looking better than they did before."

Armstrong had planned to make a government-sponsored tour of Russia but canceled it in bitterness when the school integration problem developed in Arkansas this month.

After the speech by the president, whom Armstrong had criticized previously, Satchmo said he wired the president.

"If you decide to walk into the schools with the little colored kids, take me along, Daddy. God bless you."

Armstrong heard the speech while here to play a concert. "It was just wonderful the way he explained it. It was all in good faith," he said.

Of his proposed trip to Russia he said, "I won't say that I won't go. We may get to Russia on our next trip. We have Germany, Italy and France in mind and Russia isn't far away."

"All I want to do is blow that horn," Armstrong insisted. "Music puts everybody in good spirits."

Satchmo Flips His Wig

Our grinning, effervescent, jovial ace trumpeter, Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, who has been hailed as Ambassador of Jazz by a grateful America deep in the cold war, has surprisingly gone berserk over the current rash of civil rights violations.

Denouncing President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus in strong terms, Satchmo has cancelled his State Department-sponsored Russian tour saying, "The way they are treating my people in the South the Government can go to hell."

All of which confirms what the celebrated Rev. John Jasper said about "the sun do move."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Let Armstrong Go To Russia

Who cares whether "Satchmo" Armstrong goes to Russia or not, unless, of course, he wants to stay over there, along with Eartha Kitt, Lena Horne and any others who want to go. Also, why should the taxpayer have to pay the expense of this so-called good will tour?

I think this outrage of his against the government is insulting and contemptuous, and why does he say only the South is mistreating his people. He had best take another look around his habitats and he will learn that our Negroes aren't as mistreated as he imagines.

Miss Kitt Joins Louis in Blast at Ike

Eartha, Lena Agree With 'Satchmo'

CHICAGO (ANP) — A rising chorus of support from prominent Negro entertainers and national figures has resulted from the wake of Louis Armstrong's tirades against jim crow in the United States.

Lena Horne, Eartha Kitt, and Jackie Robinson were among those who lifted their voices against racial prejudice and injustice. On the other hand, concert artist Marian Anderson was rather reticent about making her feelings known to the public.

From Philadelphia, singer Lena Horne commented:

• Personally, I think people of all colors should be concern-

EARTHA KITT

ed about what's happening in the South. I, too, would decline to appear in Russia if I were asked by the Government, be-

cause I would fear embarrassing questions by the press, especially the Soviet press."

Miss Horne would not sanction Satch's remark that Ike "had no guts," because she said she was a Democrat, and "would feel much freer to criticize a President of my own party."

■

MARIAN ANDERSON, from Honolulu, where she is on a State Department sponsored tour of Asia, said, simply:

"One has feelings . . . but now is not the time for me to say something. He (Armstrong) is **a great artist. I could say something."**

■

EARTHA KITT, at a motel in Windsor, Ont., just before her appearance in a supper club, had **a caustic comment to give. Pulling no punches, Miss Kitt said:**

- **"Armstrong is absolutely right. We shouldn't go to Russia preaching things we are not.**

Labeling the President as "a man without a soul," she continued:

- **"How can he sit and not have any emotion for what is happening right under his nose? He is not even two-faced. He has not even shown us one side of his face.**

"I don't see how President Eisenhower can have any pride or any respect for his position when he lets somebody like Faubus get away with this. All the purpose of the whole country is being lost. We don't have any principles or honor. We don't have anything to stand for any more.

- **"I have become a very discouraged person myself. I certainly feel as though I'm not human."**

Another outspoken Negro personage in the entertainment field, retired baseball player Jackie Robinson, congratulated Satch for expressing "a feeling that is becoming rampant among Negroes.

Said Robbie: "It is spreading very rapidly. Now the Negroes are beginning to stand up and be counted. I am very pleased. It shows a unanimity that has been lacking in the past. I can't say President Eisenhower is letting Governor Faubus run the country. I do say he (Ike) has been lacking in leadership."

Satchmo Blasts—The above scene, showing Louis Armstrong, center, and, left to right, drummer Barrett Deems, clarinetist Edmund Hall and trombonist Trummy Young, alighting on foreign soil on his goodwill tour last year, will not be repeated again unless something is done about the way Negroes are being treated in the South.

Little Rock Woman's Outburst May Draw Eastland Citation

Commercial Wed. 10-30-57

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29 (AP) — In a wild climax to a dull day, the Senate internal security subcommittee today voted to consider a citation of contempt against Mrs. Grace Lorch.

The fiery wife of a white professor at a Little Rock Negro college threw the hearing into an uproar by answering every question with a statement which began: "I am here under protest. . ."

Sen. Eastland (D-Miss), subcommittee chairman, said the group would decide later whether to cite Mrs. Lorch for contempt, along with any possible action against witnesses who failed to appear.

As Mrs. Lorch repeatedly tried to read her prepared statement, Sen. Jenner (R-Ind) pounded the the table with clenched fist and shouted:

"You're a troublemaker, aren't you? Saying this committee investigated you because you protected a Negro girl in Little Rock's integration struggle. We are not concerned with integration.

"We don't care what you did in Little Rock. We are concerned with the threat of Communism to this nation. We want to know if you were a member of the Communist party in Boston. . ."

Mrs. Lorch again began: "I am here under protest . . ." Sen. Eastland's pounding gavel drowned out a sentence. ". . . that is my answer."

"This woman came here to try to disrupt this proceedings," Jenner thundered. "If she's not going to answer questions I think she should be excused and cited for contempt."

The standing-room-only crowd in the federal courtroom where the hearings were held erupted with a roar of applause mixed with rebel yells.

Mrs. Lorch, a small, gray-haired woman, showed recently on the nation's newspages when she defied an angry crowd of whites to offer sympathy to a weeping Negro schoolgirl turned back from Little Rock Central High.

The two-day hearing, originally scheduled for three days, was called to investigate "reports which indicate Communist activities in Tennessee, Kentucky and nearby areas."

Both Mrs. Lorch and her husband, Lee, have long been active in working to breach racial barriers. He was cited for contempt after refusing to answer questions on Communism before a House subcommittee in 1954.

The charge against Professor Lorch was dropped 14 months later, only to be refiled. The case was heard before a federal judge in Dayton, Ohio, last April. A decision is pending.

Jenner said the subcommittee had information that led it to believe Mrs. Lorch was a member of the New England district of the Communist party in 1945.

The senator said "we have information that she had connections with Junius Scales, southern regional director of the Communist party."

Little Rock Woman Balks Closed Probe

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 10-29-57

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—A white woman who shielded a Negro schoolgirl during Little Rock's integration uproar refused to testify at a closed session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearing today.

"Anything I say will be out here in the open court," said Mrs. Grace Lorch of Little Rock in an angry recess exchange with Sen. Jenner (R-Ind). "I'll see you up a tree before I'll go into any executive session."

Mrs. Lorch said she had no lawyer and had been given no time to hire one. Sen. Jenner, presiding in the absence of the chairman, Sen. Eastland (D-Miss), gave her 24 hours to obtain counsel.

Thirty persons, including Mrs. Lorch, were subpoenaed as witnesses in a hearing on "reports which indicate Communist activity in Tennessee, Kentucky and nearby areas."

Of 14 scheduled to testify today only five were present. Sen. Jenner said the others declined to attend on reasons ranging from childbirth to medical disability. The three-day hearing resumes tomorrow.

The lone "unfriendly" witness, Donald L. West, who said he farms near Douglasville, Ga., turned away some 20 questions on the [illegible] and [illegible] during the brief afternoon session were Dr. Ralph Franklin of Morehouse, Mo., who testified he was a Communist for 18 months during his student years, and Mrs. Alberta Ahearn of Louisville, Ky., a former FBI undercover agent.

When subpoenaed at Little Rock Saturday, Mrs. Lorch said the action must have "some connection with her recent show of sympathy for a Negro schoolgirl heckled by an angry crowd of whites at Little Rock Central High.

Mrs. Lorch, a small, gray-haired woman, was alone among whites in comforting 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford when she was turned back by National Guard troops at the school last Sept.

She sat beside the weeping Negro girl on a bus stop bench near the school and snapped back at taunting whites.

Deplore president's decision—

Southern governors shocked by federal troop threat

BY JACK BELL

SEA ISLAND, Ga., Sept. 24—(AP)—Southern and border state governors presented a solid front today against any use of the federal troops to enforce school integration in Arkansas or elsewhere in Dixie.

President Eisenhower's statement yesterday said he would use the full power of the United States—"including whatever force may be necessary—to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the federal court" shocked this conference of Southern governors into the general interpretation the president was threatening the use of federal troops to enforce desegregation in classrooms.

THE IMMEDIATE REACTION from Republican as well as Democratic governors was against an assumption of presidential authority paralleling President Grover Cleveland's use of federal troops to break the Pullman strike in the past century.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, a Republican Eisenhower rooter, said he hopes there will be no necessity of sending federal soldiers into Little Rock to enforce integration at Central High School there.

McKeldin said he hopes "the people of Arkansas will comply with the law and make integration possible."

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS of Arkansas, who ordered out national guardsmen who denied Negro students entrance to the high school and then withdrew them in compliance with a federal court edict, said he did not believe he had obstructed any federal court order.

In a proclamation Eisenhower commanded "all persons engaged in obstruction of justice to cease and desist in obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the federal court" in the Little Rock integration case.

Faubus himself deplored any clash of state and federal authority in the explosive Little Rock situation, although he maintained that Gordon was free to call out the state guard if he chose.

GOV. RAYMOND GARY of Oklahoma, who has sponsored the school integration cause at this conference, said that regardless of how any governor personally felt about the mixing of the races in the classrooms, he would deplore the use of federal troops to enforce it.

"It would be very regrettable if the president were to order federal troops into Little Rock," Gary said.

GOV. MARVIN GRIFFIN of Georgia said he hopes Eisenhower's statements are not interpreted as meaning the president intends to use federal troops in the South. Griffin recalled that in the Congressional passage of the civil rights bill the so-called "force" laws of 1870 had been repealed. These permitted the use of federal troops to enforce U. S. court orders.

"President Eisenhower has said so many times he would not use federal troops to enforce integration orders I hesitate to think that he now would do so," Griffin said. "I have also heard him call for patience in this situation.

"It is time for the president to utilize some patience and understanding. It is time for him to stop and think. A majority of the people in the South are unalterably opposed to integration. The decision of the Supreme Court on this question is not the will of the Congress or the people of the United States."

GRIFFIN, WHO IS credited in some quarters with inspiring Faubus' decision to call out the Guard in Little Rock, gave the Arkansas governor a break at last night's state dinner of this 23rd annual meeting of the Southern governors.

In introducing Faubus, Griffin told the audience:

"I like the way this man talks and acts."

The crowd, mostly made up of assistants and supporters of the governors, let loose with rebel yells and the most enthusiastic demonstration that was given to any of the dozen attending governors.

GOV. JAMES E. FOLSOM of Alabama and Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana offered no official comment, but they made it apparent they endorsed generally the expression of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina.

Timmerman said that if Eisenhower has directed the people of Arkansas to "mix the children of Arkansas against their will, he is attempting to set himself up as a dictator and this may be taken as a further evidence of an effort to communize America."

"This statement of the president's also points up the incompatibility of trying to solve local problems by orders of a federal court," Timerman said. "On the one hand we have a federal judge sitting in judgment on the actions of a responsible governor in seeking to preserve the peace. On the other hand, we have the president of the United States threatening to do himself that which the court condemned the governor of Arkansas for attempting to do, insofar as the president threatens to use troops to preserve the peace."

Timmerman said he is convinced a majority of the people in the South are opposed to integration.

"The decision of the Supreme Court on this issue does not represent the will of Congress nor a majority of the people," he declared.

GOVERNORS TO MEET UNDER RACE SHADOW

Some Talk Of Move To Oust Democratic Chairman

FAUBUS DUE TO ATTEND

By The United Press

ATLANTA, Sept. 20.—Southern governors, with Arkansas' Orval Faubus scheduled to join them, converged on Georgia Friday night for momentous talks on the racial issue.

Some of their state Democratic chairmen already were talking of a Southwide move to oust National Party Chairman Paul Butler because of his censure of Governor Faubus and strong civil rights stand.

To Gather At Sea Island

But at the executive level, the governors were holding their fire until they get together over the week end, first in Atlanta for the dedication of a new Regional Education Building Saturday.

On Sunday, governors from a dozen Dixie or border states will gather at Sea Island, Ga., for the annual Southern Governors Conference.

Not one item of segregation or integration appears on the advance program. Governor Faubus, for instance, is due to preside at a discussion of industrial development.

Certain To Be Aired

But recent events in Arkansas, leading to Governor Faubus' showdown with the Federal courts and to a lesser extent with the President himself over integration of a Little Rock high school, are certain to be aired by the governors privately or publicly. The situation in Arkansas affects the entire area.

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia announced that Governor Faubus' office had notified him the Arkansas Governor would attend the conference. There had been doubt that he would be able to do so with the Little Rock crisis still unresolved.

Governor Griffin and Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina, were the two governors who praised Faubus' stand without reservation.

Significantly, the angriest resentment to National Democratic chairman came from Georgia and South Carolina.

LIBRARY DEFERS CASE

Request By Negro Is Put Off By Board

The Memphis Public Library Board has deferred action on the request of a Negro bank executive that he and his family be issued cards for use at the main library at McLean and Peabody.

The request was made by Jesse H. Turner of 1278 Gill, an officer of the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, through H. T. Lockard, attorney and president of the Memphis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Jesse Cunningham, librarian, said no action was taken at Thursday's meeting because some board members had not become well enough informed on the details of the request.

Wassell Randolph, board chairman, presided at the meeting. The next meeting will be Oct. 17 at Cossitt Library.

Governors Hit Faubus; President Praised

Atlanta Ga. Journal 9-26-57

SEA ISLAND, Ga. — Governor Cecil Underwood of West Virginia told a group of Southern governors here Wednesday that he was against any condemnation of President Eisenhower's actions in the Little Rock situation and strongly blasted Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus who has "clearly calculated to reap maximum publicity for himself at the expense of this conference.'

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 9-26-57

Underwood was joined by Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland in his outspoken support of the president. The two governors were among a group of Southern Govvernors here attending the Southen Governor's Conference.

Underwood's statements preceded an executive session in which the majority of governors named a committee to ask the President to remove troops from Little Rock "at the earliest possible moment." It is not certain that the President will meet with the Dixie Leaders

Attacking his colleague's stand on the Little Rock school integration issue, Gov. Underwood charged the other members with breaking faith by bringing the South integration troubles up for formal action.

Referring to Faubus, he said, "In the face of civil stdife--apparently created by his own actions----the governor of Arkansas came to this conference.

"Since his staged entrance, amid fanfare and planted props, to the dinner in Atlanta Saturday evening, he moved in a manner clearly calculated to reap maximum publicity for himself at the expense of the conference."

Republican Governor McKeldin said he voted for the call for a meeting with the President because he thought such a session now would be "highly beneficial to the cause of orderliness in the continuing implementation through out the South of the laws contained in the 14th ammendment."

McKeldin blamed the difficulties squarely on Ark. Gov. Faubus and declared:

"The contagion of violence and of disrespect for the law which he sewed with reckless abondon spread as a threat to decency, huobedience throughout and the law abidence throughout the South."

"I know," McKeldin said, "that moderation prevails in the thoughts of most of the governors in the South. I am sure that all have learned from the horrible example in Arkansas that a repetition of the Faubus procedure would be tragic if extended to another state

Southern Governors Will Appeal To Ike For Withdrawal Of Little Rock Troops

SEA ISLAND, Ga., Sept. 25 (AP)—Southern governors voted 11-1 today to seek conferences with President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas aimed at the withdrawal of federal troops from Little Rock, Ark.

Advertiser

They elected Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, regarded as a moderate on integration, as their leader for the coming year although the nominating committee had favored Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, a fervent segregationist.

P 3A Thur. 9-26-57

Over the objections of Republican Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of

GOV. LEROY COLLINS
Conference Choice

Virginia, the Southern Governors Conference acted in closed session to set up a five-man committee headed by Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina to seek meetings with Eisenhower and Faubus in an attempt to find a formula to end the Arkansas controversy over school integration.

Montgomery Ala.

Hodges told newsmen he had talked to White House staff members about the resolution and "they liked the resolution and the idea" of a presidential conference.

Hodges declined to name the presidential aides involved but others said contact was made primarily through former Gov. Howard Pyle of Arizona, a presidential assistant.

Hodges said the committee also had called Gov. Faubus and that the Arkansas governor would be glad to cooperate. The governors suggested Friday as their choice for such a conference.

IMMEDIATE TALKS

Collins, elected to succeed Hodges as chairman of the conference, indicated the committee will ask for an immediate audience with Eisenhower. Besides Collins and Hodges, other members are Gov Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, and Griffin. All are Democrats except McKeldin.

The nominating committee, made up of Clement, as chairman, and Govs. Earl Long of Louisiana and Thomas Stanley of Virginia, voted 2-1 for Griffin. But before the governors went into executive session, Clement indicated he would ask the conference to elect Collins. Long and Stanley reportedly favored Griffin because of his all-cut opposition to integration.

MODERATE VICTORY

After the session, it was announced that Collins had been elected in what apparently was a victory for the moderate point of view, but neither the vote nor details of the discussion were revealed.

Underwood, newest member of the conference, said he was opposed to action on the integration controversy because he belives the conference was being made a "tool" of Faubus, who attended the opening meeting but flew home Tuesday.

"I am tired of participation in a conference which increasingly becomes a grandstand show for one governor," Underwood said in a statement.

MAXIMUM PUBLICITY

"A governor rarely leaves his state in times of critical emergency. In the face of civil strife—apparently created by his own actions—the governor of Arkansas came to this conference. Since, he has moved in a manner clearly calculated to reap maximum publicity for himself at the expense of the conference.

Underwood said that if any action by governors was indicated, it should have been taken in the full conference of governors of all the states and not in a regional meeting.

Eleven other governors, including Republicans McKeldin and J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, went along on the adoption of the following resolution:

"The situation in Little Rock is a matter of grave concern. It is imperative that a constructive solution be found. A committee of this conference, appointed by its chairman, should request a conference or conferences with the President and the governor of Arkansas, separately or jointly, seeking withdrawal of federal troops from Arkansas at the earliest possible moment."

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

McKeldin said in a statement he voted for the resolution not because he believes it is needed "to correct the unhappy situation created by Gov. Faubus in Arkansas" but because he believes a conference between the President and Southern governors "would be highly beneficial to the cause of orderliness in the continuing implementation throughout the South of the law contained in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution."

Collins told reporters the White House knew in advance 'on an informal basis," of the action planned here. He said the committee would be prepared to meet Eisenhower "at any time he sets." Clement, who originally suggested that the governors act to seek a conference with Eisenhower, said he was gratified at the conference vote.

"I feel sure the governors selected for unprecedented service on this most important committee will approach their duties with prayer and a determination to render service to their fellow Americans of every race, creed and color throughout the country," he said.

STUNNED REACTION

There was little doubt here that Eisenhower would be willing to meet with the Southern governors. There was some question, however, whether the President would feel there would be any value in including Faubus in a joint conference.

freezing the Arkansas action in Guard by federalizing it and then sending in federal troops to conduct Negroes to classes in the Little Rock Central High School.

Eisenhower and Faubus conferred Sept. 14 at presidential vacation headquarters at Newport, R.I., on the Little Rock situation.

Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky who did not attend the conference, invited the group to meet in Kentucky next year and the indications were that they would accept.

The action of the Democratic governors in pushing the resolution through reflected their stunned reaction to Eisenhower's

M'Keldin Gets Fiery Cross

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 6 (AP). — A cross was burned early today in front of the executive mansion of Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin. City and State police were investigating.

The cross, measuring three feet high and two feet wide, was attached to an iron fence in front of the mansion. It was flanked by signs saying "Down with traitor McKeldin!" and "Save our Southern way of life!"

CRITIC OF FAUBUS

McKeldin has publicly criticized the actions of Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas in the Little Rock integration crisis and has blasted segregationists in his own State.

The governor later issued a statement in which he said the cross-burning apparently was the "bitter fruit" of the "seeds of intolerance" planted in Arkansas.

He said it created no sense of personal fear and would not change "either the commendable position of officialdom of the State and its civil divisions or the praiseworthy support of the general populace in the cause of human rights."

SEEN AT 1:05 A. M.

The flaming cross was spotted about 1:05 A. M. by William Clark, an 18-year-old sailor who lives in Annapolis and is a member of a volunteer fire unit. He ran to a nearby apartment, phoned city police and then helped them tear down the cross and extinguish the flames.

The cross was wrapped in burlap and soaked in oil, police said.

Two four-by-five-foot cardboard signs, neatly lettered with red paint, flanked the cross.

One sign bore a verse from the State song, "Maryland, My Maryland." It read: "Better the fire upon the roll; better the shot, the blade, the bowl; than crucifixion of the soul — Maryland!"

Beneath the verse were the words, "Down with traitor McKeldin!"

The other sign read: "Save our Southern way of life! States' rights and segregation or secession."

A small Confederate flag was affixed to both signs.

Sputnik jeering at U. S. for Little Rock, says Mrs. Luce

Wed. 10-30-57, p. 7

NEW YORK — The "beep" of the Russian earth satellite, "Sputnik", gave the "intercontinental, outer-space raspberry" to the United States for Little Rock, and for U. S. pretentiousness, Mrs. Clara Booth Lucy, famed playwright and former U. S. Ambassador to Italy, told 2500 persons attending the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last week.

Mrs. Lucy told a $100-a-plate audience, which included the Mayor and Governor of New York, also the archbishops of New York and Los Angeles, that Little Rock and the Soviet achievement are "shocking defeats" for the United States and threaten the "security, indeed the very survival of America.

"The baleful beep of the Sputnik, which is heard in every land, every hour, on the hour, is an intercontinental outerspace raspberry to a decade of American pretensions that the American way of life was a gilt-edged guarantee of our material superiority.

"It has been the American pretension that what we sometimes call somewhat too vaguely the American way, was destined, indeed, predestined, to remain militarily and scientifically stronger than any other 'way of life' . . .

"It is a grim portent to hundreds of millions . . . that American leadership can no longer be counted on to keep even a narrow lead over its enemies," the wife of the editor-publisher of Time and Life said.

Mrs. Lucy said people of the world are asking, since Little Rock, if there really is equal opportunity here, whether the nation is really devoted to equality "regardless of color, race, or creed. She continued:

"They have seen men, white men, burn a Negro in effigy. They have see men, white men, strike children because their skins were dark. They have seen teenagers tormenting other boys and girls for the same reason.

"A united nation must resolve to overcome these splits by 'an utter devotion to freedom, a devotion which envisages sacrifice for all American citizens,'" she concluded.

Mirror of Public Opinion

Amsterdam News: JAIL THE LEADERS 38a

The pictures showing white mobsters at Little Rock defying the Federal law on integration and beating and kicking Negro newsmen and their friends are as plain as day.

They show the faces of the mob leaders and they show the actual violence of the mob. In other words the pictures themselves make up a clear legal case by which the members of the mob could be put in jail.

But here, almost a month after the violence of the mob at Little Rock, the authorities in that strange city have come forward with a new law by which they hope to jail, not the mobster who defied the Federal Government in violence, but the NAACP leaders who were attempting to see that the law of the land was upheld.

What kind of business is this? What manner of men are these who seek to jail those who have been wronged and make heroes of those who committed the wrongs?

Frankly we have just about lost all patience with Little Rock. There was a time when we felt that Arkansas' crack pot governor was to blame for all the evils of Little Rock.

But now we are not so sure. Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who showed a reasonable degree of sanity when Faubus called out troops to block integration is the man who issued an order to the NAACP to make its records public and now we have the assistant mayor and the City Council demanding that Mrs. Daisy Bates and all NAACP officers of the city be arrested. Fri. 11-15-57

This is the most ridiculous thing we have heard of in a long, long time. It's sheer nonsense.

Here we have people who have trampled the Federal Constitution into the dust, walking the streets free and the city calling for the arrest of the very pillars of freedom in the city.

Have the people of Little Rock lost their minds? Or are they trying to kid the rest of the nation?

Everyone knows that as soon as the legal machinery of the NAACP gets this latest development into court any sane judge will dismiss it for what it is—another move to find a legal way to commit an illegal act.

There simply is no legal way to commit an illegal act and it's time that the people of the South be made to realize it.

The sane decent minded people of this nation would be much more sympathetic to the people of Little Rock if they were to spend their time tracking down and jailing the leaders of the recent mob violence there and creating a climate under which nine little children could peacefully attend school and - get on with their education.

Amsterdam News: ALL HAIL!

We can think of no person whom we were more happy to welcome to New York City than Mrs. Daisy Bates, the manipulator of the nine heroic "pebbles of Little Rock."

Here is a young woman who epitomizes the courage, versatility and determination of today's Negro woman as she goes back to face the mob at Little Rock.

Mrs. Bates, as state president of the NAACP in Arkansas, clearly saw her duty when the Little Rock crisis arose and how she has performed that duty is one of the most historic and heroic chapters of the fight for civil rights.

At a time when courage is so sadly lacking among many of our people, and when leadership is almost at a permium, Daisy Bates, a working newspaper woman, has stepped into the gap and filled a great need in a manner which can only reflect credit upon herself and the race of women from which she sprang.

She is a credit to her race and as such is a credit to America in the eyes of the world.

All hail!

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT in the N. Y. Post:

Little Rock still seems to be battling against the Supreme Court in roundabout ways:

NAACP officials have been arrested because they did not comply with a recently enacted city ordinance which gives the city the right to examine the membership and financial records of any organization. This, of course, would put in the hands of the city the names of people who would then be made the targets of special threats and probably would be subjected to financial and other handicaps. So the organization would immediately lose many of its members

N. Y. Post: LITTLE ROCK SPEAKS UP

The fallout from Little Rock's Hate-bomb that exploded so many weeks ago will continue to poison the name of America for years to come. But it is heartening to know that decontamination measures have been taken by the voters at the blast site.

City elections in Little Rock Tuesday were a test of support for Gov. Faubus. He lost. Six moderates, backed by the Good Government League and pledged to abide by the Supreme Court integration decision, were elected to the seven-man city board of directors despite intensive rabble-rousing opposition from the White Citizens Council.

The world may take little note of this repudiation of Faubusism in its home town, but America is a cleaner place today than it was before the people of Little Rock found their voice.

Little Rock Church Bars Five Negroes

23 (AP).—Five Negroes tried to
3 (AP).—Five Negroes tried to break the racial barrier in a Little Rock church yesterday but were turned away. They left peacefully.

A church official quoted the five as saying they were instructed by their own pastor to go to the white church.

W. S. Simmons, chairman of the board of Henderson Methodist Church here, gave this account.

A Negro couple asked for admittance just after the Rev. Herston R. Holland's prayer after the collection.

After hasty consultation with Mr. Holland, Mr. Simmons told the couple the board had made no decision on integrating the church and advised them that it "would be best for all concerned" if they left.

He said the couple told him that three Negro women also planned to attend Henderson Methodist Church and, in a few moments, three Negro women arrived in a car.

However, Mr. Simmons said, the couple notified the three other Negroes of Mr. Simmons' suggestion and all five left without further conversation.

"They were very apologetic and as nice as they could be," Mr. Simmons said. "But I think their timing was bad on account of this controversy at Central High School."

Irked Rockefeller To Blast Faubus

By TOM DAVIS
Special To The Herald

LITTLE ROCK — Arkansas' richest citizen is disgusted with Gov. Orval Faubus.

Winthrop Rockefeller, who moved to Arkansas in 1953 to build a model farm and cattle ranch, is getting ready to denounce Faubus in the strongest possible language.

Rockefeller, when he lets loose on Faubus, will resign as chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission.

Although a Republican, he was appointed to the post by Democrat Faubus in 1955. It was a master political stroke by Faubus. The business community hadn't been sure it could trust Faubus.

Many businessmen thought Faubus would be a New Deal Harry Truman Democrat because Faubus got his political start under Gov. Sidney S. McMath, a real Trumanite Democrat, and because Faubus was a friend of Truman.

The business community knew that Rockefeller didn't believe in socialized government, big government spending or the welfare state.

In a real sense, Faubus used Rockefeller.

He knew the name of Rockefeller would be handy in trying to persuade industry to move to Arkansas. He knew that the appointment of Rockefeller would do much to remove doubt by business leaders about Faubus.

Thus far, Rockefeller has refused to turn loose on Faubus. He thinks it wouldn't do any good right now. He is waiting until he thinks he can do the most damage to Faubus' position.

Rockefeller spent about three hours with Faubus Sept. 1, trying to talk him out of calling out the Arkansas National Guard. Faubus ignored him and the National Guard took over at Central High School the next night.

In the 1956 Democratic primary when Faubus was seeking a second term, the segregationists opposing Faubus attacked him by linking him with Rockefeller.

The segregationists pointed out that Rockefeller is a national director of the Urban League. They noted that Rockefeller's Arkansas attorney, Edwin E. Dunaway, of Little Rock, represented the Hoxie, Ark., School Board in 1955 when it won a Federal Court injunction against segregationist interference with integration there.

The segregationists made much of Rockefeller's offer to give one to two million dollars to the Morrilton, Ark., School District to help it build a school program that would be a model for the nation.

Although Rockefeller didn't insist on integration as part of the package, it was assumed by Rockefeller and the school board that the law would require integration.

The segregationists said that Rockefeller was buying integration.

Rockefeller's farm manager is a Negro, which doesn't set well with many Arkansans.

More than a year ago, Rockefeller warned that industry looking for new locations would avoid areas where there were racial disorders.

Now, he feels that much of the good work done by his industrial development commission has been undone. He thinks Arkansas has lost what gains it has made toward convincing the nation that it wasn't still a backward area.

During the past weeks of turmoil, Rockefeller largely has confined himself to his Winrock farm, atop Petit Jean Mountain, about 60 miles from Little Rock.

Here, Rockefeller raises Santa Gertrudis cattle, the breed developed by the famous King Ranch of Texas. His farm is open for public tours, and thousands of Arkansans have visited the impressive layout.

He has developed a new type of lawn grass which has enjoyed a remarkable sale.

Rockefeller likes Arkansas and has made many contributions to his adopted state. He probably will continue to live in Arkansas, but he's through with Faubus.

Rockefeller
. . . he's disgusted

Associated Press Wirephoto

ROCKEFELLER SPEAKS OUT—Little Rock, Oct. 5—Multimillionaire Winthrop Rockefeller and his wife are pictured before television cameras at their palatial home in Arkansas. A promoter of the state's industrial potential and friend of Gov. Orval Faubus, Rockefeller called the Little Rock school situation "tragic."

BE CALM . . . DON'T COMPROMISE

WATCH YOUR CONDUCT . . . .

State Press - P.1 Fri 8-16-57

In a few days, Negroes and whites alike will experience a new day in this section of the confederacy — under a court order, Little Rock's hi school, heretofore reserved for whites only, will have to open its doors to Negro students, thereby losing all its vanity thru the misconception of racial superiority. There are many whites and some blacks who are critical of the method that was used to bring about this transition in the lives of our boys and girls. We too, are critical, — critical that a court order was necessary, but are thankful to whatever the gods might be that there were Negroes with the "guts" to go to court. Little Rock, Ark.

In this new transition, it is well understood that there are going to be conflicts. Not so much from the youth as it will be from the elders who are so absorbed in prejudice that they are blinded to any resemblance of reasoning. This is where (eventho we hate the use of the word, but we believe it's applicable here) TOLERANCE to a certain degree must be used. Somebody has to display intelligence, and why not let it be the Negro.

We are appealing to you to be calm, but in no way are we remotely suggesting that you "Turn The Other Cheek." By being calm, we have everything to gain, because we have no foolish notion that we are superior to anyone, to lose

* * * * * *

As time approaches for us to enter former all-white schools, there are going to be many who are going to attempt to discourage, intimidate, and use many other tricky methods to get parents to not take advantage of the opportunity for better education for their children. In some of these instances, the children themselves will be contacted or attacked, but under no circumstances should we weaken from our objective.

The United States Supreme Court has declared that segregation in schools is unconstitutional, therefore integration in education becomes the law of the land. So whenever or whereever we are approached to violate the law of the land, there is no room for compromise. It is far better to sacrifice a friend than to compromise a principle.

* * * * * *

Integration or no integration, as parents, we have been too negligent in training our children to conduct themselves properly. In some cases, we have been too busy to properly train our children, and in some cases our false love for them refused to let us properly discipline them. But in either case, lack of proper training is evident. This, if it's not too late, is going to play a major and decisive part in the success of an integrated education.

How our children behave in public, is a delicate subject, that we do not enjoy discussing. But it is a subject that cannot be discussed too much.

Many of us leave this part of the training to the classroom teacher. Irrespective to how efficient a teacher might be, and how sincere one might be in molding your child into respectful woman or manhood, this is one subject that she has to have plenty of help from the home.

Use of profane language is becoming prevalent among hi school students, and is sometimes heard among the elementary, these epithets cause misunderstanding and sometimes friction. These epithets are never conducive to a group who is seeking first class citizenship.

This practice MUST be stopped and our children must be taught how to act in public. In order for that to be done, they must be taught at home. Improving our conduct is a must if we are going to take our place in the transition.

Integrated Play

A white student handed a bat to a Negro girl yesterday during a gym class softball game on the playing field behind Little Rock Central High School. Two 101st Airborne troopers watched the game.

—UP Telephoto

38a 1957

ARKANSAS

BILLS BECOME LAW—Gov. Orval Faubus (right) yesterday signed into law four segregation measures, one of which creates a sovereignty commission. At the Governor's desk when the measures were signed were Senator Charles F. Smith (left) of West Memphis and Representative Lucien Rogers of Earle. —UP Telephoto

Commercial Appeal Wed. 2-27-57 Memphis

Arkansas Segregation Bills Signed Into Law By Governor

Commercial Appeal 2-27-57 p.17

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 26.—Gov. Orval Faubus Tuesday signed into law four segregation bills designed to stand between the state's "local" control of schools and the Federal Government.

The measures became Acts 83, 84, 85 and 86. The two most far-reaching call for creation of a state sovereignty commission and the registration of organizations opposing segregation with the commission. They became Acts 83 and 85, respectively.

The other two acts give local school boards authority to hire legal counsel in school litigation, and make it optional for children to attend schools where mixed classes are allowed.

The Governor pledged that the sovereignty commission, which he himself will head, will do nothing to violate "the rights of the people." He said he hadn't yet decided on whom he will appoint to it.

Some of the membership already is set up by the bill itself, since it provides for the Governor, the attorney general, the lieutenant governor and speaker of the House to serve as ex-officio members.

Others On Committee

In addition, three citizens, two members of the state Senate and three members of the House shall be appointed. The Governor said his "citizen" appointees probably will include either Richard B. McCullough of Forrest City or J. L. 'Bex' Shaver of Wynne, both of whom helped in shaping the legislation.

The sovereignty commission will have the authority to "perform any and all acts and things deemed necessary and proper to protect the sovereignty of the State of Arkansas," . . . provide legal assistance to school districts, and to "study and collect information concerning economic, social and legal developments constituting deliberate, palpable and dangerous invasions of or encroachments upon the rights and powers of the state" provided under the 10th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The act requiring various organizations to register and report their activities periodically to the commission had been pictured generally as one to curb activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is the only one of the four which doesn't bear an emergency clause—that failed in the Senate.

Budget Is Reduced

Signing of the four bills into law was accompanied by beginning action on the proposed $50,000 budget for operations of the sovereignty commission. The House reduced that figure to $30,000.

Representative Lucien Rogers of Earle, a sponsor of the segregation legislation, offered the amendment reducing the figure, but failed on a first vote for the appropriation after it had been reduced.

The House, however, expunged the record, and with House Speaker Glenn Walther pleading for more votes, finally approved the budget 79 to 2. Senate action awaits.

4 SEGREGATION BILLS AWAITING SIGNATURE OF GOVERNOR FAUBUS

Commercial Appeal 2-22-57 p.1

Memphis Press

Arkansas House Quickly OKs Amendments Made By State Senate

Fri. 2-22-57

MAY BE SIGNED TODAY

p.1

Separate Measure Proposing $50,000 Appropriation For Sovereignty Commission Is Still Pending

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 21.—Four segregation bills which stirred bitter Senate opposition this week await only Gov. Orval Faubus' signature to become law.

The House of Representatives sent the bills to the Governor Thursday afternoon after giving speedy adoption to amendments the Senate wrote into two of them.

Governor Faubus didn't sign them immediately, but there were indications he might do so Friday.

No House Debate

There was no House debate on the Senate amendments when Representative Lucien Rogers of West Memphis, House sponsor, called the bills up for concurrence.

The more controversial of the bills provide for creation of a state sovereignty commission and registration of non-profit organizations opposing the segregated school system.

The sovereignty commission plan, criticized by opponents as giving "extreme" powers to the agency, was "toned down" by two Senate amendments.

As now written, the bill gives the commission power to investigate complaints referred to it by school districts on integration questions, and to resist in various ways any encroachments on the state's sovereign rights by the Federal Government.

The commission is given subpena powers and would be headed by the Governor, the lieutenant governor, the speaker of the House and other members of the General Assembly, plus private citizens—making a total membership of 12.

Some of its originally-proposed investigative powers were stricken following prolonged Senate opposition which resulted in Governor Faubus, who backed the measure, eventually suggesting amendments.

Check On NAACP

The registration bill seeks to control the activities of such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by requiring a periodic accounting of their contributions and activities. Sponsors of the bill said the measure also could apply to such organizations as the White Citizens Council.

The other two bills were not amended. One gives school districts the right to hire legal counsel in litigation arising from integration problems, while the other would remove compulsory attendance requirements for school children in cases involving mixed classes.

Still pending was a separate bill proposing a $50,000 appropriation for the sovereignty commission.

Several Senate members who voted for creation of the commission have served notice privately they will oppose that large an appropriation for the agency. One member said he thought the commission could operate without any state appropriation.

Georgia would void 14th and 15th rights amendments to U.S. Constitution

Sat. 2-16-57 Baltimore, Md.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—A resolution declaring the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution null and void was adopted by the Georgia Senate Friday and copies sent to President Eisenhower, Chief Justice Warren and members of Congress.

These amendments, passed shortly after the Civil War, granted colored people full rights and the right to vote. The grounds upon which they were held void were that the Congresses in which the legislation was framed excluded Georgia and 10 other southern states which sided with the Confederacy.

State Sen. Peyton Hawes, who introduced the resolution declared:

"The continued recognition of the 14th and 15th Amendments as valid parts of the Constitution of the United States, is incompatible with the present-day position of the United States as the world's champion of constitutional government."

SEGREGATION MOVES TO BE GIVEN HEARING BY ARKANSAS SENATE

Commercial Appeal 2-15-57

Memphis Press

Hot Debate Precedes Vote Against Immediate Floor Action

Sat 2-16-57

SMITH RIPS GOVERNOR

Opponents Report Flood Of Pleas From Both Whites And Negroes For Public Airing Of Measures

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 15.—The Arkansas Senate, after bitter debate, voted Friday to conduct a public hearing Monday night on four segregation bills endorsed by Gov. Orval Faubus.

Sixteen senators succeeded by one vote in blocking final action and in scheduling the hearing which they said was being demanded by whites and Negroes alike.

The action was a slap at East Arkansas legislators who had hoped to gain final passage of the anti-integration measures Friday. The bills gained House adoption Wednesday after being introduced Monday by Representative Lucien Rogers of Earle.

Commission Target

The surprisingly heavy Senate opposition gave those opposing the bills some hope of amending the more stringent provisions of at least two of the measures. The most controversial of the four would set up a state sovereignty commission.

Senator Charles F. 'Rip' Smith of West Memphis, Senate sponsor of the bills, charged after the vote that Governor Faubus, in effect, had "run out from under him" in supporting the measures.

In an angry speech, Senator Smith said that although he will continue to support the bills he no longer cared to handle them in the Senate. He said Governor Faubus had given him to understand he was supporting the

measures, but that at the last minute apparently had "passed the word" that a public hearing should be held first.

Calls, Telegrams

When debate started, Senator Smith appeared to have enough votes assured to get the bills through the Senate. But senator after senator in a tense, often dramatic session, arose either to denounce the bills as presently written, or to demand a public hearing.

Those objecting to an immediate, showdown vote said they were being "covered up" with calls and telegrams from whites and Negroes demanding a public airing of the bills before they were voted upon.

Lt Gov. Nathan Gordon, the Senate's presiding officer, had to threaten several times to clear the Senate chamber and galleries of spectators. A number of pro-segregationists leaders were on hand and cries of "nigger lover" at one point greeted a senator urged a public hearing.

Senator Morrell Gathright, who opposed an immediate vote and said he would attempt to amend two of the measures, asserted he had "literally been threatened" if he took any stand against them.

"However, I'm going to stand up and be counted, anyway," he said.

Offering the motion to postpone action on the bills and set them down for public hearing was Senator Boss Mitchell of Danville, who gained the floor after about an hour of debate.

The motion for public hearing called for only a standing vote, so no official registration was made of how individual senators voted.

'Day In Court'

Senators arguing against an immediate vote said the issue at the moment was one of whether state minority groups such as Negroes "shall have their day in court on these measures."

"You're about to tear down the good name of this state if you don't allow a public hearing; not to do so would be the lowest type of statesmanship," said Senator Ellis Fagan of Little Rock, who announced that he himself didn't understand the full import of the bills.

Senator C. E. Yingling of Searcy, who stated his outright opposition to the bills themselves, said the state sovereignty bill would "defeat its own purpose."

Senator Yingling differed with arguments of Senator Smith and those advanced earlier by Representative Rogers in the House that the people of the state in the November General election had given the Legislature a "mandate" to pass the measures. The people voted for two interposition measures and a pupil assignment law at that time.

"The people knew little of what they were voting for," said Senator Yingling. "I doubt if one in 10 had even read the proposals on the ballot, and even if they had they wouldn't have understood them."

Would Avoid Radicalism

Senator Yingling, who at one point during gallery applause asked Senator Smith if he had "brought along your cheering section," said he was "as Southern as any man in this Senate," but that the only solution to the segregation problem was to avoid radicalism on both sides.

The objecting senators pointed to provisions in the proposed sovereignty commission bill which they said gave "far too broad and dangerous" investigative powers to the 12-man agency which the measure would create.

Funds Collected For 'Freedom Day'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas churches collected "Freedom Day" offering for financing lawsuits to test the legality of four segregation bills passed by Arkansas' 61st General Assembly

Withhold Lorch Case Verdict

Chicago, Ill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A federal district judge in Dayton, Ohio, has withheld rulings in the contempt trial of Dr. Lee Lorch, professor of mathematics at Philander Smith college.

Judge Lester Cecil will issue a verdict after receiving written briefs from both the prosecution and defense.

Dr. Lorch, a civil rights advocate, was tried for contempt of congress on charges growing out of his refusal to answer certain questions before a hearing of the House Un-American Activities committee in September, 1954 in Dayton.

Dr. Lorch was called before the committee right after he attempted to enroll his daughter, who is white, in an all-Negro school.

At that time, he was serving as head of the Fisk university mathematics department.

The verdict is expected to take about 60 days.

Arkansas Cleric Scores Race Bias

Atlanta, Ga.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP).—"It is a fallacy to make God a god of one race, to seek religious sanctions for racial differences and mistreatment of races."

Such was the text of a sermon presented last week by the pastor of one of this city's largest white Baptist churches, as he denounced racial segregation and prejudice to the astonished ears of some of his listeners.

Dr. Nolan P. Howington, pastor of the First Baptist church here made the statement from the pulpit as he delivered a sermon last week. He hit out at "perversion of the scriptures" by pro-segregationists and soored anti-integrationists for attempting to sanction their beliefs through the Bible.

WORLD POPULATION

The outspoken cleric declared that the white man no longer can be sure of keeping the Negro or other colored races in their places because 75 per cent of the world's population is colored.

A native of Georgia, the minister said that the belief that Negroes are mentally inferior to whites is unfounded because scientists have discovered that a man's skin color has nothing to do with his capacity for learning.

After the lecture, Howington described the congregation's reaction as "surprisingly good."

SOVEREIGNTY GROUP CHALLENGED IN SUIT

Arkansas Laws To Protect Segregation Are Hit By Negro Action

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 16.—A group of Negro attorneys and pastors filed a Federal Court suit here Friday afternoon attacking validity of the Arkansas State Sovereignty Commission and other pro-segregation legislation adopted by this year's General Assembly.

The suit named Gov. Orval Faubus and the 11 other members of the commission as defendants. It asked for a temporary injunction to make the state legislation void and without authority to function pending a final court hearing.

Rights Violation Claimed

The complainants included U. Simpson Tate, Dallas Negro attorney who is a legal spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Negro attorneys of Little Rock also were involved. They attacked the Sovereignty Commission and related legislation as in violation of civil rights, and unconstitutional under Federal law.

The case was assigned to the docket of the Eastern Division of Federal Court, which at present has no judge due to the June 1 resignation of Judge Thomas C. Trimble. As a result, the Negro attorneys immediately left for Hope, Ark., where they hoped to locate Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley, who is the roving Federal judge for Arkansas, and who reportedly was to be in that Southwest Arkansas city several days.

Tate and others said they hoped to get a show cause order from Judge Lemley against members of the Sovereignty Commission, which would prove the basis for an eventual three-judge hearing on their complaints.

Their complaint attacked not only the sovereignty commission, but also an act requiring certain organizations such as the NAACP to register with and make periodic reports to the commission.

Creation of the Sovereignty Commission and the registration act produced a bitter fight in the Arkansas Senate early this year when the anti-integration legislation, endorsed by Governor Faubus, came up for a vote following House passage.

The suit was filed after reports that the integration order of the Little Rock School Board was soon to be called to the attention of the Sovereignty Commission by school patrons opposed to the order. The Little Rock School Board has approved a gradual plan of integration, starting this fall at the high school level.

Governor Faubus said he hadn't been served with any notice of the lawsuit.

Violence In South Deplored

Bishop Lord Says Rights Of Negroes Violated In Ark.

BOSTON (INS) — Undersecretary Christian A. Herter and Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord have spoke out on the integration crisis—Herter scoring those who likened the situation to Russia's use of force in Hungary, and the prelate lashing at southern hoodlums who breed hate.

Herter, just returned from a trip to nine countries in the Far East, said bluntly that it is "blasphemy" to compare the use of troops in Little Rock, Ark., with the Russian show of force in the Hungarian rebellion.

* * *

AT THE SAME time, Bishop Lord, from the pulpit of historic Old North Church, pointed out that the "inalienable rights of the Negro in Little Rock have been flagrantly violated by a group of hoodlums who are not worthy of their American heritage of freedom."

Herter told newsmen: "The troops are being used in Little Rock to safeguard the liberties of minorities guaranteed to them by law.

* * *

"IT IS A great credit to the United States that those liberties are so important that they must be safeguarded at any cost. And it is outright blasphemy to compare that with the use of troops in Hungary."

Herter talked to newsmen preceding the 20th anniversary dinner of the International Friendship League Inc., at which he was guest of honor.

'Sputnik' to Zoom Over Little Rock

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Moscow Radio made a special note tonight of a new point on the schedule of places its space satellite will zoom over.

Three hours after the list of cities for the next two days' schedule had been completed, Moscow resumed the transmission with a short note:

"It will also pass over Little Rock, Ark., at 0636 Moscow time on Friday" (10:36 P. M., EST, Thursday).

THREE FINED IN LITTLE ROCK RACIAL INCIDENT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Three men were fined in Municipal Court here last Friday as a result of charges stemming from the school integration dispute.

They were: F. T. Surrett, 19, Prosper Williams, 23, both Negroes and Vernon H. Duncan, 47-year-old white man.

Judge Harry C. Robinson sentenced Surrett to pay $100 and spend 30 days in jail and gave Williams a fine of $151.50 and a 90 day prison sentence. Both were charged with fighting with white youths in the center of town. Surrett's jail was suspended. Williams' attorney said he would file an appeal for his client.

Duncan was fined $51.50 for failing to move from outside Central High School, scene of the integration crisis, on the order of federalized National Guardsmen.

Four other men who were arrested in the vicinity of Central High were found not guilty of various charges arising out of the mob action. The court issued a warrant for another defendant who did not appear in court Friday.

Seven Arkansas Segregation Acts On The Books

In View Of This, Voters May Wonder Why Worry About Enacting Any More

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 30.—With talk of a special session of the Arkansas Legislature continuing, some voters who remember last year's general election and this year's regular session may be asking, "Why bother?"

The state already has seven separate acts dealings with the integration question, which have been put on the books since about this time a year ago.

Mr. Johnson

Three are by direct vote of the people, that is, by changes in the Constitution. The other four were voted by the Legislature which met early this year.

With those seven now in effect, it would appear there would be little left to add in the form of state legislation as a "buffer" against Federal laws and the fateful 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated classes.

However, the seven were put into effect before the Little Rock integration dispute arose. And Little Rock has changed a lot of things, including the thinking of some state legislators.

By way of refreshing memories, here is a brief review of new laws which have been added during the past year. First, the constitutional issues.

Pupil Assignment Act

In the Nov. 6 general election of last year, the voters approved a Pupil Assignment Act and two measures which might be described generally as "interposition" measures. Although worded differently, both have the general objective of "interposing" state authority or sovereignty against Federal rulings and encroachments, and also directs state officials to do all within their power to resist the Supreme Court ruling on integration.

The Pupil Assignment Act is more specific. It gives school districts the authority to assign pupils to schools on a wide variety of factors, except on the factor of race. Although the factor of race is ruled out, the act has been viewed generally as another move to give state or local authorities the legal tools with which to continue segregated schools.

After the people had voted in November, the Legislature went into session in January and by the time the 60-day assembly was over and after some hard-fought Senate battles, the four additional acts had been placed on the books.

The Legislature created the State Sovereignty Commission, relieved school children of compulsory attendance in racially mixed schools, directed that organizations promoting integration file periodic reports of their activities with the Sovereignty Commission and, finally, authorized school districts to employ legal counsel when school officials are named defendants in education controversies.

The seven, in short, cover a wide range of powers and not only authorize but in some instances directs state officials to wage all-out war on integration.

For instance, Amendment 44, which was one of the general election's interposition measures. Note some of its wording—

"From and after the adoption of this amendment, the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas shall take appropriate action and pass laws opposing in every constitutional manner the unconstitutional desegregation decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, of the United States Supreme Court, including interposing the sovereignty of the State of Arkansas to the end of nullification of these and all deliberate, palpable and dangerous invasions of or encroachments upon rights and powers not delegated to the United States. . . ."

What Happened To Them?

At still another point, the same amendment says that "Said opposition shall continue steadfast until such time as such unconstitutional invasions or encroachments shall have abated or shall have been rectified, or the same shall be transformed into an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and adopted by action of three-fourths of the states as provided therein."

What has happened with or to the seven?

The four passed by the Legislature are now tied up in litigation. They were the prompt target of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and although Gov. Orval Faubus and other members of the Sovereignty Commission have won one opening legal round on them, their final testing in the courts is yet to come.

Muscles Or No?

Until that is done, the Governor has indicated, the commission is hesitant to move out in any flexing of its muscles, if indeed it has any.

One of the acts, however—that requiring registration of certain organizations—has formed the basis for some local ordinances suggested by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, requiring such organizations as the NAACP as well as White Ctizens Council to register with City Councils. Little Rock and North Little Rock City Councils have adopted such ordinances.

Now what about the Pupil Assignment Act? With that behind him, wouldn't Governor Faubus have authority to order the nine Negro pupils at Central High School back to an all-Negro school?

And if that could be done, wouldn't that quickly dissolve the entire controversy of integration in the state capital?

It certainly wouldn't resolve the entire question, but it might raise some more legal questions.

The Pupil Assignment Act gives most of its power to local school boards. And Governor Faubus has acted in the Little Rock controversy on the issue of maintaining the public peace and order. If he started reaching down to the board level to attempt to tell a board what specifically it should do on a specific question, he might find himself in still further legal involvements than he already is.

The Little Rock School Board would be the logical one to invoke the Pupil Assignment Act, but it's not likely it would attempt it now, even if it might have at one time. The board now has a Federal court order over its head to carry out integration.

Empty Gestures?

Furthermore the Little Rock Board, with a "gradual" plan of integration its objective for the past year or two, never has appeared inclined to give much credence to such state measures as the Pupil Assignment Act.

However, that may not be the case with all school boards. In fact, it will be interesting to see whether or not some school board in the future takes the assumption that a state law does have some weight and authority behind it, and put it into effect. So far, the seven measures adopted jointly by the people and the Legislature appear to have been forgotten, as if those who backed them in the first place automatically assumed they were nothing but "gestures" against the Federal court rulings.

ROCKEFELLER SPEAKS AT RACIAL MEETING

Says Little Rock Problem Is Not Settled

THINGS ARE 'JUST QUIET'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Little Rock's racial problem is not settled, "It's just quiet," Winthrop Rockefeller told an interracial goodwill meeting here Friday night.

The wealthy industrial and civic leader said his adopted state of Arkansas may suffer economic losses as a result of the turmoil over admission of Negroes to Little Rock Central High School.

Mr. Rockefeller spoke before about 500 whites and Negroes at the 11th annual dinner of the Oklahoma City Urban League. He said he believed the racial problem will be solved eventually.

Commercial Appeal

Had No Leadership

Describing himself as a "moderate" on racial issues, Mr. Rockefeller said such persons were without leadership during the fight between Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus and Federal authorities.

Memphis Tenn.

"A great number of moderates were left without leadership or means of expression," he said. "They are gradually putting their heads together and seeking solutions."

P. 15

Community activities which promote understanding and goodwill are essential to offset intolerant forces, he said, and time will work to the advantage of the moderates.

12-8-57

"Each progressive year as children get out of school, they will improve community integration," he said. "It's hard to be prejudiced against someone you know."

Industrial Firms Object

Mr. Rockefeller, who heads the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, said it would be at least six months before an evaluation of damages can be made. He said that many industrial firms object to coming to a state where law enforcement is a question.

The youngest son of John D. Rockefeller, a trustee of the National Urban League, said the radicals and extremists on both sides were the leaders in the Little Rock controversy. He said he thought a year's delay in integrating schools in Arkansas would have avoided the trouble.

Mr. Rockefeller refused to comment on factors which he felt caused the trouble, but pointed out that schools in other Arkansas cities such as Fort Smith had integrated without violence.

Mississippi Roundup—

Council Says It's Flooded With Orders For 'Remember Little Rock' Stamps

GREENWOOD, Miss., Jan. 3 (U.P.) — A Mississippi Citizens Councils official said today the organization's headquarters is swamped with orders for a rubber stamp depicting soldiers with bayonets at the backs of teen-age girls and the slogan "Remember Little Rock."

Executive Secretary Robert Patterson said the council originated the stamps several weeks ago "because we don't want the people to forget."

Patterson said the stamps were sent to officials of Southern states who were now using them on their correspondence. "As folks see these stamps on letters, checks and other papers," he said, "they call on us for stamps."

"We've already filled orders for 500 of them," he said "and we're getting orders from most of the 48 states."

He said the Citizens Councils were not making money off the two-dollar sales but were "doing this as a public service."

The engraving of the soldiers was taken from a photograph.

Pat Jan 4 1958

U. S. Studies Legality Of Segregation Stamp

Times Jan 3 58
New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UP) —Post Office officials said tonight they would look into the possibility that a segregationist stamp depicting soldiers with bayonets pointed at the back of teenagers might be illegal. The stamps, bearing the legend "Remember Little Rock," are being distributed throughout the South by the White Citizens Council.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia, a segregationist leader, announced that all his official mail was carrying the stamps.

Abe Goff, general counsel of the Post Office Department, said he could not comment on the legality of the stamps until he had studied them.

However, he said Federal law forbids putting anything on the outside of a mail wrapper "intended to reflect injuriously on the character or reputation of anyone."

Jan 4-58

U. S. to study legality of segregation stamp

Afro-American Sat. 1-11-58
Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON, Post Office officials said Friday that they would look into the possibility that a segregationist stamp, depicting soldiers with bayonets pointed at the backs of teen-agers might be illegal. The stamps were originated by Robert B. Patterson of Mississippi, executive head of the Association of Citizens Councils.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia, a segregationist leader, said that he would use the stamp on all of his official mail. Abe Goff, general counsel of the Post Office Department, said he would not comment on the matter until he had seen the stamps, which bear the legend "Remember Little Rock."

U. S. DISCRIMINATION CHARGED BY ALASKA

New York Times 3-21-57

WASHINGTON, March 20—Former Gov. Ernest Gruening of Alaska charged today that the territory had been subject to consistent economic and political discrimination "during its ninety years under the American flag."

Governor Gruening is one of the two "Senators-elect" the territory has sent to Washington this year to plead the cause of statehood. He listed these major examples of discrimination to a House Interior subcommittee:

¶Control of Alaska's salmon fisheries rests in the hands of the Federal Government.

¶Shipping discriminations make the cost of shipping goods from Seattle to Alaska ports almost three times the cost of shipping the same goods from Seattle to Asia.

¶Similar railroad rate discriminations which, for instance, make the cost of sending household appliances from Newton, Iowa, to Alaska $3.80 a hundredweight, while for destinations elsewhere in the Pacific the charge is only $1.58.

The subcommittee is studying several varying versions of legislation that would give the territory statehood but retain for President Eisenhower the power to "withdraw" more than half of it for defense purposes if he deemed necessary. This would leave the state with direct sovereignty over 102,000,000 acres.

Red Man's Defender Discriminates Against Negro Culture In U.S.

Integration of Negroes with white people is right, but it is wrong for the American Indian. This is the curious reasoning we detect in a speech delivered in Oklahoma to the National Congress of American Indians.

The speaker was O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Oregon and chairman of the Commission on the Rights, Liberties and Responsibilities of the American Indian. This group is making a two-year study of Indian problems, financed by the Fund for the Republic.

Mr. Wilson told the Congress of Indians, an all-Indian body representing 62 of the nation's 230 Indian tribes and bands, that it is "an arrogant assumption" to insist that American Indians want to drop their folkways in favor of the dominant white culture of the United States.

Then he added—though why the subject had to come before the Indians was not explained in the news dispatch that we read—the following:

"We have no alternative but to provide integration for the Negro for we have torn him from his original culture and forced him to adapt to a new one." On the other hand, he said, the Indian was here first and has retained his culture despite two centuries of white dominance.

Why has not the Negro the right to maintain such elements of his African culture — or his way of life, or his racial integrity — as has been left to him by the dominant whites? Why is the Indian in a privileged sanctuary of racial self-determination while the Negro, emancipated in body, is doomed to become a carbon copy of the white master that no longer owns him?

Are these defenders of the Indian culture not implying that the Negro's African culture, or such traces of it as he has retained, is inferior to the red man's as well as to the white's?

These are questions that we do not expect the NAACP and its white allies to answer. The assumption that Negroes have no pride is perhaps the crowning insult to the race — one that is more common from Northern "friends" than from Southerners who know, understand and like the colored people for what they are.

38a 1957

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

SAYS THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IS UNITED AGAINST ALL SEGREGATION

Defender Louisville Ky. Thurs 7-11-57

Detroit — "The organized Jewricanish community of today is united against racial segregation," Shad Polier, vice president of the American Jewish Congress, told the 1,000 delegates assembled here for the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancedment of Colored People.

"Not a single responsible Jewish organization defends the institution of segregation and virtually all have spoken out against it. All accept not only the abstract justice of the cause of equality but also the practical argument that the fight against all forms of discrimination must be carried on by all groups on all fronts."

Mr. Polier, the son-in-law of the late Rabbi Stephen Wise, one of the signers of the historic Lincoln Call which led to the establishment of the NAACP, said: "I am talking of the organized vocal part of the Jewish community. I do not mean for a moment that all Jewish Americans have rid themselves of the prejudices that pervade the population or that none of them engage in discrimination: Jews have prejudices and do give vent to them — against Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Asians and even other Jews."

effect of the assault upon the NAA

It would be a grave error, he said, "to think of the corrosive CP as if it were merely a threat to the integrity of an organization bearing those initials. The very association of like-minded groups and like-minded people is at stake. It is not the intention of the American Jewish Congress to permit reactionary elements in America to destroy this freedom of association which we have so dearly established."

Mr. Polier cited the pamphlet entitled The Assault on Freedom of Association, recently published by the American Jewish Congress, as an indication of the interest and the position of his organization. This study, he pointed out, is "The first and the most fully documented report on the legisla tive attack upon the NAACP ir the South."

The AJC, he asserted, "realizes that neither the NAACP nor the Negro community are the sole victims of this attack. Great religious movements are being torn asunder with northern and southern versions of what their faiths teach. The Jewish people, though not directly involved in this conflict, are directly affected by it."

Organized Jewry Against Segregation

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. Sat 7-5-57

DETROIT — "The organized Jewish community of today is united against racial segregation," Shad Polier, vice president of the American Jewish Congress, told the 1,000 delegates assembled here for the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which held its closing session here recently.

"Not a single responsible Jewish organization defends the institution of segregation and virtually all have spoken out against it. All accept not only the abstrat justice of the cause og equality but also the practical argument that the fight against all forms of discrimination must be carried on by all groups on all fronts."

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It would be a grave error, he said, "to think of the corrosive effect of the assault upon the NAACP as if it were merely a threat to the integrity of an organization bearing those initials. The very association of like-minded groups and like-minded people is at stake. It is not the intentior of the American eJwish Congres: to permit reactionary elements ir America tot destroy this freedom of association which we have so dearly established."

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Negro Segregationist Denies Group Received Aid From WCC

Advertiser Wed. 8-7-57 P.1
Montgomery, Ala.

DUTCHTOWN, La., Aug. 6 (AP)—A Harlem segregation bishop said today any claim the White Citizens Councils are financially backing his Negro movement to retain segregation "is a downright lie."

Archbishop C. C. Addison of New York, who identified himself as head of the "African Universal Church and Commercial League Corp., African Stock Exchange Assn., Development Corp., United Counsel of Organizations," was here to attend a "national convention" of the group.

The first meeting was scheduled this morning in a faded white building, undergoing repairs, in this small town by the Mississippi River about 20 miles south of Baton Rouge.

Addison said construction work delayed the first meeting until tonight. Only about five persons, all officials, showed up for the meeting, along with four press and television men.

"Does your segregation movement receive any money from white segregation outfits, such as the White Citizens Councils?" he was asked.

"Absolutely not," Addison snapped. "Some have claimed we do but that is a downright lie. We have no link with any white group."

"The only way there will be peace is through segregation in the fullest sense of the word. We have a different interpretation of white supremacy that the citizens' councils, for instance," he said.

"We believe that the white man must be the controlling factor in his own destiny and the black must be the controlling factor in his destiny," Addison said. "This is the only way the Negro can be a first class citizen of America."

Advertiser P.3-A

He said his group, for Negroes only, has about 3,000 members, "throughout the world."

Also, he said, his was the only church authorized to engage in business as a church, but, "the only business we're in is benevolence—sick benefits, death benefits, cash loans and that sort of thing."

Addison said he planned to address the delayed opening session tonight and the "national convention" would continue through Sunday with the "big meeting" Saturday night when "we will prove from the Bible that segregation is the way intended by God."

Whites are invited to all meetings, if they don't mind sitting in segregated seats. "We practice what we preach," said Addison.

Addison defended the late Marcus Garvey, widely known in the 1920s as a "black supremacy" advocate. Garvey was sent to federal prison for misuse of funds from his organization and deported to his home in Jamaica.

Addison said Garvey merely wanted the black race to work toward self-sustenance and ally itself economically and culturally with Africa.

He said Garvey was wrongly jailed, just as Addison himself was "framed" to spend 52 days in the Ascension Parish, La., jail in 1942.

Addison said he was charged with taking money to keep Negro youths out of the Army but an FBI investigation cleared him.

The organization was the "African Universal Church and Commercial League Corp., African Stock Exchange Assn. Development Corp., United Counsel of Organizations" headed by Addison.

"Does your segregation movement receive any money from white segregation outfits, such as the White Citizens Council," one reported asked.

"Absolutely not," Addison said. "Some have claimed we do but that is a downright lie. We have no link with any white group.

"The only way there will be peace is through segregation in the fullest sense of the word. We have a different interpretation of white supremacy with the Citizens Council, for instance.

"We believe that the white man must be the controlling factor in his own destiny and the black man must be the controlling factor in his destiny," Addison said. "This is the only way the Negro can be a first class citizen of America."

Negro Calls Segregation Key To Peace

Daily News
Jackson, Miss
Thurs, 8-8-57

DUTCHTOWN, La. (AP)—A Negro churchman calls segregation the key to peace. P.23

Archbishop C. C. Addison of New York gave his views to newsmen yesterday as they arrived here to cover the national convention of a pro-segregation Negro group.

Only five delegates and four newsmen showed up. Addison said construction work had delayed the first session of the convention

38a 1957

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL

Brownell Labeled South's Leading Foe In 90 Years

Courier-Journal p. 2
Louisville Ky 38a

Washington, March 4 (AP)—A South Carolina lawyer today pictured Attorney General Brownell as "the greatest enemy of the South" in either political party in the past 90 years.

Tues. 3-5-57

This word picture was by Thomas H. Pope, Newberry, in testimony before a Senate judiciary subcommittee conducting hearings on civil-rights legislation. Pope spoke as a representative of the South Carolina Bar Association.

He said the South has had no greater enemy since Thaddeus Stevens, a Pennsylvania Republican who led the forces in Congress demanding stringent punishment for the South after the Civil War.

Neuberger To Testify

Senator Thurmond (D., S. C.), former Senator Wofford (D., S. C.), and several others from South Carolina testified. Hearings will close tomorrow after testimony by Senator Neuberger (D., Ore.) and Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi.

The subcommittee is considering various civil-rights bills, among them the Eisenhower program approved last week by a House subcommittee.

The Administration bill calls for a special federal commission to investigate civil-rights complaints and make it easier to bring federal court actions in cases where violations are alleged.

Johnston Vows Fght

Senator Johnston (D., S. C.), acting subcommittee chairman, promised he would do all in his power to defeat civil-rights legislation.

John West, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, predicted that if civil-rights legislation is passed and is used to bring about integration in schools, the Legislature will close the public schools in the state.

Senator Thurmond said the proposed bills are unconstitutional because "they attempt to usurp or infringe upon the rights of the states. They have added to the tensions and unrest which did not exist until recent unconstitutional decisions of the Supreme Court destroyed the faith of a great many people in the court."

Fisherman's Wharf's Noted Grotto in San Francisco is Named in Civil Rights Suit

Bystander Thurs. 3-21-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

San Francisco, Cal.—Fisherman's Wharf's famous Grotto is one of the few restaurants in this city where Negroes face discrimination, according to the NAACP.

Named in a suit filed in Municipal Court last week, was Grotto No. 9, on the wharf, filed by Maxine Butler and Philip Gordon, both Negroes who charge that a waiter in the restaurant refused to allow them to occupy a booth overlooking the wharf "solely by reason of plaintiffs' race and color."

'At Least 10 Years'

The suit alleged that "for a period of at least 10 years . . . defendants (Grotto No. 9) have engaged in . . . flagrantly violating the rights of Negro customers in all manner and means by resorting to petty, viscious and contemptible practices designed to humiliate Negro customers and discourage their patronage, a fact well-known throughout San Francisco's Negro community."

Whether or not food for Negro tions," the complaint states, "to indicate to the kitchen staff that a certain meal is intended for a Negro customer by mentioning the letter 'C' when placing the order.

Whether or not food for Negroe customers is prepared differently was not stated in the complaint.

Damages of $2,000 are sought aaginst Nino and Michael Garaldi, the Grotto owners.

Bystander

The Fisherman's Wharf area is owned and rented out by the state of California.

P. 6

Terry Francois, legal redress chairman of the San Francisco branch NAACP, filed the suit prohibiting racial discrimination in hotels, barbershops, restaurants and other places of public accommodation. Damages may be recovered through civil action "in an amount not less than $100."

9 Seek Damages From Hotels, Cafe

Defender Sat. 4-27-57
Chicago Ill.

LOS ANGELES — Striking hard against what they termed blatant discrimination in places of public accommodation, nine Los Angeles Negroes have filed a total of 36 damage suits against three downtown hotels, the Victoria, the Yorkshire and the San Carlos hotels, one cafe, Ray's Band Box, and a Vic Tanney's gymnasium.

The plaintifs, all of whom are members of National Consumers Mobilization's A. M. Drew Foundation, filed their cases in Small Claims court and charged that their right to services established under Sections 51, 52, 53 and 54 of California's civil code have been violated.

Herbert W. Simmons, jr., general counsel for the Foundation, stated that cases of this kind have never before been filed in Small Claims court to his knowledge, though such cases clearly fall when the jurisdiction of the Small Claims division.

He said this method of seeking legal redmess might be the answer to many problems in those areas where there are no attorneys available to handle civil rights cases. In California, all parties in small claims actions appear without attorneys.

"Californit law," said Simmons, "declares that every citizen regardless of race had an equal right to service in public places. It fixes $100 as the minimum damage a defendant must pay who is found to have violated anyone's rights in this respect."

The A. M. Drew foundation was named for the author of California's civil rights law, and as a unit of National Consumers Mobilization, it has aided in the filing of many similar suits. In addition to the suits mentioned above, cases against four downtown hotels were filed recently in Superior court with the aid of the Drew foundation.

Manuel D. Talley, general manager of the Dred foundation, claims a survey by his organization shows that less than 20 per cent of California's hotels and motels will accommodate Negroes.

'After having a civil rights law for 50 years," said Talley, "it is high time Californians started making it work."

Riot Feared, Dizzy Banned In 'Frisco

Courier Sat. 1-19-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO—Trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, one of the nation's foremost exponents of modern jazz, was denied a Jan. 26 booking in Veterans Auditorium because a building official feared a riot.

Sat. 1-19-57

William B. Dorsett, general manager of the American Legion War Memorial Commission, told promoter Mannie Schwartz:

"I don't know of Mr. Gillespie and I don't know his kind of music. All I know is that I'm here alone with no help and if things get out of hand, what can I do?

"If we get jazz in there, then pretty soon it will be rock and roll, and I don't want to be any party to it."

Dizzy will play the Jan. 26 date at the new Fillmore Auditorium.

Judge says retail store not required to sell to Negroes

Tribune P. 5
Wed. 8-14-57
Los Angeles Calif.

A notice of appeal to the superior court was filed Monday by Atty. Samuel McMorris from the order of Municipal Court Judge Lucius P. Green, that retail merchantile stores are not required to sell to Negroes.

The suit was brought by McMorris on behalf of Mrs. Virginia Lambert and Mrs. Josephine Webster, Pacoima residents, who charged that Mandel's of California, which operates women's shoe stores throughout Los Angeles, had refused them service twice because of their race.

Without denying or affirming the charge, the shoe store, through its attorney, Milton Fenton, demurred to the complaint, arguing that "a retail store . . . was not liable for refusing service . . . since it was a private business and not a place of public accommodation."

McMorris argued against the demurrer that shoe stores are included within the disignation, "other places of public accommodation", required under the California Civil Rights law to treat the public equally, regardless of race.

Any person or corporation engaging in a public enterprise, loses "private" rights and become the instrument through which citizens satisfy their needs so that to permit any of them to refuse Negroes,

Chief Justice Scatters Pearls Before Swine

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-12-57

LOS ANGELES—Figuratively "casting his pearls of wisdom before swine," Chief Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren hurled a challenging plea for "equal opportunity regardless of race" in dedicating a new high school, named for him, last week in the town of Downey, which is notorious for its prejudice.

Chief Justice Warren said:

"We should dedicate ourselves and our schools to equal opportunity to all, regardless of race or background.

"If you do this and dedicate this wonderful new school in this manner, it will be an inspiration to me in my work to do a better job for the people of the country than I ever have done before."

The Chief Justice, who handed down the decision outlawing jim-crow public schools in Dixie, possibly didn't know that Downey keeps Negroes from buying or renting property there through an alleged "gentlemen's agreement" among real estate salesmen and brokers.

The new high school was named for the Chief Justice.

Several city officials, when asked to comment on the Chief Justice's remarks about equality, refused to make any statements.

Barber Spurning Negro Loses Suit

Gazette Pa. Sat. 2-1-57

STOCKTON, Calif. Jan. 31 (AP)—Archie Manley, a Negro deacon, had a $200 damage award today because a barber refused to cut his hair.

Barber Robert Murrillo testified yesterday he refused because he had not been trained to cut the hair style of a Negro.

Municipal Judge Bill L. Dozier remarked that a licensed barber "must learn to cut a Negro's hair."

Man 'Shaves' Calif Barbers For $200

Former Houston, Texas Sat. 2-9-57

STOCKTON, Calif — Judge Bill L Dozier awarded Archie Manley of Tracy, Calif, this week, $200 as the results of a $2,950 damage suit Mr Manley filed against two Tracy barbers for refusing the plaintiff a haircut at a Tracy barbershop.

Defendants Robert Murrillos and Pete Murrillos had to pay Mr Manley $100 for violation of the civil code and $100 for personal humiliation. Mr Manley is a well-known church and businessman at Tracy.

Laud L.A. For Racial Progress

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-9-57

NEW YORK—A prominent lawyer and newspaper publisher has hailed Los Angeles, once a racial trouble spot, for the great strides it has made in race relations.

Loren Miller, a board member of both the NAACP and the Urban League, declared in the new issue of Look Magazine that Los Angeles is now one of the nation's leading cities in enlightened race and community relations.

Miller said in the magazine:

"There are many, many rough spots, of course, but I regard Los Angeles — and I think most Negroes regard Los Angeles— as one of the better cities of the nation."

BACK SENTIMENTS

Miller's sentiments were backed by 21-year-old Willard Johnson, president of the student body at the University of California at Los Angeles. Johnson is the second Negro ever to hold this position.

"The students elected me only because of the issues . . . There has been an improvement in the general attitude. But there are still problems, and none of us should be complacent," Johnson said in Look.

UCLA also came in for praise from Dr. Ralph Bunche, who said of his alma mater:

"Possibly no institution of higher education on the country has as good a record as UCLA over a long period of years on the question of integration of minority groups, and particularly of Negroes."

Largely responsible for Los Angeles' success in race relations, according to Look "is the proliferation of what might be called 'do-good' or humanitarian organizations."

Here the magazine credits the work of churches, labor unions, minority groups.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, DC

AT HOUSE HEARING

Legal Chiefs Will Testify

Advertiser 2/

Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

Atty. Gen. John Patterson yesterday requested and was granted permission to testify before the House Judiciary Committee next week in Washington when it holds hearings on civil rights legislation.

Adv. 2-2-57

Permission was granted for Patterson and Asst. Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion to testify only a short time after it was learned that Montgomery Negro Attorney Fred Gray also is scheduled to appear as a witness.

Meanwhile, there were three other new major developments on the segregation scene. They were:

(1) In Birmingham, the City Commission filed a petition yesterday asking the U.S. District Court to dismiss an attack on the city's bus segregation laws. The dismissal request was based on the grounds that the laws' constitutionality can be tested in state courts.

(2) In Washington, the Justice Department said President Eisenhower will not be able to make a major speech in the South on civil rights as had been requested by a group of Negro leaders including the Rev. M. L. King Jr. of Montgomery.

(3) In New Orleans, two Negroes filed suit in District Court seeking to nullify all bus segregation laws in the city and state.

GRAY TO APPEAR

Patterson's request to appear before the powerful House Judiciary Committee was made only a short time after it was learned that Gray was to appear as a witness next Tuesday.

When first contacted for comment, Gray emphatically denied any knowledge of the hearing.

"Where did you get that information?" he asked. "That's the first time I've heard of such a thing; if I'm going to Washington I don't know it."

However, The Advertiser later contacted committee officials in Washington and they confirmed that Gray was to testify.

When presented with this evidence, Gray hastily back-pedalled.

"Did I say I wasn't going?" Gray asked. "Well, I guess if the committee says I'm to be there then I suppoise I will. I just don't think I better comment on it at all."

The action by the City of Birmingham in seeking to dismiss a case aimed at breaking down bus segregation in that city came after a group of Negroes had filed a suit directly to the federal court several weeks ago.

The Negroes are asking for an immediate temporary injunction restraining the city from enforcing segregation on buses. The city petition charged that the Negroes failed to state any claim for which relief could be granted.

The announcement from Washington that the President would not make a civil rights speech in the South came from the Justice Department. A spokesman for that department said Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney III had wired King two weeks ago that a conference at this time "would not be helpful or appropriate."

LETTER FOLLOWS WIRE

In a letter to King that followed the telegram, Olney made mention of the fact that the "primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order is lodged in state and local authorities."

The release also confirmed yesterday that the FBI had been investigating the series of bombings in Montgomery, but the department declined to comment on the status of this investigation.

The suit in New Orleans attacking Louisiana bus segregation laws was filed by two Negro men — a minister and a physician. In their petition they requested the creation of a three-judge panel, the same procedure which was followed locally.

Their petition further contended that the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawed segregation, but city attorneys in New Orleans countered with the argument that this case had applied only to Alabama and Montgomery statutes.

Biased Words Cost Woman DAR Position

Daily Worker
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 2-12-57

Denver. — (INS) — A Denver official of the Daughter of the American Revolutin went into seclu[illegible] after losing her post over a published statement that she would not want boys of Mexican descent to carry the American flag.

In a statement to the press, Mrs. Charlotte C. Rush apologized, saying she was "deeply sorry that in an unguarded moment I made such an unfortunate statement."

Mrs. Rush's position as chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee of the Denver Dar Chapter was declared vacant.

It all started Saturday when Mrs. Rush asked the Denver Post to publicize a patriotic pageant planned — but now cancelled -- for tomorrow at the State Industrial School for boys at Golden, Colo.

During an interview with a reporter, Mrs. Rush said she would not allow boys of Mexican descent at the school to carry the American flag during programs her committee directs.

She was quoted as saying: "I wouldn't want a Mexican to carry Old glory -- would you? It just wouldn't seem right."

Mrs. Rush said she hoped the DAR work among boys at the state school would receive "headline publicity" and that is exactly what she got and more.

The Colorado House of Representatives passed a joint resolution censuring Mrs. Rush using some of the strongest language ever used in the state legislature. The resolution noted the contributions of Spanish-Americans in Colorado in [illegible] and mentioned the infringement of their rights by bigots in recent years.

DAR Officer Loses Job Over Biased Statement

Call Fri. 2-15-57 P.1
Kansas City, Mo.

BY HARVEY A. KADISH

DENVER. — (INS) — A Denver official of the Daughters of the American Revolution went into seclusion Tuesday after losing her post over a published statement that she would not want boys of Mexican descent to carry the American flag.

In a statement to the press, Mrs. Charlotte C. Rush apologized, saying she was "deeply sorry that in an unguarded moment I made such an unfortunate statement."

Mrs. Rush's position as chairman of the patriotic education committee of the Denver DAR chapter was declared vacant.

In the meantime, Gov. Steve McNichols has barred the D.A.R. from further activity in Colorado institutions pending an investigation of the group.

The governor called upon the Denver DAR regent to submit the organization's policy in the wake of a flare-up over Mrs. Rush's remarks.

It all stared Saturday when Mrs. Rush asked the Denver Post to publicize a patriotic pageant planned—but now cancelled—for February 12 at the state industrial school for boys at Golden, Colo.

During an interview with a reporter, Mrs. Rush said she would not allow boys of Mexican descent at the school to carry the American flag during programs her committee directs.

She was quoted as saying: "I wouldn't want a Mexican to carry Old Glory—would you? It just wouldn't seem right."

Mrs. Rush said she hoped the DAR work among boys at the state school would receive "headline publicity" and that is exactly what she got and more.

The Colorado House of Representatives passed a joint resolution censuring Mrs. Rush, using some of the strongest language ever used in the state legislature. The resolution noted the contributions of Spanish-Americans in Colorado since Cordonado in 1540, and mentioned the infringement of their rights by bigots in recent years.

Rep. Betty Pellet, herself a DAR member, was one of the 14 sponsors of the resolution.

Other reactions was swift, including a plan to introduce a measure in the Denver City Council to ban the DAR from sponsoring programs in public institutions. Council President Elvin R. Caldwell said he would introduce the resolution.

A mass meeting of Denver war veterans of Mexican ancestry also was called for to protest Mrs.

Threaten Mass Protest In Washington

Defender P.1
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-23-57

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — A mass pilgrimage to Washington is planned if President Eisenhower does not agree to a second request of Negro leaders that he personally urge the South to accept integration.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., movemeent to end racial segregation said a group of Negro leaders from ten southern states have joined in another appeal for the President to speak out against continued segregation, and violence in the south.

The group originally asked the President to make a major address on civil rights in the South. Thursday, during another two-day meeting, the southern Negro leaders conference said the President is now being urged to speak on the topic, even though he cannot arrange a speech in the South.

The alternative, King said, would likely be a pilgrimage to Washington of thousands of Negroes from the south, to be joined by other thousands of Negroes and whites from other parts of the country.

The conference leaders called on the President "to enunciate, whether in the North or South, an Eisenhower doctrine for democracy at home."

The President was also urged to call a White House conference on preservation of law and order, to "help develop in the South and in the nation an orderly growth toward civil rights," the Rev. King said.

The D.A.R. Incident

Afro American

The Daughters of the American Revolution moved with commendable speed in ousting Mrs. Charlotte C. Rush, from her committee chairmanship out in Denver.

The quick repercussions followed Mrs. Rush's refusal to let a boy of Mexican parentage be a standardbearer during a patriotic pageant, declaring, "I wouldn't want a Mexican to carry Old Glory—would you?"

From Washington, Mrs. Frederick Groves, DAR national president, termed Mrs. Rush's remark "unfortunate" and "entirely contrary to the national policies and practices of the organization."

Sat 2-23-57

The incident further illustrates how times have changed.

Only 16 years ago, the DAR was making world headlines with its bigoted refusal to permit the great Marian Anderson to sing in its Constitution Hall.

Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes invited her to give an outdoor concert in front of the Lincoln Memorial where some 30,000 persons were thrilled by her voice on Easter Sunday.

Apparently the DAR learned its lesson then, but all of this furor has failed to shake Mrs. Rush, who in what was supposed to be an apology, said,

Baltimore, Md.

"I am deeply sorry that in an unguarded moment I made such an unfortunate statement regarding the American flag in connection with our Spanish-American people.

"I repeat that my statement was purely personal and in no way reflects the policies of the DAR."

Obviously, she still hasn't seen the light.

This case does establish that when you are in a representative position, the wiser course is to withhold your personal views, and if you do insist on stating them, you are going to be held strictly accountable for them.

DAR Chief Raps Attack As Unfair

Defender P.1
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-23-57

DENVER — Mrs. Charlotte Rush, member of the local Daughters of the American Revolution chapter who precipitated a storm when she said, "I wouldn't want a Mexican to carry Old Glory," said last week that her remark was misunderstood.

The statement was made in connection with a school pageant, in which a boy of Mexican ancestry was named to carry the American flag.

A wave of protests was made to not only the local chapter, but the national office in Washington.

From Washington the DAR national president Mrs. Frederick A. Groves, dispatched telegrams to state regents, to the effect that the DAR "believes that a little boy of Mexican origin is as entitled to carry an American flag as any other citizen."

She said Mrs. Rush's remark was "entirely contrary to the national policies and practices" of the DAR.

Mrs. Rush, in explaining herself, said she had made a "purely personal" statement which "in no way reflects the policies of the DAR."

She added that "I was not referring to the boy, but to nationals of other countries German, Swiss and Mexican."

Ban on Mexican Boy as Flag Bearer Cancels DAR Patriotism Program

Evening Star Washington, D.C. p. 1
Mon, 2-11-52

DENVER, Feb. 11 (AP).—A patriotism program, scheduled for tomorrow at the State Industrial School for Boys, was called off yesterday after the Daughters of the American Revolution chairman for the event said she would not permit a boy of Mexican descent to carry the American flag.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Rush of Denver, the DAR chairman, had said she would insist that "only American boys" carry the flag.

The incident had immediate repercussions.

Elvin R. Caldwell, a member of the Denver City Council, said he would ask the council tonight to prohibit the DAR chapter from sponsoring programs in public institutions.

Mr. Caldwell, a Negro, said he notified Mrs. James T. McDowell, chapter regent, he would seek the ban against the DAR "until the organization develops more democratic policies toward all racial groups."

Tomorrow's program had been scheduled as part of the Lincoln birthday observance at the school, which is in nearby Golden. The school is a State correctional institution for younger boys sentenced from juvenile and county courts.

Mrs. Rush said at least half the inmates are offspring of parents who came to the United States from Mexico. "They are Mexican boys, not American boys," she said.

Mrs. McDowell said she was "heartsick this had to happen. . . . Our organization does not countenance such policies." She called a meeting of the DAR Executive Board which Mrs. Rush will attend.

Gunnar F. Soelberg, superintendent of the schools, said the program was cancelled by mutual agreement.

"The DAR has never shown any discrimination before this," he said. "In fact, most of the medals they've given our boys for good citizenship were to Spanish-American boys."

Mr. Soelberg said he believed all boys at the school were American citizens.

38a 1957

CONNECTICUT

RACIAL BELIEFS TERMED SIMILAR

Times Picayune
Sat. 2-9-57

Connecticut Survey Notes Treatment of Negroes

New Orleans, La.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Connecticut commission on civil rights, in a report just issued, concludes that the treatment of Negro families in this state is far removed from perfection.

388

p. 22

The report, described by chairman Allen F. Jackson, Hartford, as "one of the most important ever made by this commission," is a story of the trials and tribulations of some 219 Negro families in purchasing homes in "white" neighborhoods, and what has happened to them since.

According to Dr. Jackson, the report shows that the same element of suspicion, the same belief in stereotypes that hamper desegregation in the South are also present in Connecticut, impeding integration of Negroes.

The study was conducted by the commission's research division under Commissioner Elmo Roper of West Redding.

Field interviewers from Negro and white families living in nonsegregated neighborhoods provided the data. They concentrated on principal urban and adjacent suburban areas of Ansonia, Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, Middletown, Meriden, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Stamford, Norwich and Waterbury.

The 219 Negro families interviewed, the report explains, were better educated than their white neighbors. They were considerably higher economically and professionally than the average Negro of the state. Neighborhoods that were predominantly Negro or in process of transition were excluded from the study.

The commission is an official state body.

DESEGREGATION: A FIRSTHAND REPORT FROM THE DEEP SOUTH ITSELF!

BY- JOHN BARTLOW MARTIN

(IN ALL, 8 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials)Beginning, June 15,1957

Desegregation: A firsthand report from the Deep South itself!

Birmingham Ala. Post-Herald 6-18-57

Famous reporter John Bartlow Martin goes right to the heart of the Deep South to give the nation an on-the-spot report on its most critical social issue.

He lays bare the facts behind the historic school issue that many believe detonated the momentous Supreme Court decision!

He interviews South Carolina's white Citizens' Council leader S. Emory Rogers to show you how the Council operates to counteract the federal order—and the N.A.A.C.P.

He tells why Negro leaders—in spite of crippling boycotts and other new pressures—claim the days of the "Old South" are over!

No one will want to miss this honest, and penetrating article, "The Deep South Says 'Never!'" in this week's Saturday Evening Post.

IN ALL, 8 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials, many cartoons.

Get your copy today!

The Saturday Evening POST

June 22, 1957 - 15¢

A CURTIS MAGAZINE

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is one of the national periodicals which are generally fair to the South.

Birmingham Ala. Post-Herald 6-18-57

With Newsweek and The Wall Street Journal, it ranks second to The United States News. Its current series on the situation here begins in obvious fairness but is guilty of confining Southern no-surrender to Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina when it is actually twice that big. It is also guilty of making the resistance mainly a Citizens Council thing when it is universal.

* * *

A DISTINGUISHED editor of The Post, Ashley Halsey Jr., is visiting our Fant Thornley this week. He isn't author of the series but his visit is an occasion for letting The Post know through him (1) how the South appreciates its general attitude, (2) how much wider and longer the South's no-surrender is than its current series makes it out, and (3) how determined the South is not to let Kluxery and foolish knights ruin its case.

Birmingham Ala. Post-Herald

* * *

THOSE OF US who said it immediately after the Supreme Court's decision note with satisfaction the title of the first article of this Post series by Bartlow Martin. It is "The Deep South Says Never."

At the time of the decision, Mr. Martin writes, "desegregation seemed inevitable, and not far off. Today, in the Deep South, it seems unlikely in the foreseeable future. The South was divided, perplexed, resigned. Today the Solid South is a fact, and its resistance to desegregation is granitic."

Birmingham Ala.

* * *

MR. MARTIN sees truly but too small.

Why overlook the "granitics" of Virginia? They have much to do with the case, giving it a "social standing" only Virginia can give.

Birmingham Ala. 6-13-57

You can't think him like Editor McKnight, of The Charlotte Observer, who has strained to picture the movement as exclusively Deep South and reflecting what he calls a "crumpled culture."

Virgina has embarrassed Editor McKnight very much, and so has his own North Carolina where the no-surrender is granitic, too, even if without benefit of a press. Yet Mr. Martin leaves it out, and, amazingly, even Louisiana and North Florida.

* * *

MR. MARTIN overlooks, too, the legal, legislative and editorial no-surrender. That is the real front line.

Without the proof of passion and unanimity which the councils and their counterparts have provided some of these frontliners might have faltered—as some did indeed at first—but it is they who are making the case.

And Mr. Martin credits the councils with only half of their own great achievements. He fails to stress their influence against the Kluxers and foolish knights, the Kaspers, Carters, Horns and such.

They were formed to keep these from taking over and they have done so in most areas. I believe they'll continue as the need increases.

* * *

THE POST must not have seen the latest survey by Southern School News. It reports "no desegregation" in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina or Virginia.

* * *

"NO SOUTHERNER," says Columnist Doris Fleeson, "looking to his future in politics would even argue that the South is bigger than the Supreme Court."

Now, Doris, you stop and think!

Of course the South is bigger than the Supreme Court. It is a civilization and the Court is only an institution. Armed with principles more constitutional than the Court's, possessed of sovereignties ante-dating the Court's, able with enough wit and courage to exercise now a national balance of power, these states have only to mind their manners and hold their lines through the constitutional crisis and Doris will see who's who in America.

Negroes Lose In D.C. Bar Vote

Star P. 12-a
Sat. 9-7-57
Washington, D.C.

Ballot Is Fourth Since 1950

The District Bar Association has voted against amending its bylaws to admit Negroes to membership.

The result of a mail ballot, which got underway in July and ended on August 31, were announced yesterday by David G. Bress, association president, after a meeting of association officers in the boardroom of the Union Trust Co., Fifteenth and M streets N.W.

The announcement dropped the curtain on the latest move, the fifth since 1950, to amend the bylaws so Negroes could become members.

150 Short of Requirements

The vote was 1,366 for and 908 against the amendment, 150 ballots short of the necessary two-thirds majority. Seventy-seven per cent of the eligible members voted.

The decision to conduct a mail referendum was made by the association's board of directors after District Court Judge Robert N. Wilkin last June set aside an association voice vote taken in May, 1956, which called for amending the bylaws to permit Negro membership.

Immediately following an announcement that the proposal had carried, a dispute among the members regarding the chair's ruling divided the association sharply. Finally it was taken to court by six members who challenged the chair's procedure.

Judge Wilkins ruled that the voice vote authorizing a change in the bylaws violated the association bylaws and Roberts' Rules of Order, parliamentary authority.

Rising Vote Needed

He held that a rising vote should have been taken and that persons eligible to vote should have been separated from ineligible persons present.

Attempts to change the bylaws had been made on three occasions previous to the disputed voice vote and the mail referendum.

The first was made in May, 1950, when a vote recorded less than a majority of the membership in favor of the bylaws change. The second, in January, 1955, failed by only 17 votes of the necessary two-thirds. The third, in August, 1955, showed 1,160 in favor and 712 against, or 90 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

38a 1957 D.C.

With Rebel Yells!

Courier

DAR Bares Fangs

Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 3

WASHINGTON—Reminiscent of more than a decade ago when it sank to infamy by refusing to allow Marian Anderson, world-famous contralto, to present a concert in its auditorium because she was a Negro, the Daughters of the American Revolution scored a new low in patriotism during its national convention here by approving a resolution to oppose school integration and all civil rights legislation.

After disclosure that Miss Anderson was refused the right to sing in the DAR auditorium because of her race, the organization became the target of bitter criticism.

AS A rebuke to the organization and its long policy of racial discrimination, the late Harold Ickes, then Secretary of Interior, had Miss Anderson to sing on an Easter Sunday from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to 25,000 persons.

The resolution opposing school integration and civil rights legislation read like the "Southern Manifesto" against the Supreme Court which was signed by 100 Southern Congressmen last year.

Scores of the women delegates gave rebel yells when the civil rights resolution was presented.

One delegate voted against this race-baiting resolution. Questioned later, she would not give her name, but said, "I don't think you should be against all civil rights legislation—it's too broad a statement."

Bar Integration Trial Delayed

Herald Washington, D.C.

Trial of a suit contesting a vote by the District Bar Association to admit Negroes, which had been slated today, has been postponed until May 20.

The delay was granted by Visiting Judge Robert N. Wilkin because Charles Rhyne, who was president of the association when the vote was taken last year, is out of town. He is considered an indispensable witness.

A voice-vote had been ruled by the chair to have carried the necessary two-thirds of the membership in favor of amending the by-laws to admit Negroes.

puted testimony given Monday by witnesses for six lawyer-members of the local association who claim the membership requirements were illegally changed.

The lawyers filed suit asking District Court to declare void a bylaw change voted May 8, 1956. The action removed the word "white" from membership requirements. Judge Robert N. Wilkin, visiting here from Ohio, is hearing the case without a jury.

Rhyne testified he told the

D. C. Horrifies Deep South

Post + Times Herald

THE CITY of Washington has committed what amounts to a sacrilege in the eyes of the dedicated segregationists.

It integrated its public schools in rapid steps and under conditions which resulted in large-scale intermixture of the races in several schools.

This violates the Deep South dogma that "It can't be done." Acceptance of the fact of successful desegregation would undercut the fundamental anti-integration argument.

Accordingly, the Washington experience is being deprecated energetically in the South. The widest publicity has been given to the rigged hearings of the Davis Subcommittee's investigation of Washington schools. The result is that the Southerner sincerely believes it when he says—as he repeatedly does—that what Washington did is the classic example of what not to do.

Will Gerber, former Crump machine lieutenant who was counsel to the Davis Subcommittee, is tireless in his speech-making to Citizens Council groups, pointing out the horrors of what happened here.

Segregationists shake their heads in disbelief when told of Assistant School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen's conclusion that integration here was a "miracle of social adjustment."

Racial Voting Orderly, Says Bar President

Post + Times Herald Wed. 5-22-57

Charles S. Rhyne, president of the District Bar Association when its bylaws were changed to permit Negro members, described yesterday his parliamentary actions at the meeting when the change was voted.

Rhyne, president-elect of the American Bar Association, disassembly of some 600 persons that any member could call for a division when the vote was taken, and persons ineligible to vote, such as guests, would be asked to step to one side of the room. He said no division was requested, however. On Monday, several witnesses testified Rhyne had been asked to order a separation.

Before the vote, Rhyne said, motions to table the bylaw change and to conduct the vote by secret written ballot were "overwhelmingly defeated." He said he called for further discussion but there was none. The meeting became so quiet immediately before the vote, Rhyne assetred, that "you could hear a pin drop."

After the voice vote and his announcement that the change had been carried by the necessary two-thirds majority, Rhyne testified, there was "a tremendous burst of cheering." He said a subsequent vote on his ruling that there was a two-thirds majority, "overwhelmingly sustained" him.

The case resumes at 10 a. m. today.

by the then Association president, Charles S. Rhyne, "bedlam" followed.

According to Baker, whose testimony was corroborated by several other witnesses, Rhyne told the meeting that when the time came on the controversial bylaw amendment there would be a separation of those eligible and those ineligible to vote.

No Separation

However, Baker said, there was no separation made before the vote. After the vote was taken and the result announced, the witnesses testified, some members called on Rhyne for a "division" to make certain the two thirds majority requirements had been met. Rhyne did not order a count, the attorneys said.

Claude E. Hobbs, assistant parliamentarian for the House of Representatives from late 1951 to 1955, said there should have been a division under Robert's Rules of Order.

Plaintiffs in the case, which will resume at 10 a. m. today, are Alfred F. Goshorn, Paul Lee Sweeney, Lawrence J. Simmons, Wesley E. McDonald, Thomas J. Jackson and Harrington. They are represented by McDonald and Simmons.

Attorneys Preston King Jr. and Howard Westwood are representing the Association.

Court Told Bar Voted Illegally On Negro Issue

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Tues. 5-21-57

Trial of a suit attacking the parliamentary methods used to change the District Bar Association's bylaws to permit Negro members got under way yesterday before District Court Judge Robert N. Wilkin.

Six lawyer-members of the organization claim the methods by which the word "white" was stricken from membership requirements at the May 8, 1956, meeting were illegal. They contend the action, taken by voice vote, should have been taken by a counted vote to make certain there was a two-thirds majority.

They also contend that ineligible persons voted at the meeting.

Impossible to Tell

Four witnesses testified yesterday that it was impossible to tell from the oral vote whether there was the necessary two-thirds majority.

Ward B. McCarthy, a lawyer since 1922, told Wilkin "nobody could tell from the oral vote whether it was two-thirds or not." Attorneys Kathryn Casey and Dayton M. Harrington also testified they could not determine whether there was a two-thirds majority.

Gibbs L. Baker, another long-time member of the Association, said "it was indeterminable by any human being" on whether there was the necessary majority. He said as soon as the result was announced

Woman Reporter Declares Partiality Is Shown at White House Press Conferences

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. Fri. 5-17-57

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—White House press conferences have become a forum for the favorite few. The old spirit of democracy and fair play has vanished and only the privileged characters are putting on the show.

Recent charges that Negro reporters were being ignored by the Chief Executive became more evident at Wednesday's news conference. The President continued his boycott against the one Negro woman who tried again and again to get recognition.

The reporter only wanted to get the President's opinion on one of the hottest issues facing the nation today—the proposed "right-to-work" amendment to the civil rights bill.

This issue is discussed at meetings of every national organization and by members of the Congress. The Democratic Alvisory Council recently approved a resolution opposing such an amendment. Republican Senator Irving Ives came out with a statement in opposition to it. Democratic Senator Thomas Hennings has referred to it as a "kiss of death" for civil rights legislation. The NAACP has spoken out against the amendment "designed to wreck the bill." So it seemed important that the nation should know how the President feels about such an amendment to his proposed civil rights bill.

There have also been charges made around Capitol Hill that the President was not putting the full weight of his office behind the bill to get it out of committees.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, had recently called to the attention of Vice President Nixon the policy of "silence and inaction" in the White House.

Here again, legislators as well as other advocators of civil rights are anxious to know whether the President will use his influence to break the committee bottle necks so that this bill can come out in the open for action.

After listening to these heated discussions daily from many sources, the reporter had planned to remind the President that Congressman Emanuel Celler had recently charged the Administration with failure of putting sufficient "elbow grease" behind pending civil rights bill.

Then she intended to ask (1) if the President planned to exert any pressure upon congress for immediate action on this legislation, and (2) if he approved the proposed "right-to-work" amendment to the bill.

But she was not able to get the question in, therefore she got no answer.

The ironic part is that some reporters are recognized every week, and some get two questions in. Such was the case Wednesday when Georgia born Merriman Smith, dean of White House Press Corps was recognized twice by the President while others were clamoring for his attention.

There's never a press conference that Sarah McClendon of the Texas paper, fails to get a question in. Her questions are usually long and involved, and centered around some local problem of the Texas area, but the President recognizes her.

Some times questions are put in by five or six different reporters all for the same publication.

This is a serious matter—it is much bigger than personalities—it means that an important news source of interest to some 16 million people is being curtailed. This is no laughing matter, it is no publicity stunt, it is something which should be protested by that group of people who threw their weight behind Mr. Eisenhower and forrested him to the White House.

Judge Rules Out Negro Admissions to Bar Assn.

Post Times Herald P.5-b Sat. 6-8-57 Washington, D.C.

By James Clayton
Staff Reporter

District Judge Robert N. Wilkin yesterday threw out an amendment to the District Bar Association bylaws which allows Negroes to join.

Wilkin ruled that passage of the amendment required a "rising vote." He said the action of Charles S. Rhyne, the president at the time, in accepting a voice vote was "a violation of the bylaws and of Robert's Rules of Order."

Rhyne took the vote on May 8, 1956, when 500 persons gathered at the Mayflower Hotel to debate the amendment. Six members later filed suit asking the Court to nullify the vote on the grounds it was illegal. They contended the required two thirds of the membership did not favor the change.

Testimony at the trial, Wilkin said, indicated there was great confusion while the vote was being taken and that the chairman should have recognized that a visible count of the members was desired.

To allow the vote to stand, under those conditions, Wilkin said, "would reduce to a nullity the provisions for two thirds votes in the bylaws of all associations and corporations."

His ruling, the judge pointed out, was not on the purpose of the amendment but the method of adopting it."

He suggested, "if the defendant association wishes to represent and to speak for all the lawyers of the District, then in all fairness it ought to make all members eligible for membership. If it does not do so, then members of the bar who championed the proposed amendment ought to unite with other members . . . to form an all-inclusive bar association."

Wilkin, a visiting judge from Ohio, tried the case without a jury.

A spokesman for the Bar Association said it would have no statement until its board of directors has an opportunity to study the verdict. It can appeal Wilkin's decision or accept it and arrange to re-introduce the amendment.

No Negroes have been admitted pending outcome of the suit.

Bar to Hold New Vote On Admitting Negroes

Star Fri. 6-21-57 P.11-a Washington, D.C.

The District Bar Association's board of directors voted Wednesday to take a new vote by mail referendum on the question of admitting Negro lawyers to the association, David Bress, president, announced.

The board voted against taking an appeal on a District Court ruling earlier this month setting aside a voice vote May 8, 1956, which resulted in changing the bylaws to admit Negroes.

Mr. Bress' announcement following Wednesday's special meeting of the board said it was decided to conduct the new vote some time during the summer. He added the board wished to conduct the ballot "as expeditiously as possible."

The balloting period will be set at another special meeting to be held next Tuesday, when rules for operation of the referendum will be taken up. The board voted to allow 30 days' balloting time.

Before the board acted, Preston C. King, jr., and Howard Westwood, counsel for the association in the recent litigation, appeared before it.

The amendment to the bylaws to permit Nego membership in the association was nullified by District Court Judge Robert N. Wilkin. Judge Wilkin ruled that the vote authorizing the bylaws change violated both the association bylaws and Roberts' Rules of Order, parliamentary authority.

He held that a rising vote should have been taken and that persons eligible to vote should have been separated from ineligibles at the time.

The suit to invalidate the action was brought by six members against the association.

Files Racial Suit Against D.C. Cafe

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-29-57

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Mrs. Loopoidino H. Tynes, white wife of a Negro, filed a $25,000 damage suit against the Moulin Rouge restaurant here last week, charging that the management would not permit the couple to dance together "on the ground that mixed dancing was not allowed."

The Tynes' suit said actions by employes, and the proprietor, Pandora P. Goges, caused the woman embarrassment and humiliation and interfered with the couple's marriage relations.

The owner admitted interrupting the dance—last Nov. 22—but only to ask Tynes to take his hat off while he was on the dance floor. She denied trying to stop the dance because persons of different races were involved.

D. C. Bar Sets Vote on Negro Admissions

Evening Star Washington, D.C. June 27, 1957

About 3,000 members of the District Bar Association will vote from July 15 through August 30 on the question of admitting Negro members.

David G. Bress, association president, announced the dates for a mail referendum after a meeting of the board of directors Tuesday. The question will be whether to amend the by-laws which now restrict membership to white attorneys.

Decision for the referendum arose from a District Court ruling setting aside a voice vote by the association to accept Negro members. The court ruled that the voice vote was contradictory to both the association by-laws and Roberts' Rules of Order.

The directors then decided to settle the issue by mail referendum. Forty-five days were allowed for the balloting because many members will be out of the city during the summer.

Ballots will be mailed to members early next month. At the close of the voting period, they will be tabulated by the Election Board and a report prepared for directors at their September 6 meeting. The outcome of the voting will be made public at that time.

IN DOVER, DEL.

Advertiser

Ghana Minister Refused Seat In Cafe

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The finance minister of Ghana, the newly independent African Negro republic, said today he was hustled out of a restaurant at Dover, Del., Monday because "colored people are not allowed to eat in here."

Wed. 10-9-57

K. A. Gbedemah, a highly educated man who speaks flawless English, reported the incident today on his return to New York.

"If the vice president of the United States can have a meal at my house when he is in Ghana, and if Adlai Stevenson can come into my home, then I cannot understand why I must receive this treatment at a roadside restaurant in America," Gbedemah said.

Vice President Nixon dined at Gbedemah's home in Accra last March 4 while visiting Ghana for the country's independence celebration. Nixon returned the invitation this September and Gbedemah attended a cocktail party at Nixon's Washington home.

Gbedemah said the incident occurred at 6:30 p.m. Monday while he was driving to Maryland State College in Princess Anne, Md., to attend a meeting in his honor.

"I stopped at Howard Johnson's at Dover, Del., with my private secretary, Bill Sutherland," he said. Sutherland, an American, also is a Negro.

"Colored people are not allowed to eat in here," Gbedemah said the girl told him.

"I said, 'What, in America? I'm amazed to hear this.'"

He said the girl "seemed embarrassed" and called the manager. The manager repeated that "colored people are not allowed in here." Gbedemah said he identified himself and was still told to leave.

Advertiser

WALKED OUT

"I walked out quietly, but I told him he hadn't heard the last of this," Gbedemah said.

p. 24

Gbedemah said he would write to the Howard Johnson restaurant chain demanding an apology. He said he would send a copy to the State Department and lodge an official protest through the American ambassador to Ghana when he returned home.

Times, 10-9-57

Gbedemah lunched today at a New York club with Thomas E. Dewey, former New York governor and twice Republican candidate for president. Gbedemah leaves for London tomorrow.

In Dover, Howard Cook, who operates the restaurant under a franchise, confirmed the incident in general. He said by telephone he regretted that it occurred and that it happened as a result of "an unwritten community custom."

Generally, said Cook, as a result of area custom, Negroes are not served in the restaurant. "However," he added, "we do make exceptions on certain occasions and have served mixed parties and colored alone here."

He said also that some of his employes thought a "test case" was being made. The employes said they noted more than the two Negroes got out of the car carrying Gbedemah but that the others went to a rest room at an adjoining service station.

AP Wirephoto

NEW DEFENSE SECRETARY CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY
Neil McElroy Listens While Ike Talks And Gestures With Hands During Meeting

CELEBRATES 67TH BIRTHDAY

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

End Prejudices, Ike Asks

Sun. 10-15-57

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP) — President Eisenhower appealed to Americans on his 67th birthday today to "wipe out differences based upon rejudice."

The President speaking informally after receiving a 500-pound birthday cake from Republican party workers, made no specific mention of school integration troubles at Little Rock, Ark., and elsewhere. But he quite possible had that situation in mind in discussing a GOP "neighbor to neighbor" campaign for funds and voter support.

"This neighbor to neighbor program, it seems to me," Eisenhower said, 'is not merely you visiting over the back fence with your neighbor, reaching common conclusions about something, it is national in scope; it is state to state, region to section, where we must wipe out differences based upon prejudice, unreasoning adherence to our own beliefs, and refusal to listen to our neighbor."

SERENADED

He sounded his solemn appeal after being serenaded on the White House lawn by Vice President Nixon and GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn, who led several hundred party workers in singing "Happy Birthday to You."

"As I look forward into these next three years—if the Lord be willing to spare me that long—it seems to me that more and more we are forced to conclude that the problems we face are not those of partisanship but of Americanism," Eisenhower told his audience.

"I am very proud of the Republican party and what I believe to be its determination—its desire to rise above mere partisanship and to serve the nation, never to end its work of promoting its civil beliefs, convictions, enterprises and activities. They make us stronger among ourselves at home, in our economy, and give us greater prestige, security and influence abroad."

In another talk—this one recorded for an Eisenhower birthday celebration in San Francisco—the President said that during his 67 years America has passed through wars, epidemics, depression snd panics.

CAN SURVIVE

'In all her tests, no matter how stern," the President said, "America has proved she can survive and conquer adversity."

Then he added that "At this moment she calls upon us to prove that she can live with sustained prosperity without damaging the free system that has produced that prosperity."

Eisenhower, looking well and described as feeling fine, received birthday greetings from scores of well wishers including Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

The White House reported a shower of congratulatory messages. The one from Queen Elizabeth in Ottawa, in advance of her visit to the United States later in the week, said:

"I and my husband send you our warm good wishes for your birthday," the Queen said in a telegram to the President. "We look forward very greatly to our visit to your country and to the pleasure of meeting you, Mr. President, and Mrs. Eisenhower once more."

The Eisenhowers met Elizabeth as a princess in England after World War II when her father, the late King George VI, still was on the throne.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told newsmen the President also received birthday messages from other heads of state and of government, and from many other persons in this country and abroad.

Eisenhower received gifts from his wife and other members of the family. But just what he got was not immediately made public.

For the President, who on his birthday two years ago was in a Denver hospital recovering from a heart attack, this was a day of business as usual against a background of continuing domestic and international troubles.

Eisenhower got to his White House office at 7:45 a.m. and found displayed there a huge bouquet of 67 red roses—the gift of staff members.

A bit later he pointed them out proudly to news photographers on hand to take his picture with a visitor, Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico.

Florida Town Trying Hard To Forget Storm Over Ex-Health Officer Lunching With Negro

Advertiser Lun. 4-21-57 p. 2-A

Montgomery, Ala.

MADISON, Fla., April 20 (AP)—Like a child who has been burned by a forbidden firecracker that exploded unexpectedly, Madison is reluctant to talk about the racial controversy which rocked it a few months back.

38a

"It's water over the dam," said a prominent Madison attorney. "As far as most people here are concerned the matter is forgotten."

Dr. Deborah Coggins, the attractive former tricounty health officer who saw a storm break over her head when she had a business luncheon with a Negro nurse, is as averse as most people here to rehash the events.

The 32-year-old Dr. Coggins said she felt no bitterness over being fired from her $675-a-month health officer job, and hoped there was no resentment toward her.

Last Jan. 1, she set up offices with her doctor husband in private practice here. And she has been so busy helping to attend to the physical ailments of the town she has had little time to dwell on the past. She and her husband Dr. Wilmer J. Coggins constitute half of the force of four physicians serving this county seat town of 5,000 persons.

HAPPY IN WORK

"I'm very happy in my work," she said, fingering a stethoscope during an interview between appointments.

"You don't do the good for a large number of people as in public health work, but I believe that here I do more individual good, and you get more of the personal touch through getting to know the whole family."

It was a composed Dr. Coggins in her trim white uniform, unlike the fired-up young physician who stormed up to the Madison County Commission last October. She called them "fools" and "cowards" for refusing to tell her whether she was being fired because of the luncheon with the Negro.

At the time of her dismissal, the blonde Dr. Coggins was Florida's only woman health officer.

She said she had planned to go into private practice when the need for a tricounty health officer developed last May and she suddenly found herself thrust in that position.

"I had no particular ambitions in the public health field although I certainly enjoyed the work and see the great need," she said.

"My husband needed me in his practice so I probably would have quit in time, anyhow."

Dr. Coggins repeated that she had no idea of breaching Southern social custom when she arranged the luncheon conference with a Negro midwife consultant for the State Board of Health in the private dining room of a restaurant here last Aug. 22.

"But I don't believe I would do it again in the same manner," she says now.

"I would certainly be more cautious in my approach. I did it naturally as a professional health worker not thinking of the complications which might develop. If the situation came up again I would force myself to behave differently in the light of my experience."

Out of the great uproar which focused national attention on her, Dr. Coggins says she can perhaps see some lasting good.

"I believe it may have stirred some respect for the individual whether he be white or colored," she said.

"Let's call it human dignity. In the medical profession we draw no color distinction when we treat human ailments."

There is a feeling here that a chain of events blew the matter out of focus and magnified the situation. A member of the Madison County Commission which dismissed her, Grover Cone of Greeneville, said:

"I consider Dr. Coggins a very fine woman and an able doctor. No member of the commission has anything but the highest respect for her."

Cone said he believed the situation could have been smoothed over "if a couple of fellows had used their heads at the very start. Nonetheless, they were clobbered by a Senate committee which voted 10 to 2 for interposition and killed Eaton's more tempered proposal for handling the same question.

What does interposition do that will insure segregation?

Eaton asked that question. So did Wigginton.

The answers were rather vague — but determined.

Interposition itself does nothing. It merely puts the state on record as opposing the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court by declaring them null and void. It accuses the high court of invading the field of state rights.

Would Eaton's plan have done more? Remember, it had the potent backing of Sen. President William A. Shands and was viewed far more favorably by Gov. LeRoy Collins than the interposition resolution which the committee approved.

As we see it from the sidelines — from a layman's point of view — Eaton's plan guaranteed nothing. However, it did not defy the Supreme Court and it might, though we are none too sure, have given a better chance to insuring the constitutionality of the pupil assignment act passed by the 1956 special session.

Eaton claims that it would. Most of his fellow senators disagreed.

Under the pupil assignment act, each county assigns pupils to specific schools. With this system, a county could put all white children in certain schools and all Negro children in others.

While not designated as a segregation move, its underlying motive is just that.

Wigginton warned repeatedly that there is no magic in the word "interposition."

However, it has caught the public fancy — especially here in North Florida — and from the applause which swept the galleries during the public debate each time a proponent of interposition finished, it is apparent that many citizens view it as a panacea for present racial problems.

Wigginton described interposition as an attempt to play "hocus pocus with the courts." Maybe it is. Anyway, the Florida Legislature, like other southern states, is going to give it a try.

The thing kept getting bigger and bigger and pretty soon it was out of control."

T. C. Merchant Jr., editor of the weekly Madison Enterprise-Recorder, who defended Dr. Coggins, said he had experienced a "negligible amount" of economic retaliation as a result, but that he — like everyone else — wanted to forget the thing.

Merchant told the Madison County Commission the day of her firing Dr. Coggins had been "subjected to the most vicious assortment of lies, misrepresentations and slander that I have had occasion to witness in this community."

Merchant said that on the whole racial relations in Madison were good, and there had been no incidents growing out of the differences which split the town sharply. Now, he said, "the wounds are about healed."

Dr. Coggins' job as health officer was taken over several weeks ago by Dr. H. H. Ring, a quiet-spoken man with a north Florida background who is being kept busy rebuilding the health organization.

Because of her work at the office and hospital, and attending to the needs of her three small children, Dr. Coggins said there is little time for other activities.

She used to be active in women's club and civic work before she took the public health job. A woman of diverse interests and many hobbies, she plays golf, is a good swimmer and makes hooked rugs. Her husband — whom she met when both were students at Duke Medical School —attests to the fact that she also is a good cook.

Why the Uproar On Interposition?

Herald Miami, Fla.

Wed 4-17-57

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

TALLAHASSEE — Florida legislators are determined to preserve segregation in this state, come what may.

P. 11-A

38a

With that as an established fact, why all this uproar over interposition?

That question is baffling, even to many veteran newsmen who have a ringside seat here at the legislative debates.

The lawmakers have made it clear beyond a shadow of a doubt that preserving segregation has top priority; even over the remote possibility of avoiding new taxes — and holding the line by reducing taxes always is dear to the hearts of vote-seeking politicians.

Yet, the dispute over an interposition resolution as opposed to a more tempered plan to resist the U. S. Supreme Court's school integration rulings, has topped debating here.

There have been more harsh words, more bitterness and more excitement created by this question than any other piece of legislation at this otherwise relatively harmonious session.

You might have thought Miami Sen. Joe Eaton and Tallahassee Attorney John T. Wigginton were advocating a plague for all the support they mustered during a Senate public hearing on the question.

Both Eaton and Wigginton said repeatedly they want and favor a continuation of the segregation policies which are part of the Old South's mode of living, tradition and culture.

'Ours Is a Land of the Law'

Florida Governor Fights for Moderate Stand on Integration

St. Louis Herald 1-16-57

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

While many Southern liberals and moderates brood in silence during these troubled days in Dixie, Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida stands articulately for moderation on the desegregation issue.

Other Southern politicians and leaders preach hot defiance of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision and vow there never, never will be any integration in the schools.

Collins has spurned this vision of a never-never land and has refused to stir his people where their emotions run deep. Instead, he has appealed to another side of the Southerner: A great respect for law and order.

Now there are those who express the suspicion that Collins is taking this stand with an eye toward national applause and ultimate nomination to the Vice Presidency which no defiant Southern Governor dare hope for.

Motives Laid to Others

These persons link the moderation of Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina and Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee with the same ambition, and this theory can be put down as either keen insight or slanderous rationalization.

Seasoned observers and politicians, including many who disagree with Collins, push aside such hints and forthrightly declare his sincerity.

They subscribe to the theory that Collins, a liberal by Southern standards and a moderate by any other, is attempting to create a climate in the Sunshine State in which his people can gradually accept the principle of the Supreme Court decision and move gently on toward compliance.

Collins' stand is clear, not muddied nor changed by the crises he has been through. While the dilemma between cold law and hot emotions has panicked many other Southern liberals and moderates, Collins has stood fast.

"A Land of Law"

"The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land," he told his people. "And this Nation's strength and Florida's strength are bottomed upon the basic reverse premise that ours is a land of the law."

His stand on States' Rights to some Southerners is nothing short of treason. While other Southern politicians expound the doctrine and paint a terrifying picture of Federal encroachment, Collins has this to say:

"I am for States' Rights too. But I think we will make more progress if we think in terms of States' responsibilities. Very few invasions of States' Rights have occurred except in cases of failure of states to meet their responsibilities . . .

"By antiquated constitutions, by weak leadership, by being afraid to move forward to meet challenging new needs, the State door has too often been closed in the face of the people."

His efforts to create a moderate climate lie first in asking his people to face the fact that

GOV. LEROY COLLINS
. . . moderation advocate

Negroes are woefully lacking in the areas of health, education, employment and housing, and are morally and legally entitled to progress more rapidly.

He asks the Negroes to help by realizing they must merit the place they achieve in their communities.

"Our motive," he said, "should be the doing of that which is right and just."

He next requested Floridians themselves to assume the leadership in the problem. He put it this way:

"This is the call of history—a history which grows impatient. Ours is the generation in which great decisions can no longer be passed to the next.

"We have a State to build, a South to save, a Nation to convince and a God to serve."

And so it is with these avowed principles that the 48-year-old one-time Tallahassee grocery clerk is attempting to lead his State along the path of moderation, with trouble all around.

There is little doubt among Florida politicians and observers that Collins' approach represents the opinion of a majority of Floridians.

Assailed in Campaign

He was elected Governor in 1954 to succeed Dan McCarty who died in office, and in his Democratic primary campaign last year for renomination was faced by opponents who raised the flag of defiance and castigated him for his moderation.

Collins told the people then not to reelect him if they wanted four years of racial hatred, and the people showed him what they wanted by boosting him to the nomination in the first primary, something that never happened before in Florida's no-machine, every-man-for-himself politics.

Significantly, Collins closest opponent, State Sen. Sumter Lowry, an advocate of defiance, carried more counties than the Governor. These are rural, backwoods counties which can control the Legislature but lose their disproportionate power when the majority of Floridians speak in a State-wide election.

Pupil Placement Adopted

Between the primary and the general election, Collins called a special session of the Legislature and asked enactment of a pupil placement program recommended by a committee he had appointed. The legislators did, but the urge and pressure to go further mounted. An interposition resolution was certain to be adopted when Collins sent them all home by using a dusty and forgotten law allowing him to do just that when the legislators had completed the designated business at hand.

Collins then appointed a bi-racial commission which now is studying why Negroes do not vote more, ways of getting them out of substandard housing and how the State can better use the brains of college-trained Negroes.

Irritated though the defiant segregationists were, Collins won the general election by a record vote.

When the present session of the Legislature convened, Collins proposed a challenging and progressive program for the booming State. He also specifically asked that no further desegregation legislation be passed.

He lost a battle there, for the Legislature passed an interposition resolution which sharply declared the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision "null and void." Collins called this action "demagoguery" and a "lie."

This was the kind of legislation meaningless legally as it might be, that disrupted Collins' efforts to create a moderate climate, and he didn't like it.

Other bills, harsher than he desires, have been dropped in the hopper, and the Governor has a battle on his hands.

Hildy

Miami 7-22-57

Circuit Judge John Prunty of Miami last week announced his decision: six-year-old Hildy Ellis could remain with Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis of Brookline, Mass., the Jewish couple who took her ten days after she was born out of wedlock to her Roman Catholic mother, Marjorie McCoy. Judge Prunty ruled that the Ellises were fit parents, approved their application to complete adoption procedures under Florida law. The decision ended six years of litigation and controversy: Hildy's mother had persuaded a Massachusetts court to order the Ellises to give Hildy up so that her mother could turn her over to a Catholic adoption agency. Rather than submit, Ellis abandoned his home and thriving dry-cleaning plant to smuggle Hildy to Florida.

Ellis, now a sportswear salesman, was in his car looking for a new house in Miami when he heard the news over the radio. "I pulled over to the curb and stopped the car and I couldn't help it—I started to cry," he said. "I would have cried longer, but I was in a no-parking zone."

Hildy's mother, now Mrs. Gerald R. Doherty with another child of her own, issued her own statement. "Some day [Hildy] will learn the facts about her mother's desire to protect her with the privacy that others are willing to destroy. Meanwhile . . . I entrust her to the loving protection of God. The rest is in the hands of my attorneys."

Golf Course Segregation

Herald P. 5-A

Negroes Ask Ruling Today

Miami Fla.

Negro petitioners this morning will seek a Federal Court injunction against segregation policies at Miami Springs Country Club golf course — without going to trial.

Herald 1-29-57

Judge Emett C. Choate at 9:30 a.m. will decide whether to end the 10-month-old case by summary judgment, or order trial of the issues.

Trial has already been set for March 4 before Judge Edgar Vaught, visiting from Oklahoma City.

G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for four petitioning Negroes, has asked Choate for summary judgment on grounds that the answer of defendants leaves "no genuine issue of facts."

The Negroes want full rights on the course. They may use it now only on Mondays. They want an injunction against continued segregation, and a declaration of the rights of all parties to the suit.

Defendants are the City of nMiami Wooodrow Laughinghouse, course manager; E. A. Evans, city manager; and F. O Roberts, head of the Department of Public Welfare.

They claim mixing the races at the course would endanger the peace, health and safety of Miami and Miami Springs, and that no federal laws requires integration there.

Negroes Entitled to Use Golf Course, Judge Feels

Herald Sun. 1-25-57 P.2-B

Miami, Fla.

By RONALD YORK
Herald Staff Writer

Federal Judge Emett C. Choate said Thursday he is "inclined to feel" Negroes seeking integration of Fort Lauderdale's municipal golf course are entitled to it.

But he withheld judgment until he has studied the situation and prepared a written order.

Trial of the case in Miami Federal Court lasted only two hours. There was no defense testimony by the city of Fort Lauderdale, and only two of the four Negro petitioners took the witness stand.

Key witness was Dr. Joseph Morehead, Negro physician, who testified that he and other Negro golfers were barred from the course when they appeared to play last November.

He said it was "insulting and degrading" not to be able to share the city golf facilities with other taxpayers.

Morehead is president of the Northwest Golfers Assn., which petitioned the City Commission, but were denied the right to play.

The suit asks an injunction to stop Fort Lauderdale from enforcing any resolution barring Negroes from the course.

The suit also asks a declaration of the rights of Negroes and the city.

Dr. Morehead said he was a member of a Race Relations committee named by the City Commission to study the golf integration problem. It got nowhere, he said, and "just died."

He said about 100 Negro golfers belong to the association and would play if allowed. City Attorney Julian Ross asked Morehead what "irreparable injury" he would suffer unless he plays at the course, as is charged in the petition.

G. E. Graves Jr., counsel for the Negroes, said it would be a "legal injury," but Dr. Morehead added:

"The injury is having to contribute taxes to pay for these things and having to face our children when they ask, 'Why can't you use the course?'"

Judge Choate said whether or not the Negroes pay taxes will have no effect on the constitutional question involved.

The other witness was Alvin Cooper, a member of the association, who said there may be close to 1,000 Negro golfers ready to use the course if it is opened to Negroes.

Before trial, Choate dismissed the city's strongest defense — that allowing Negroes to play would keep many white golfers from playing, would cut income and jeopardize a $262,000 bond issue being paid off from golf revenues.

Choate noted the city never had a Negro course and the "separate but equal" doctrine could hardly apply.

Segregationist Big Guns Sounding Off In Florida

Herald Sun. 2-24-57 Miami, Fla. P.26-A

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

The top guns of the segregation forces are converging on Florida in a stepped-up drive.

The campaign, which is extending into Miami, is apparently a calculated answer to Gov. LeRoy Collins' statement in his inaugural address that mixed schools are inevitable, though not in the foreseeable future.

Since that speech activity by segregationist groups has hit a new high, with aid from such figures as Robert Patterson, John Kasper, "Ace" Carter and Capt. John C. Crommelin.

Patterson is head of the Mississippi White Citizens Councils and principal advocate of the boycott weapon. Kasper is the agitator who helped stir up riots in Clinton, Tenn. Carter, the Birmingham filling station operator, heads the North Alabama Citizens Councils which was disowned by the regular state organization because his views were too strong for them. He, too, was on the scene during the Clinton disturbances.

Capt. Crommelin, who resigned from the Navy after helping spark a feud with the Air Force, has been campaigning in segregation and anti-Semitic themes.

Now a resident of Alabama, the former Navy officer made headlines in Pensacola last week with a speech attacking the Jews.

The presence of these segregation leaders in Florida, or their close association with local groups, is hardly a coincidence. Patterson, in an address at Tallahassee when a statewide White Citizens Council was launched, made it plain he came here to counteract the effect of Collins' stand.

"There are those who throw up their hands and say integration is inevitable, but I am not so sure," Patterson said. "Organized aggression must be met by organized resistance."

Kasper was scheduled to be the principal speaker at a large Ku Klux Klan rally last weekend at Brooksville. He did not show, but Klan officials said he will definitely speak March 9 at Inverness.

This Klan rally is being given state-wide buildup.

A top lieutenant of Kasper in the Seaboard White Citizens Councils, with headquarters in Washington, has taken up permanent Miami residence.

Fred Hockett, the Kasper henchman, now lives in a trailer camp in North Miami and has been speaking at neighborhood meetings in Miami's northwest section where there is tension over a Negro family moving into a White neighborhood.

At one meeting last week, Hockett said:

"We are not averse to burning crosses. The psychological effect is good on the people who burn them, and the people who own the property."

Hockett listed a number of tactics used by segregation groups in other sections, declaring he wasn't recommending them, but merely pointing out that they had been effective.

Among them, he said, were tying up the telephones of newspapers "that give us bad publicity" and boycotting businessmen "who don't go along with us."

Carter has been in close touch with Ku Klux Klan groups in the Jacksonville area and is expected to make a major address soon.

The upsurge in segregationist and similar activity has drawn the attention of several organizations, including the Anti-Defamation League.

Nathan Perlmutter, Florida ADL director, said the meetings of the groups were drawing larger crowds than any since the German-American bundist movement.

"The analogy becomes more distressing when we of the South are in some meausre confused, perplexed and angry over something we can't precisely put our finger on in terms of this social change that is taking place," Perlmutter said.

"People are even more confused by these new arrivals who are out for a quick buck.

"Increased evidence of this activity is causing concern, particularly when respectable persons see fit to give open voice to racial and religious prejudice."

Miami Probe Of NAACP Opens Today

Herald P.2-A Mon. 2-25-57 Miami, Fla.

The special state legislative committee probing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will open a three-day hearing here today, with 25 witnesses already subpoenaed to testify.

Ten subpoenas were served earlier last week, and 15 more were delivered Saturday night and Sunday according to Constable W. M. Hudson.

The committee's chairman, Rep. Henry Land of Orlando, said the hearings, which begin at 10 a.m. in the Dade County Courthouse, probably will last through Wednesday.

Most of those called by the committee are members of the NAACP or are figures in the Florida school segregation suit now being appealed in the federal courts.

Those subpoenaed include the state NAACP president, Albert Reddick, 1842 NW 66th St., and Mrs. Ruth Perry, a white employe of the Miami Beach Public Library who is secretary of the Miami NAACP branch.

Quaker Jailed After Racial Meeting Upset

Sun. 3-3-57 P.4-A

MIAMI, Fla., March 2 (AP) — An Atlanta, Ga., Quaker minister interrupted a segregation meeting speaker last night with questions challenging the white supremacy theme. In an uproar that followed, the Rev. Ashton Jones, 61, was carried bodily from the scene by Miami police and booked on three charges.

A bondsman was waiting at city jail but Jones declined to provide $150 bond and was placed in a cell on charges of trespassing, resisting arrest and provoking breach of the peace.

Jones occupied a front seat as organizer Fred B. Hockett addressed the Seaboard White Citizens Council's new Miami chapter in a member's backyard.

Hockett described the late Booker T. Washington as "a credit to the Negro race, but raised by a white man — the only kind that amounts to anything."

"What about Ralph Bunche (United Nations official)?" Jones asked, rising.

"You keep quiet!" Hockett said, "you' get your chance to speak."

More words were exchanged between Hockett and Jones, and shouts and hoots broke out from the gathering.

There were cries of "get him out of here before he gets hurt." Hockett shouted, "Don't nobody lay a hand on him, we don't want violence."

The minister sat down, saying "I'll sit here and be quiet."

Police arrived and spoke with Jones, who shouted "I have a right to sit here and listen quietly."

Florida Legislative Group Votes For Probe Of NAACP, Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—A legislative committee investigating the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted today to inquire also into activities of the Ku Klux Klan and the Seaboard White Citizens Councils which figured in the race riots in Clinton, Tenn.

After hearing that residents from other states are coming to Florida to agitate and form, three other men Saturday night in the act of placing a kerosene-soaked cross on the lawn of a home recently purchased by Negroes in a white Miami section.

Arraignment of the four, who were charged with unlawful assembly, was postponed in city court today until March 6 at the request of the defense attorney, J. T. Gordon.

cial dissension," the committee approved without discussion a motion by Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami to investigate the white groups "at the earliest opportunity."

A short time later, the committee issued a subpoena for Fred B. Hockett, who has identified himself as a member of the Seaboard councils. A constable was sent out to find Hockett and serve him.

Hockett was arrested with three

The Miami Herald quoted an unidentified man who attended a meeting with Hockett as saying that 100 boxes of dynamite are hidden here and will be exploded on orders of John F. Kasper, head of the Seaboard Council of Washington, D. C., "to prove that he and his followers mean business when it comes to preserving segregation."

There were no dissenting votes on Herrell's motion to probe into the activties of the white councils. Chairman Henry Land of Apopka said a decision would be made later on whether to subpoena members of the councils.

Also adopted was a resolution by Herrell condemning "the use of violence, cross-burning, coercion, fear, mob violence and threats as tools of solving problems."

Racial agitators are coming into Florida from other states, the resolution said.

Herrell said his motion called for investigation of "any organization disrupting the peace and tranquility of the state." Land indicated, however, that it is doubtful that a full-fledged investigation of other groups could be started at this tme.

be diligent in ..... efforts to secure the whole truth regarding matters under consideration."

Herrell said the committee wishes to commend" witnesses who have

Violence Hearing Ended In Miami

Daily world Fri. 3-1-57

Atlanta, Ga. P.1

BY BERT OKULEY

MIAMI — (INS) — A Florida legislative committee investigating racial unrest ended its Miami hearings Thursday and will "submit a report to the 1957 session of the legislature" giving lawmakers its recommendations for further action.

Two final witnesses called before the committee Thursday emphatically denied that Fred P. Hockett, member of a Washington, D. C., White Citizen Council advocated "any violence at all" in stirring up racial unrest in Miami.

Frank F. Foster, a Miami airlines mechanic arrested with Hockett and two other men in a cross burning attempt last Saturday night in front of a Negro's home, said Hockett "spoke against violence ,not for it."

Hockett is a member of the Seaboard White Citizens Council (SWCC) which had attempted to recruit members in Miami.

James M. McSweeney, 45-year-old Miami plumber also testified under oath that it was "completely untrue" Hockett said "some fire and dynamite" were needed in battling integration in Miami.

The remarks attributed to Hockett appeared Tuesday in a copyrighted story in the Miami Herald. Executive city editor Al Neuharth of the Herald refused Wednesday on the grounds of "newspaper ethics" to reveal the source of his information.

Daily World Fri. 3-1-57

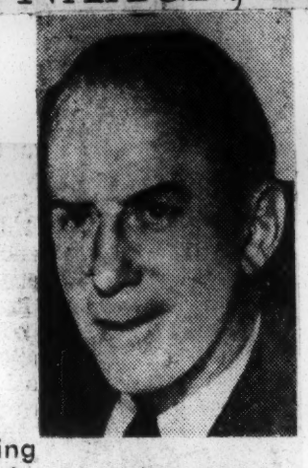
Thursday, however, Hampton Shaver, also arrested in the cross burning, corroborated under oath much of the disputed story. Shaver admitted to the committee he told Neuharth about 100 boxes of dynamite being secreted in the Miami area.

P.6

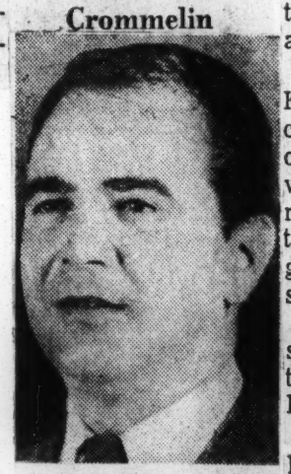
He also substantiated quotes alleged to have been made by Hockett that Miami segregation leaders weren't "tough enough" and perhaps a "little fire and some dynamite" were needed.

Hockett has vigorously denied in sworn testimony that he made any of the remarks.

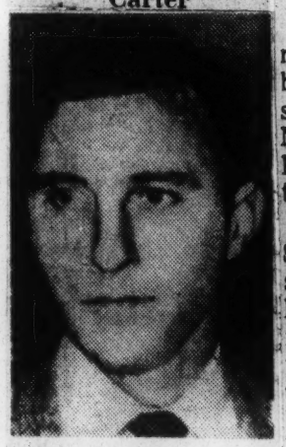
Rep. Cliff Herrell acting committee chairman, said in a statement at the conclusion of the hearings the group has "endeavored to



Crommelin



Carter



Kasper

testified honestly "and freely." The statement added:

"To those who may not have testified fully for reasons known only to them or stated in the record, the committee is confident that the information was withheld with the individual having full knowledge of his responsibilities to the committee and the state of Florida".

Herrell said a report would be submitted to the 1957 Florida legislature "without recommendations" as to further actions in the case. He said the committee also plans further hearings in Florida "at a later time."

An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denied he had tried to influence Shaver's testimony.

G. E. Graves said he talked with Shaver last night but advised him only "to tell a straight story". Shaver told the committee Graves warned him that if "I didn't talk right up here some of the boys in colored town could get pretty rough with me"

William Knight, another witness, told the committee he confided to a friend he had "been requested" to obtain dynamite caps for the purpose of blowing up the foundations of a Negro housing development in Miami He added he didn't know why he made the statement and was "just shooting the breeze"

least two more years to expose agitators, both for and against segregation.

The committee ended its interim hearings today. It will report its findings to the Legislature, along with recommended bills to give the state firmer legal backing over extremists on the racial question.

John Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, canceled a speaking engagement in Tallahassee after testifying that he accepted Negroes socially and danced with some of them, before he turned segregationist about a year and a half ago.

"This committee has uncovered Kasper, but others are going to come in and we should have someone responsible for finding out who's behind them," Land said in recommending another committee to be set up when the life of his group expires during the 1957 session.

"We feel, however, that the resulting expose of Kasper might tend to keep some agitators out," Land added.

The committee questioned both NAACP and white supremacy figures during its inquiry.

Land said its work showed a need for tighter laws regarding barratry—the stirring up of lawsuits. This would be aimed at the NAACP. He mentioned no specific laws regarding segregation extremists.

Future action against H. E. Shaver, Miami baker facing possible contempt proceedings, was left in doubt. The 46-year-old man remained under committee subpoena and Land said the legislative group may question him again before deciding whether to ask the legislature to cite him for contempt.

HEARINGS ENDED

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Florida Lawmaker Asks Curb On Race Agitation In State

Fri. 3-15-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 14 (AP)—The chairman of Florida's legislative investigating committee said yesterday there is a need for legislation to curb racial agitation in the state.

P. 6-B

Rep. Henry Land of Apopka said the legislature should maintain an investigating committee for at

38a 1957

FLORIDA

Just Ask Kasper: He's a Know-It-All

By JOHN L. MILLER and ALAN MacLEESE
Herald Staff Writers

John Kasper, a professional bigot in a grey-checked suit, arrived in Miami Wednesday with a hatful of ideas about a number of things.

The executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizen's Council, formerly of New York and Washington, explained his feelings to reporters:

ABOUT PRESIDENT Eisenhower: "You know they say Eisenhower is part Negro and they're probably right. Have you ever noticed his receding forehead and that flat nose?"

★ ★ ★

ABOUT VIOLENCE: "In fighting for our cause some people are bound to get hurt, and maybe one might get killed. I can't guarantee there won't be any violence in any area where the Supreme Court mandate on segregation is being enforced."

★ ★ ★

ON CROSS BURNINGS: "It's a good idea. It makes people know what we're driving at and that we mean business. It wakes them up to the forces that are trying to bring integration on us.

★ ★ ★

ABOUT JESUS CHRIST: "He hated people just like you and I do. I don't believe in this pacifistic type of Christianity . . . the idea that Christ was born a Jew is just Jewish propaganda."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT THE AMERICAN press: "Censorship of the press and penalties for misrepresentation would be part of the ideal American government."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT NEGROES: "I don't hate them . . . their big trouble is they just can't see plan into the future. It's against nature to have to live on an integrated basis with them."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT THE NAACP: "Any member of the NAACP has to be a Communist, since it's Communist money behind it. Jews are at the head of it, and are financing it."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT THE NEW YORK Herald Tribune series on Kasper, carried in The Herald: "Some of his (reporter Robert Bird's) facts were wrong, but by and large it was a good job of reporting. He dug it up all by himself."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT HIS CLOSE association in Greenwich Village with Negroes: "I was trying to help them. Besides, it's different in an 'integrated society.'"

Kasper at 27, is hard to figure. He claims he receives no salary, and lives a hand to mouth existence in his integration-battling career.

He said he is only interested in making America a "better place to live."

He gives the impression of a mixed-up, immature person on the run.

That "on the run" attitude probably comes from the fact he is under a one-year sentence for criminal contempt of court in connection with the Clinton racial disorders. He is now out on appeal bond, and faces re-arrest on a similar count when he returns to Tennessee.

"That's one of the reasons I'm here now — to keep away from the Tennessee judge," he said. "And I'm also here to **see how Fred (Fred B. Hockett,) is doing."**

Herald Thurs. 3-7-57
Miami, Fla.

—Associated Press Ph

Defendants Foster, Hockett, McSwiney Before Sentencing

. . . on the outside looking in: John Kasper

Preacher Balks, But Judge Orders Sentence Lifted

Herald p. 2-A
Miami Fla.
Thurs. 3-5-57

By THOMAS F. LOWNES
Herald Staff Writer

The Rev. Ashton B. Jones, who tried to preach world brotherhood to a segregation meeting, was convicted Monday on three charges and given a 30-day suspended sentence.

The Quaker minister, fresh from a weekend in jail, said he would refuse to accept the suspended sentence.

"When you find a way of doing that, let me know," Municipal Judge Charles H. Snowden replied.

The preacher made no attempt to return to jail.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, known as the "Traveling Quaker," was found guilty of trespass, breach of the peace and resisting arrest. The 30-day suspended sentence was for the resistance charge.

The other two charges brought concurrent three-day sentences, but Judge Snowden said the weekend that the Rev. Mr. Jones spent in jail would cover them. The preacher had refused bail.

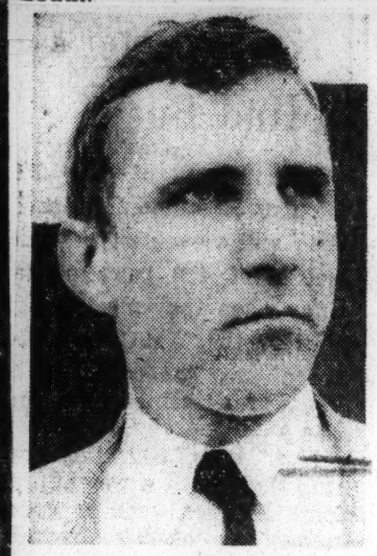
The verdict came after the judge had refused defense attorney Robert Deehl's request for a directed verdict of not guilty and after Jones himself had spoken long but not loud about the events that preceded his arrest.

The Rev. Mr. Jones was arrested Friday night at a meeting of the anti-integration Seaboard White Citizens' Council in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roper, 1501 NW 55th St. He had gotten up from his front row seat to preach world brotherhood to the angry crowd.

He was carried bodily from the meeting by Police Sgt. S. W. Holland and Patrolman R. B. Lemmons after he refused to leave.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, 61, has preached world brotherhood in 19 countries during the past 25 years.

He said after his trial that he had wired President Eisenhower from jail, asking him "to speak out for law and order in the racial situation in the South."



John Kasper
. . . kid on the run

Judge Says Crime Is "Heinous"

Daily Ward
Thurs. 3-7-57
Atlanta, Ga.

MIAMI — (INS) — Avowed segregationist Fred P. Hockett and three associates were handed stiff jail terms Wednesday in Miami municipal court for an attempted cross burning February 23 in front of a Negro's home.

p. 1

Judge Mitchell Goldman found Hockett, James McSwiney, Frank Foster and Hampton Shaver, who testified in behalf of the prosecution, guilty of unlawful assembly and intimidation in connection with the cross burning attempt.

Labeling the crime "Heinous," Goldman sentenced Hockett, McSwiney and Foster to 60 days in jail and a $500 fine or an additional 60 days on each of the two counts in lieu of the fine.

Shaver, the only defendent to testify, was given 30 days in jail and a $100 fine, but Goldman suspended his sentence.

The jurist told Hockett "you have struck at the very basis of our democracy . . . . . by taking the law into your own hands."

MOTION DENIED

[illegible] Gordon was

White Citizens Councils Plot TNT War Aaainst Nearoes in Florida

A direct challenge to Federal authority is being made in Miami, Fla., where members of the White Citizens Council are stacking up cases of dynamite in preparation for an all-out war against Negroes favoring de-segregation. At least 100 cases of explosives, which council members say will be fashioned into bombs, have been cached in a secret hideaway outside of Miami.

The rabid pro-segregationists have openly stated that they "won't stop at nothing" in their campaign to assure the maintenance of segregation and white supremacy. However, there was some indication that Negroes were not the only targets of the WCC.

denied a motion for a mistrial and the verdicts were read that he would appeal. Goldman set a new bond of $1,200 each for Hockett, Foster and McSwiney.

Hockett is a confederate of Frederick John Kasper, head of the Seaboard White Citizens Council of Washington, D. C. Kasper, who was present at the trial has a one year jail sentence hanging over his head for criminal contempt in trying to stir up racial trouble in Clinton, Tenn.

KASPER PRESENT

Kasper spoke last weekend in Chiefland, Fla., at Ku Klux Klan meeting and has another scheduled appearance on tap in Miami Friday night.

Kasper told newsmen before the trial he was setting up a Florida white youth organization as a subsidiary to the Seaboard White citizens council. He said:

"No federal ruling can stand up if the students are opposed to it."

Kasper did not stay for the whole trial Wednesday but before leaving the courtroom said he will be in Florida another two weeks. The segregationist said he would speak at rallies in Tallahassee and Iverness after his Miami speech.

The 51-year old Hockett, a tattooed part time carpenter from Missouri was arrested three weeks ago with his three companions erecting a kerosene soaked cross in front of a Negro's home. The Negro had moved into a white neighborhood prior to the incident.

Thurs. 3-7-57

Hockett had been living with his family in a trailer in suburban North Miami but was evicted by the trailer camp owner when the cross burning incident arose.

JOHN KASPER, who figured prominently in the disturbances over Clinton (Tenn.) school integration, addressed a mass meeting at a small town outside of Miami Saturday night, in which he levelled his sights on Jews, who form a considerable segment of this area's population.

Kasper told 200 listeners that means other than segregation will have to be found to deal with Jews for whom he (Kasper has "less respect" than he has for Negroes. Kasper cried, "Negroes can be handled by segregation, but Jews are another matter."

His statements were probably inspired by the declaration of State's Atty. Richard E. Gerstein, who said last week, "We don't want any trouble-makers or agitators down here to help us. We'll take every legal means to convince such people they are unwanted and unwelcome here."

■

WHITE CITIZENS Council activities in the Miami area are being fronted by Fred B. Hockett, one of the principals involved in the attempted cross-burning in front of the home of Frank Legree, which was halted by Miami police.

Hockett is said to be the "lieutenant-in-charge" of the Kasper forces which are invading Miami. When the "war" against Negroes will break into the open seems up to the will of the Citizens' Council because as yet none of the authorities have discovered where the dynamite is cached.

Gov. Collins Awaits Harmony Atmosphere

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 10 — Gov. Leroy Collins said Thursday he would order a resumption of city bus service here when he had determined that buses could operate in an atmosphere "of harmony, and peace and good will."

The governor indicated he had no present plans for an immediate resumption and said he would be guided by views of "a good many people."

Collins invoked his emergency powers to order a halt to Tallahassee bus service New Year's Day following the first acts of violence during the integrated seating campaign by Negroes.

Nullification Is A Nullity

Advertiser P. 2-B Sun. 4-21-57 Montgomery, Ala.

THE Governor of Florida, Leroy Collins, is, we believe, the last remaining Deep South governor who has not largely conformed to reigning public opinion about race mixing. Right or wrong, Collins is a stout man who is not afraid to cut against the grain of majority feeling. Collins is by no means a "social dream" race mixer, but he has nevertheless chided the Florida legislature for adopting a nullification resolution.

The Florida nullification resolution, similar to that adopted by Alabama in January, 1956 and other states thereafter, says that the U.S. Supreme Court has violated the state sovereignty of Florida with its school decision and, therefore, Florida declares the court opinion null and void and of no effect.

"This action stultifies our state," Collins said. "It can do no good whatever and those who say it can perpetrate a cruel hoax on the people . . . [Legislators] were under the pressure of desperation on the part of many citizens back home, while those citizens who opposed the action remained silent."

There is much merit in what Gov. Collins contends, but his statement does not blanket all considerations.

The Advertiser was friendly to the nullification act of the Alabama legislature. This was not because we had any illusions that it would accomplish nullification of the court decision.

But among other reasons, it seemed good for the ignoramuses in this country to be reminded by the attendant debate that we have indeed abandoned the state sovereignty arrangements without which the U.S. Constitution never could have been adopted; that Thomas Jefferson, author of the Bill of Rights, and James Madison, Father of the Constitution, and other Founders were nullificationists; that nullification of court decisions has been practiced by *every* region of this country from its infancy on.

Second, a nullification resolution informs the federal government of the gravity of Southern resistance to the abolitionist; suggesting that they can no more be sabred into submission permanently than the Hungarians and Poles.

Gov. Collins is not wrong, however, in saying that Florida's nullification won't deter any federal court nor dissolve the court order in the hand of the U.S. Marshal. Only nullification backed by state troops would accomplish that. This we have seen in Alabama since our nullification: Student Lucy was ordered admitted and the City Commission ceased to enforce bus segregation.

But Collins is remarkably wrong about one thing. He says the legislature was pressured into this action, that many people were afraid to speak out. That no doubt is true, but they would not have feared to speak out in normal fashion had they been in the majority or even half the population. The truth is that Florida segregation sentiment is overwhelmingly dominant and the votes of its legislators show it.

FLORIDA

Negro girl scientist banned in Florida

Tribune Wed. 4-17-57 Los Angeles P. 6

MIAMI — Regional winner in the high school Science Fair, Sara Williams was banned because of her race from entering the state competition at the University of Florida.

Sarah crossbred parakeets, using rare Lutinos and Albinos. She traced their characteristic through three generations to determine which are recessive and which are dominant traits. After intensive cross breeding over a period of time, she said she hopes to develop a new specimen of parakeet.

Banning from the state Science Fair also denies Sara the opportunity of entering the national fair, participated in by junior and senior high school students from all over the United States.

Florida Puts Segregation Bill on Shelf

Constitution P. 3 Fri. 4-26-57 Atlanta Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 25 (AP)—The "last resort" segregation bill allowing localities to suspend public schools rather than accept racial integration was dealt a major setback today when the Senate refused to lift it from committee.

By a vote of 22-16 the Senate voted to leave the measure in the Education Committee.

OPPOSED BY GOVERNOR

The public school suspension plan is backed by Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin but is opposed by Gov. Leroy Collins and the Florida Education Assn.

The bill won unanimous approval of the Judiciary Committee last week, but yesterday Sen. Newman Brackin of Crestview moved to return the proposal to the Education Committee. Brackin referred to the bill only by number and there was no objection.

Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke made the move today to reconsider the vote on Brackin's motion, saying members had not realized what the bill was.

PERMITS REFERENDUM

The bill permits residents of any locality upon petition of 15 per cent of the people to have a referendum on the question of suspending the schools.

If a school is suspended, pupils can be transferred to schools in another district or another county or the state can pay the parents money to send their children to a private school.

An identical bill in the House also has been transferred from the committee it was assigned to.

Florida Moves Interposition Bill

Post + Times Sat. 4-27-57 Herald P. 10-C

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 5 (AP)—The Florida House of Representatives adopted today an interposition resolution in a new move designed to block integration in the public schools.

Washington D.C.

The resolution which interposes state sovereignty in an effort to block effectiveness of the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation won adoption by overwhelming voice vote. It now goes to the Senate.

Adoption came after a move to postpone it had been beaten down, 59 to 29. Firty-six of the 95 members of the house had signed the resolution on introduction.

Another interposition resolution was introduced in the Senate yesterday. It differs slightly in form from the one passed by the House.

Orr Sees Curb on Rights Group

Herald Tues. 4-23-57

Racial Suit Bill Undergoes Change

Miami, Fla. P. 14-a

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE—A prominent Miami claims attorney told a House Committee Monday that some proposals to curb groups stirring up lawsuits in racial disputes is like "throwing the baby out with the bathwater."

Perry Nichols said he was not "unsympathetic to your aims" to prevent the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations from soliciting clients for suits, but he asserted that proposed bills against barratry and unauthorized practice of law would interfere with legally recognized procedures in the handling of suits for property damage.

Nichols said one proposal would prevent him from advising somebody of their legal rights or advancing costs to a client subject to reimbursement.

The committee amended the anti-barratry bill — designed to stop instigation of law suits in segregation cases — to exempt civil damage suits and recommended its passage.

It also voted out favorably a bill to prevent the soliciting of funds to finance suits aimed at attacking Florida segregation laws.

The committee previously recommended passage and referred to the Appropriations Committee a bill calling for $75,000 to finance continuation of the probe of racial agitators for two years.

Rep. John B. Orr Jr., only legislator to vote against pro-segregations bills in a special session last summer, said he will vote against the committee's proposals, but probably will support its request to continue operations another year.

Orr said he opposed the bills, "not because they would interfere with the NAACP, but are so broad as to affect the American Civil Liberties Union who will help anybody who needs representation."

Florida Studies Bills To Curb Race Law Suits

Advertiser P. 1-b Wed. 4-17-57 Montgomery, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 16 (AP)—A package program aimed at preventing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from stirring up racial litigation started moving in the Florida Legislature today.

The Senate Judiciary Committee gave quick approval to the key measure which would strengthen laws inst encouraging lawsuits by providing fines and prison terms. No opposition developed.

Also approved was a companion bill which would prohibit an attorney employed by an association from representing individual members of the association solely because of his employment by the organization.

The committee approved in principle three other bills in the package, but sent them to a subcommittee to make sure they would not interfere with church organizations and business corporations.

The program was recommended by the Joint Interim Committee set up by the 1956 special Legislature to check on activities of the NAACP and white supremacy groups.

The bills in the package would require the keeping of membership and financial records by organizations like the NAACP, prevent their removal from the state and give the attorney general power to examine the records at will.

The bills also would tighten controls on outsiders financing or taking part in lawsuits.

City to Appeal On Integration

Herald P. 2-a Sat. 5-4-57 Miami, Fla.

Federal Judge Emett C. Choate's order opening the Miami Springs Golf Course to Negroes will be appealed to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The City of Miami, which owns the course, filed notice of the appeal in Federal Court here Friday. Choate ruled that the present regulation giving Negroes use of the course only on Monday is unconstitutional.

He had ordered the course to be open to Negroes at all times beginning Friday, but the city's appeal automatically stays integration action pending disposition of the case by the high court.

Integrationist Back in Jail

Herald P. 1 Miami, Fla.

The Rev. Ashton Jones, Quaker preacher of world brotherhood, is in jail again, this time in Jacksonville.

Arrested for holding integration meeting in Jacksonville's Hemming Park without police permission, the Rev. Mr. Jones was sentenced to 30 days in the city jail.

It was the same sentence that he drew under similar circumstances in Miami last March, but he was charged here with causing a disturbance at a meeting of a segregation group.

Store of Florida Negro Leader Is Stoned

Times-Picayune Wed. 1-16-57 New Orleans, La.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—The stoning of a Negro leader's place of business during the night was reported by police Tuesday.

Three large plate glass windows and a number of bottles inside the grocery store of Dan Speed were broken by bricks thrown by unitdnetified assailants, police said. P. 4

Speed is chairman of the "ride integrated" campaign of the Inter Civic Council, Negro organization sponsoring a drive to end segregated seating on city buses.

No one was in the store at the time the bricks were thrown about midnight, police said.

Florida Interposition Backer Raps Rival Resolution To Accept Supreme Court Race Ruling As 'Surrender'

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 4-16-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 15 (AP)—Sumter Lowry today called for the adoption of a strong interposition resolution by the Florida Legislature and denounced as "abject surrender" a rival resolution which would recognize Florida is bound by the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decisions.

Lowry told a state Senate committee that interposition "is the starting point in a legal fight against decisions of the Supreme Court."

Attorney Gen. Richard W. Ervin told the committee that interposition "Just raises the question of state sovereignity against the power of the federal courts to strike down" state regulations.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The committee is holding public hearings on the interposition resolution, which was rammed through the House in the opening days of this session.

Lowry, Ervin, Sen. Belser of Bonifay and J. M. Sapp of Bay County all urged the committee to approve the interposition resolution. After they appeared, the meeting was recessed until tonight when other speakers for and against the resolution are to appear.

The hearing was conducted in the Senate chamber. Observers almost filled the spacious gallery but no Negroes were among them.

After Lowry spoke against the resolution to recognize that the Supreme Court decisions were binding on Florida, the committee chairman, Sen. Rawls of Marianna, ruled that the public hearing would be limited to the interposition resolution.

SOUTHERN STATES

The resolution would declare the Supreme Court's ruling that race cannot be a basis for public school segregation to be null and void in Florida. A handful of other Southern states have already taken that position.

Gov. Collins is opposing interposition. He said it would harm the prestige of the state.

Lowry said the interposition resolution would "give the little fellows in Florida the courage and some legal standing to continue to fight on" against desegregation.

Lowry ran for governor on a states' rights platform in the last party primaries and finished second to Collins.

Ervin, in his appearance, said he regarded interposition as simply an untested legal means for the state to register opposition to federal actions.

Sen. Belser told the committee he was "100 per cent in favor of this resolution" and added he regarded it as "disgraceful that we sit here debating an issue which other Southern states have already accepted."

Color Bar Is Voided On Links

Herald P.16-a Thurs. 5-23-57 Miami Fla.

West Palm Golf Ruling Is 2nd

WEST PALM BEACH—The West Palm Beach Golf Commission has no right to bar Negroes from using the municipal course, Federal Judge Emett C. Choate said Wednesday.

The judge delayed handing down a written opinion in the civil rights case until later but let his opinion be known following a pre-trial hearing. He also has said that the Miami Springs Golf Course segregation policy is illegal.

He said, "it is the court's opinion that regardless of any personal ideas no municipality may choose among its citizens and say one citizen can enjoy the benefits of municipal ownership and another cannot."

It was brought out at the hearing that the Golf Commission — not the city commission — has direct control of the golf course.

In regard to this Judge Choate stated, "as long as the city controls the golf course directly or indirectly it cannot distinguish between taxpayers."

The golf course integration action was brought against the city by four local Negroes who charge they were denied use of the course May 24, 1956.

The original plaintiffs are Warren H. Collie, Arthur Davis, Carney Green and G. J. Gaines.

Judge Choate denied a motion by the plaintiffs to issue an immediate summary judgment against the city and said he will prepare his written opinion later.

Referring to statements in the hearing that violence is feared if the course is integrated, the judge said, "try it out and see. I don't think there will be violence."

He said it probably will cause hardships on both sides and advised that an adjustment period probably will be necessary.

Attorneys C. H. Warwick III, a member of the Golf Commission, referred to fears of violence and loss of revenue as the reason the commission issued its orders not to permit Negroes to use the course.

He added that he also was told by about 50 per cent of the members that they would not play golf if Negroes used the course.

The plaintiffs asked Judge Choate to issue an injunction providing that if the city sells its golf course the new owner will be bound by the court's ruling.

STATES' RIGHTS BILL AWAITING COLLINS' OK

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Would Permit Work Toward Federal Amendment

Sat 6-1-57

FLORIDA ACTION HAILED

By The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 31.—A bill creating an agency to defend the principle of states' rights in Florida and other states is now on Gov. Leroy Collins' desk awaiting action.

Governor Collins hasn't indicated his attitude on the legislation.

The agency, the Florida Commission on Constitutional Government, would be permitted to go into other states and seek support for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, spelling out the rights of the states guaranteed by Article 10.

Would Tell All

Sen. John Rawls of Marianna, one of the sponsors, said the commission also would tell all that the United States Supreme Court "is taking over this Government by judicial act."

The commission, which would be financed by a $100,000 appropriation, would include one member of the Florida House, one state senator and five members appointed by the Governor.

R. B. Snowden, chairman of the campaign for the 48 states, whose national headquarters are in Memphis, and whose objectives parallel those of the sponsors of the Florida Commission on Constitutional Government, wrote the following letter to Governor Collins:

"Please accept our heartiest congratulations to you and the members of the Florida Legislature for the creation of the Florida Commission on Constitutional Government.

Adoption Urged

"This forward step must be adopted by all other states—North, South, East and West—so that the people can be alerted to the unconstitutional usurpation of powers by the centralized Federal Government.

"Unless true state sovereignty can be regained, the people and the states will lose all semblance of freedom and will rapidly become abject slaves of an unmanageable, gargantuan, bankrupt bureaucracy.

"I know that you will take great personal pride in the fact that Florida is the first state to adopt this important action."

Racial Bars Cost Miami Millions in Caribbean Trade

Herald P.3-b

By PAT MURPHY
Herald Staff Writer

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Racial discrimination and practically nonexistent industrial promotion are costing Miami millions of dollars a year in direct business from the Caribbean.

Both points were tossed at the Miami Trade Mission as it swung into this picturesque British island on the last leg of a 14-day goodwill trip to eight Caribbean neighbors.

Trade Minister Wills Isaacs said wealthy Jamaican Negro businessmen are steering away from Miami to do their buying because of color barriers at hotels and restaurants.

Without such barriers, he said Miami's business with Jamaica would increase "400 to 500 per cent and that amounts to millions."

Later, the eight-man trade mission met with officers of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce who were critical of Miami's neglect in publicizing its industrial growth.

The chamber men said that most average Jamaica businessmen still don't know that Miami has something besides tourist facilities.

Miami Mayor Randall N. Christmas, who has been plugging hard and convincingly for greater trade with Miami, said the way is being cleared to solve both problems.

"Miami is becoming more cosmopolitan and our area is the least discriminatory in all the South. I think you will find Miami leading the way in lowering barriers which are detrimental to inter-American trade and goodwill."

Mayor Christmas said he believes both the city and businessmen "will wake up some day and make a more dynamic and fuller presentation of our industrial picture."

The mayor commented to the Jamaican chamber officials that unless Miami sets its sight on selling in the Caribbean the city's young industrial economy will lose out to other cities who are beginning to court Latin businessmen.

The chamber men said Jamaicans are buying goods mostly in New York and Chicago.

Several suggested that Miami should also seek lower freight rates to Jamaica to make trade more attractive.

Mayor Christmas told the group that Miami soon will have a new port and then can force rate-setting agencies to lower rates.

In its tour to eight countries, the eight-man mission has found interest among Caribbean businessmen to do business with Miami.

But at each stop, Miami's lack of a large seaport, high freight rates, and narrow promotional campaigns were cited as reasons now blocking trade.

Harold A. Hayward, vice president of the First National Bank, has told businessmen that Miami industry has not launched a dynamic enough sales program to enter the Caribbean market.

However, Timothy J. Sullivan, of Florida Power and Light, said first signs of what he called "a persistent door-to-door" sales campaign in the Caribbean is being made by Miami businesses.

Florida's Lawmakers Ignore Collins' Plea to 'Hold Line'

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

New Legislation on Segregation Offered in Both Senate, House

Sun 4-14-57 38a P.5-E

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 13—The racial issue is flaring again in the Florida Legislature despite a plea by Gov. LeRoy Collins for the lawmakers to hold the line to the program enacted at last summer's special session.

An interposition resolution already has passed the House. The Senate has before it an almost identical resolution on interposition and another proposal, somewhat milder, that petitions the federal government to let Florida deal with the segregation problem in its own way.

And Florida Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin has prepared a bill which provides for the suspension of the schools and any other public facilities such as beaches, parks, swimming pools and playgrounds upon a vote of the people as a "last-ditch" stand against integration.

petent counsel advise that going further might only destroy its integrity."

The special session enacted pupil and teacher assignment laws and gave the governor extraordinary police powers in order to keep the peace.

The interposition resolution approved by the House by a voice vote declared that the U.S. Supreme Court's segregation decisions were null and void.

One group of lawmakers believe that interposition isn't "worth the paper it is printed on," to quote Sen. Joe Eaton of Miami.

But one of the backers of the House resolution — Rep. Emory in the state would not warrant it.

Upon House passage of the interposition resolution, Collins declared his opposition anew.

He said it would not help Florida's resistance to integration in the least and might hurt.

"Interposition has been of no helpful effect anywhere," Col-

FLORIDA

lins declared. "Whether it will hurt us I do not know, but I do not see any point in taking a chance."

To counteract the interposition resolution, Eaton has introduced a resolution which he said was a "moderate approach" to the segregation issue.

If Eaton's resolution is passed by the Legislature, copies will be sent to President Eisenhower, the Congress, the U.S. attorney general, the U.S. Supreme Court and other state governments.

The resolution says that the Supreme Court decisions have a "binding effect" on Florida, "notwithstanding that such decisions may be contrary to the

The suspension bill, written by Florida's attorney general, is similar to a law enacted by the North Carolina legislature.

"I don't want the day to come," said Ervin, "when people can point their fingers at me — the state's chief legal officer — and say I didn't do my part."

Ervin contends that legislation adopted at last summer's special session will prove to be inadequate in the long run.

Collins, the State Department of Education, and the Florida Education Assn., a strong teachers' organization, have been outspoken against abolishing the public school system as a last resort effort to retain segregation and are expected to take the same stand on Ervin's suspension proposal.

Ervin's plan provides that any municipality, county or district may suspend the operation of any public facility "as an emergency measure in the public interest when the standards, health, safety, welfare, peace or morals of residents of the area are threatened."

The municipality, county or district would be forced to call a referendum on the question of suspension of a facility upon a petition of 15 per cent of the qualified electors of the area affected.

If the institution suspended should be a public school, the county school board would provide for the education of pupils affected in one of three ways:

1. Transfer the pupils to another school in the county.

2. Enter into agreement for the attendance of pupils in a school of another county or of an adjoining state.

3. If it is impossible for the county board to provide for the attendance of the pupils in another public school, it may assist in the private school education of the pupils by paying to their parents an amount not to exceed the average current expense per student of annual cost

Race-Baiter, Brotherhood Advocate Make Up, Leave Court Arm in Arm

Herald Thurs. 4-11-57 Miami, Fla. P.10-a

38a Fla

The Miami Scene

Segregation agitator Fred B. Hockett and the Rev. Ashton Jones, world brotherhood advocate, made up and walked out of court with arms around each other's waists Wednesday. At City Judge Mitchell Goldman's suggestion, Jones dropped a charge that Hockett broke a window in his truck. Hockett in turn agreed to pay for the window.

Governor's Stand

In his message to the Legislature on its opening day, Collins declared:

"Thus far the legislative program which you approved in the special session last year has proved entirely adequate in the field of race relations. I repeat my conviction that this legislation is the best that any Southern state has devised. I do not recommend that it be changed or that we go beyond it. Com-

Cross of Gainesville — said that interposition had worked very recently when the Florida Supreme Court had interposed its sovereignty in the Virgil Hawkins case. For years Hawkins, a Negro, has been trying to enroll at the University of Florida law school.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that Hawkins should be allowed to attend the law school, but the Florida court in effect has barred Hawkins from entering because, it said, conditions

customs, mores, traditions and attitudes of its citizens."

Florida, the resolution continued, can "adjust racial problems without domination over its citizenry by the federal government."

In view of this the resolution said, the State of Florida should be allowed "to solve the difficult and complex problems of race relations without interference from the federal government."

Written by Ervin

of education in the said county.

Protects Teachers

Teachers affected by a suspension order would be transferred to another school in the county. They would be guaranteed against any salary loss for the year and their tenure rights would not be affected.

Any facility closed would be reopened by the same procedure as used in its suspension.

Ervin said that enactment of the law might "have a deterring effect upon those who prefer to move sensationally or who react violently in panic. At best, it cannot hurt Florida more than it has hurt North Carolina, which it has not hurt at all. Moreover, it will give assurance to many of our people that their views will be given opportunity for expression in determining local problems."

In another segregation action, Sen. W. Turner Davis of Madison has introduced a bill which would call for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It would provide for the U.S. Senate to review states' rights decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

This bill has the support of Ervin.

To become a part of the Constitution, the plan would have to be approved by the Legislatures of 36 states.

and other organizations.

The committee bills would require organizations such as the NAACP to keep membership and financial records, give the attorney general authority to examine these records at any time and make it unlawful for the records to be removed from the state.

The measures also would make it unlawful for anyone not directly interested to instigate or finance a lawsuit and would prevent an attorney employed by an association to represent individual members of the organization

Collins calls Florida race act a 'lie'

News P. 2-B
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 4-21-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 20—(AP)—Gov. Leroy Collins Saturday branded the two-day-old legislative interposition resolution a "lie." He also condemned the "Last Resort" plan to close public schools if integration threatens.

"I feel the resolution is on its face a lie," Collins said at his weekly news conference. He added, "I can never attribute any moral value to a lie."

THE FLORIDA Legislature adopted Thursday a resolution on interposition saying Florida declares "null and void" the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said the interposition action expressed the will of the majority of Floridians. This means, Ervin said, Florida does not want integration and the schools in this state will not be integrated.

Collins said:

"I would feel derelict in my duty if I did not publicly express my disfavor. I certainly can say we don't all feel that way in Florida.

"I WANT TO EXPRESS opposition of the governor and our people who feel the same way."

He was asked whether he knew of any plans to assign Negroes to white public schools under the school assignment law.

"I don't know of any plan. . . . I don't believe there will be any."

Of Ervin's "Last Resort" plan to hold local options in areas where integration is a likelihood, Collins said:

"I certainly never would approve it. I don't think it's needed.

"I would never approve a plan to abolish any public school anywhere."

Integration Block Bill Plots School

Herald Sun. 4-7-57
Miami, Fla.
38a

Florida cities and counties could suspend schools and other public services in their localities as a last stand against integration under a bill prepared by Atty. Gen Richard Ervin.

P. 7-B

The bill, if introduced and passed in the Legislature, would give public officials authority to close schools, beaches, parks, swimming pools and other services if integration crises developed.

But the plan — which is not a new one — would be used only as a last resort after all other measures had failed, and would be operative only by consent of the people in the area concerned.

Ervin first offered this plan as a remedy for integration more than 10 months ago. And he said Saturday he personally isn't advocating the bill and does not know who will introduce it.

The measure is designed to prevent desegregation from being forced on the people without their consent.

Reds Stir Racial Trouble, Florida Legislature Told

Constitution Tues. 4-16-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 6

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 15 (AP)—The Legislature was told today that the Communist Party is trying to stir up racial trouble in Florida.

The joint committee set up to look into the activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and white supremacy groups reported it had evidence "that the Communist party and other subversive organizations are seeking to agitate ill will between the races."

The committee asked that its life be extended two years so it can investigate the Communist racial activity as well as "organizations advocating violence."

The committee submitted a package of five bills, in addition to the measure to extend its life, designed to curb lawsuits aimed at breaking down segregation barriers and to give the state greater control over the NAACP and other organizations.

High Court's Decision

Courier P. 2

Must Open Fla. Beach To Negroes

Sat. 4-13-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.
38a

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Two more desegregation cases, one dealing with a municipal "spa pool" and beach in Florida, and the other with a courthouse cafeteria in Texas, were upheld last week by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The rulings to desegregate had been previously handed down by lower courts.

The high court, in upholding the lower courts, refused to review the case of a municipal spa pool and bathing beach of St. Petersburg, Fla., and a cafeteria in the Harris County Courthouse in Houston, Tex.

In both cases, lower courts had ordered these places to desegregate.

Florida Resolution 'Voids' '54 Ruling On Segregation

Courier-Journal
Fri. 4-19-57
Louisville, Ky.
38a

Tallahassee, Fla., April 18 (AP)—The Florida Legislature today adopted a strongly worded resolution of interposition, an action that Governor LeRoy Collins said "stultifies our state."

P. 1

But Attorney General Richard W. Ervin praised the resolution, saying it in effect says the majority of Floridians think the United States Supreme Court school-desegregation decision of 1954 was wrong, that the State does not want integration and will not integrate its schools.

The resolution says Florida considers the Supreme Court decision "null and void" and will not abide by it.

Collins said the resolution action, adopted by several other Southern states, "can do no good whatever, and those who say it can perpetrate a cruel hoax on the people. I am confident our legislators didn't want to do it."

Courier-Journal Fri. 5-24-57 Louisville, Ky. P. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

GRATITUDE . . . The Melvin B. Ellises thank Florida Governor LeRoy Collins for refusing to extradite them to face Massachusetts charges of kidnaping foster child, Hildy.

Florida Will Let Jewish Couple Keep Adopted Catholic Child There

Courier-Journal Fri. 5-24-57 P. 1

Louisville, Ky.

Extradition Is Refused

From Wire Dispatches

Tallahassee, Fla., May 23.—Governor LeRoy Collins gave a Jewish couple asylum in Florida today with their adopted Catholic daughter, holding that the child's real mother had denied her "the right to be wanted and to be loved."

38a

Collins also denied on legal grounds the extradition request of the State of Massachusetts, where Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis had been charged with "kidnaping" blond Hildy McCoy, 6. The true mother started the action when she found out the foster parents were Jewish.

The Florida Governor, a Protestant ruling on a Jewish-Catholic custody contest, ruled that Massachusetts had built up a "synthetic" criminal case against the Ellises.

Fled State In 1955

It was because of a Massachusetts law keeping adoptions within religious faiths—where possible—that the Ellises were brought before Collins as fugitives.

They fled Massachusetts in 1955 when courts there ruled that Hildy, whom they adopted when she was 10 days old, should be put in a Catholic foundling home for adoption within the Catholic faith.

The child's natural mother, Marjorie McCoy Doherty, is a Catholic. After she learned Hildy went to a Jewish couple she tried to revoke her consent to the adoption.

'Respects Mother's Right'

Collins said that while he respects the right of a natural mother to have the child reared in her faith, "it must yield to more fundamental rights.

"The great and good God of all of us, regardless of faith, grants to every child to be born first the right to be wanted and secondly the right to be loved. Hildy's mother denied both of these rights to her. . . .

"It was the Ellises in truth and in fact who have been the persons through whom God has

Associated Press Wirephoto

HILDY McCOY

Object of custody fight

assured to Hildy these first two rights as one of His children."

Silently Hold Hands

When the Governor announced his decision in a packed hearing room, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis stood silently holding hands. Both were crying and neither could answer reporters' questions.

"We're very, very happy," was all Ellis could say. His wife sat in a chair beside him and muttered, "Thank God, thank God."

Collins read his three-page decision, which he said he had included in a letter sent this afternoon to Massachusetts Governor Foster Furcolo, who had requested that the Ellises be sent back to Boston. There, the Ellises adopted Hildy 10 days after she was born out of wedlock to a Catholic mother.

It was a dramatic end to the Ellises' six-year fight for custody of the little freckle-faced Hildy.

Courier-Journal

Collins rejected the extradition request on two legal points.

First, he said the indictments on which the extradition request was based "are insufficient to substantially charge the alleged fugitives with crimes against the laws of Massachusetts."

P. 16

He said that under Massachusetts law, "intent" must be shown in an indictment but the Massachusetts indictment against the Ellises failed to show this.

'Not Physically Present'

Second, Collins said, "it is objected that the alleged fugitives are not fugitives as a matter of law."

He said the indictments charged the Ellises violated the law by taking Hildy away from Massachusetts in September, 1956. But he said:

"The proof before me shows that the alleged fugitives were not physically present in the state of Massachusetts at any time after July, 1955, which was something like 14 months prior to the times alleged in the indictments."

'Not In Proper Form'

Collins said that under Florida law a person is not a fugitive unless he is present "at or about" the time the alleged crime he is accused of was committed.

"The request of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is therefore not in proper form and is denied," said the Governor.

There is no appeal from the Governor's decision and Collins said he saw "no useful purpose" in allowing Massachusetts authorities to file a brief further clarifying their stand in the case.

"It is clear to me that the criminal proceedings against Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are synthetic," Collins said. "No crime of kidnaping in a proper sense is involved. The real issue is simply whether or not the custody of Hildy McCoy should continue with the Ellises or be put under institutional control and direction."

Will Sell Links For Half Price To Avoid Integration

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. June 7, 1957

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—(INS) The Ft. Lauderdale city council faced with integrating its million dollar Municipal Golf Course, voted Wednesday to sell it to an association" especially established to meet such an emergency.

The 194-Acre course will be sold for $562,400 slightly more than half of its appraised value.

38a

Mayor John V. Russell, who cast one of the two votes against the proposal--which passed by a slim 3-2 margin--denounced the decision as a "step backward."

The commissioners also discussed selling other public facilities to avoid integrating them. Specifially mentioned was the $3-million Bacia Mar Yacht Basin, one of the largest in the nation and the city swimming pool.

The successful bidder on the golf course was the Fort Lauderdale Men's Golf Association, organizaed about a year ago for the purpose of operating the course in the event the city was forced to admit Negroes.

The Association must be registered as a corporation within ten days before the sale can become final.

Hate Empire Falls

Pro-Omen-Con

The segregation empire which a Northern-born agitator was attempting to build in Florida has come tumbling down about his head.

Baltimore Sun.

One of the louder advocates of racial purity and white supremacy, he was compelled to admit under oath that he had attended racially mixed parties and danced with colored girls.

When the testimony was given front-page treatment, his supporters began melting away like $5 bills in Miami Beach during January.

P. 4

The same journalistic hurricane hit another rabble-rouser, who had his brief spot in the sun in Delaware and Washington two years ago.

Col. 1-23-57

When it became known that he was a bad check artist and filled engagements in some of our best jails from Texas to Maryland, his influence quickly vanished.

These boys who are the biggest agitators in Southern hate organizations invariably turn out to have been bad actors with spotty records.

Newspapers have taken great delight in robbing them of their glamor and rubbing off their veneer so deluded followers can really see them for what they are.

Florida's Governor Allows Jewish Pair To Keep Hildy

Commercial Appeal P.1
Fri. 5-24-57 Memphis Tenn.

By The United Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 23.—Gov. Leroy Collins gave a Jewish couple asylum in Florida Thursday with their adopted Catholic daughter, holding the child's real mother had denied her "the right to be wanted and to be loved."

Governor Collins also denied on legal grounds the extradition request of the State of Massachusetts where Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis had been charged with "kidnaping" blond Hildy McCoy, 6.

The true mother started the action when she found out the foster parents were Jewish.

Governor Collins' decision crowned with success the Ellises' six-year fight to keep custody of Hildy, a struggle that saw them exhaust most of their resources. Since 1955 they had been in flight, living in seven cities before they moved to Miami Beach.

Calls Case 'Synthetic'

The Florida Governor, a Protestant ruling on a Jewish-Catholic custody contest, ruled Massachusetts had built up a "synthetic" criminal case against Mr. and Mrs. Ellis.

But, he said as the couple stood before him holding hands, it had been argued Hildy's natural mother had the right to have the child reared in her own Catholic faith. This right, he said, must yield "to more fundamental rights."

"The great and good God of all of us," Governor Collins said, "regardless of faith, grants to every child first the right to be wanted and secondly the right to be loved. Hildy's mother has denied both these rights to her.

"It was the Ellises in truth and in fact, who have been the persons through whom God has assured to Hildy, these first two rights as one of His children."

When the Governor announced his decision at a jam-packed hearing room, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were crying and neither could answer the questions of reporters.

"We're very, very happy," was all Mr. Ellis could say. His wife sat in a chair beside him and muttered, "Thank God, thank God."

Three-Page Decision

Governor Collins read his three-page decision which he said he included in a letter sent Thursday afternoon to Massachusetts. Gov. Foster Furcolo, who had requested Mr. and Mrs. Ellis be sent back to Boston.

There, they adopted Hildy 10 days after she was born out of wedlock to the Roman Catholic mother.

Governor Collins rejected the extradition request on two legal points: First, that the indictments on which the extradition request was based "are insufficient to substantially charge the alleged fugitives with crimes against laws of Massachusetts."

He said that under Massachusetts law, "intent must be shown in an indictment but the Massachusetts indictment against the Ellises failed to show this.

Secondly, Governor Colling said, "it is objected that the alleged fugitives are not fugitives as a matter of law."

He said the indictments charged the Ellises violated the law by taking Hildy away from Massachusetts in September, 1956. But he said "the proof before me shows that the alleged fugitives were not physically present in the State of Massachusetts at any time after July, 1955, which was something like 14 months prior to the times alleged in the indictments."

Hildy 'To Graduate'

After Governor Collins finished his statement, the happy Ellises caught a plane for Miami and Miami Beach where Hildy was waiting for them.

The little girl had stayed home to prepare for "graduation" from the first grade and rehearse her class play.

"The Governor certainly was wonderful in his decision," Mr. Ellis said en route to the airport. He added he would have abided by any decision Governor Collins made.

In Hingham, Mass., Mrs. Marjorie McCoy Doherty, Hildy's real mother, said: "I don't want to discuss the decision."

Report Backs Ellises

Hildy Adoption Clear

Herald P.1-2
Wed. 7-3-57 Miami Fla.

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Staff Writer

Legal adoption of freckle-faced Hildy McCoy by her Miami Beach Jewish foster parents has been recommended here by welfare investigators, The Herald learned Tuesday.

The recommendation is expected to play an important role in the final disposition of the nationally-spotlighted case which is set for hearing in Miami Circuit Court next Monday.

A sealed report of the welfare investigation has been sent to state headquarters in Jacksonville and been given a stamp of approval there, it was learned.

Attorney Tom Duff, chairman of the District Welfare Board here, said he is not at liberty to divulge the contents of the sealed report.

"All I can say is that we have made a fact-finding report to the state board based on the information compiled by our investigators," he said.

"This case was handled just as are all other adoption cases and we were not swayed by sympathies, emotions or the hysteria which this case has caused in many parts of the nation."

A two-state fight over the honey-blonde child had been settled six weeks ago when Gov. LeRoy Collins refused an extradition order from Massachusetts. The foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Ellis, were being sought by Massachusetts authorities on a technical charge of kidnapping the six-year-old girl.

Hildy was born to a Catholic mother. Her mother, now Mrs. Marjorie McCoy Doherty, has been trying to have the child given for adoption to a Catholic couple.

Ben Cohen, attorney for the Ellises, said he plans to bring Hildy into court for the hearing Monday.

"I talked with Judge (John) Prunty this afternoon," he said. "He said it is always his policy to have the child present during an adoption hearing. So, I guess we'll have Hildy there."

Cohen said he will go into court prepared for a showdown fight should Mrs. Doherty try to block the adoption.

However, he has had no indication from the mother as to whether she or her attorney will show up.

Judge Indicates He Can End Miami Bus Segregation

Herald Tribune
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 7-3-57

MIAMI — (INS) — A Miam Federal judge who has made several rulings in the past upholding U. S. Supreme Court integration decrees, indicated Wednesday he will put an end to the city's bus segregation laws.

Judge Emmett C. Choate had earlier given attorneys for four Negro women seeking to test the ordinances in court and city attorneys fighting the move 15 days in which to file formal briefs.

BUS LAW INVALID

The jurist pointed out after the hearing he has publicly expressed himself as believing Miami's bus segregation laws are invalid because of Supreme Court decisions.

The Negroes testified of several occasions when they had been forced to obey local segregation ordinances.

Thomas G. O'Connell, former city attorney, told the court he had handled some 40,000 cases for the city and could not remember a single case in which a Negro was charged with violating bus segregation laws. O'Connell is now an assistant state attorney.

PAST CASES

G. E. Graves an attorney who has handled past cases for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued the plaintiffs' civil rights are being violated by local segregation laws.

The Negro women told Judge Choate they had been ordered to move to the rear of city buses on several occasions and had gotten off the vehicles rather than comply with orders issued by bus drivers.

Sell Golf Course To Bar Negroes

Herald Tribune P.2
Pittsburgh Pa.
7-3-57

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—Prejudice is affecting this Southern resort town where it hurts most this week . . . in the pocket book.

Rather than follow a District Court ruling that the city cannot deny Negroes the right to play on the municipal course, the city commission voted 3-2 to sell the course to the Fort Lauderdale Men's Golf Association, for $562,400. Since the course is valued at $1 million, the city loses a half-million on the deal.

Inter Civic Council awaits test on law

Afro American Sat. 2-16-57

Baltimore, Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Tallahassee's Inter Civic Council's news letter last week voiced the organization's intention of testing the city's new reserve seating arrangement on city buses in the courts.

The court test, due in the next few days, will involve the trial of six students arrested on Jan. 19 after three of the occupied seats other than those assigned them by the driver.

The council's news letter cited local press comment which labeled the ordinance under which the students were arrested as "an absurdity" and said that the city had "fallen into a trap" in making the arrests.

* * *

THE NEWS LETTER pointed out also that increased registration activity indicated growing support for the candidacy of the Rev. King Solomin Dupont for City Commissioner on an anti-segregation platform.

It concluded:

"Ours in addition to being a spiritual crusade, is a constitutional and lawful fight. We are seeking justice and it takes money, to keep the wheels of justice oiled and running.

"We, on the scene, are giving to the cause until it hurts, and we are imploring you to do the same.

"Mail your contributions to the Inter Civic Council of Tallahassee, 803 Floral St., Tallahassee, Fla."

Florida Golf Links Opened to Negroes

Star 2-4-a Fri. 2-22-57

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP). — Federal Judge Emmett Choate yesterday handed down an order opening the Fort Lauderdale municipal golf course to Negroes.

Julien E. Ross, city attorney, was advised of the action which came in the prolonged litigation started by the Northwest Golfers Association of Fort Lauderdale. Judge Choate signed his order in Miami, effective in 20 days.

Under the ruling, Negroes must be admitted to the Fort Lauderdale Golf and Country Club and have full rights to use of the clubhouse, locker rooms, bar and other facilities.

The city attorney filed a request for stay of judgement which will be heard Feb. 26.

'Enjoying Every Minute'

Herald

Jailed Clergyman Turns Down Help

Sun. 3-3-57 P. 1

Miami, Fla.

By AL CHICCKINE
Herald Staff Writer

A minister arrested for interrupting a segregationist meeting refused offers of bail or legal counsel Saturday and remained in a Miami jail.

The Rev. Ashton Jones, a Quaker clergyman from Atlanta, spent his time reading a book, "Peaceable Kingdom," loaned by one of his jailers.

"I am enjoying every minute," said the 61-year-old minister who has been kidnaped, beaten and shot at for his beliefs in the brotherhood of man.

"I got some sleep and I have been talking to other prisoners."

Several persons called on the minister and offered to provide bail. An attorney, Robert Diehl, said he would represent him without charge when he faces trial Monday in Miami City Court on charges of trespassing, provoking a breach of the peace and resisting an officer. The offer was declined.

"I would be glad to have any legal advice, but I expect to represent myself," the Rev. Mr. Jones said. "This is a question of civil liberties. I believe I know as much about that as anybody."

The Rev. Mr. Jones was carried bodily from a meeting of the Seaboard White Citizens Council Friday night at the home of W. H. Roper, 1501 NW 55th St. The minister interrupted Fred B. Hockett, top lieutenant of John Kasper, head of the SWCC.

The minister said he interrupted a similar meeting of the Dade County Property Owners Assn. Thursday night, contradicting statements by David I. Hawthorne, the association's head.

A group of persons at that meeting "acted as a mob" and threw him out, the Rev. Mr. Jones declared. Police took no hand in that incident.

The Rev. and Mrs. Jones have spent the last 26 years touring the world in a "Brotherhood Car," a trailer mounted on a truck chassis and painted with symbols of friendship between races.

The minister speaks at every opportunity against war and racial prejudice. He earns a living by working on farms, helping with carpenter jobs and other manual chores.

A frequent visitor to Miami, he came here a few days ago for Brotherhood Week and has been speaking in churches and at community rallies.

The clergyman said he was not guilty of any wrongdoing Friday night. He explained he was present at a meeting advertised as open to all, and made no effort to create a disturbance or resist officers.

"I told them they would have to remove me bodily. They were only doing their duty."

"That's my training — non-violence and non-cooperation with things I believe are unjust.

Rev. Ashton Jones
. . . smiling in jail

"I have been arrested 14 times in five states — most of them in the South—as a method of intimidation."

Asked if he had been a conscientious objector and whether he had been arrested for this belief, he replied quickly and forcefully:

"Yes! I feel that it is constitutional for a man to be a conscientious objector to taking lives of other men. I served seven months in the Ashland (Ky.) federal prison for not registering for the draft during World War II."

Claim 100 Boxes Dynamite Hid

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-9-57

By MARTIN MURPHY

MIAMI — (INS) — Al Neuharth, executive city editor of the Miami Herald, refused, on grounds of "newspaper ethics" yesterday to answer questions put to him by a Florida legislative committee regarding a copyrighted segregation story the Herold carried Tuesday morning.

The story, without naming the source of its information, said some 100 boxes of dynamite were secreted in the Miami area for future use in racial violence.

The story, which committee counsel Mark Hawes went over paragraph by paragraph, linked Fred P. Hockett, one of four men arrested in a recent cross burning attempt, and the Seaboard White Citizens Council to the dynamite.

Hockett preceded Neuharth to the stand and labeled the story "contemptible fiction."

The admitted pro-segregationist was the first witness Wednesday as the committee shifted its investigation from the NAACP to white supremacy grounds.

Neuharth said both he and the Herald wanted to help the investigators "in every way possible" and had suggested other means by which the committee could probably get the information it wanted.

When pinned down on where the Herald got the information for its copyrighted story, however, Neuharth stated time and again: "I am unable as a matter of professional ethics . . . to divulge our source." Neuharth said he and his newspaper had done everything but lead the investigator "by the hand" to the Herald source, but would not outrightly violate a confidence.

The Herald story said, in effect, that Hockett had been sent to Miami by Frederick John Kasper, of Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the SWCC, to stir up racial discontent.

It said the dynamite would be touched off "at the place" the "brooding convict. . .chooses."

Hockett, cautioned by committee counsel that perjury carries a 20-year sentence in Florida, flatly denied he was sent to Miami by Kasper.

Hockett said he believes the Herald got its information from Hampton E. Shaver, 47, one of the men arrested along with Hockett in the attempted cross burning case.

The committee immediately subpoenaed Shaver and Herald attorney, John G. Thompson, requested, and was granted, the right to cross-examine future witnesses.

The Seaboard White Citizen Council which Kasper heads has been blamed for stirring up riots in Clinton, Tenn.

Racial Row Stirs Plea To Mayor

Herald P. 1

Sun. 3-3-57

Miami, Fla.

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Mayor Randall N. Christmas was asked Saturday to appoint a committee of strong community leaders to head off racial violence.

The Dade County Council on Human Relations said the group should work with city officials and the police to "protect the economy and security of our people and business interests."

Miss Alice MacVicar, council chairman, wrote to Christmas after a series of incidents, including attempted cross burnings, meetings of segregationist groups in troubled areas, and threats to a Negro family which moved into a white neighborhood.

Miss MacVicar complimented the police on the "prompt and efficient manner in which the cross-burning incident was broken up.

Four persons, including Fred B. Hockett, henchman of rabble-rousing John Kasper, were arrested.

"Your insistence on keeping order has forestalled in Miami the unfavorable situations now existing in Clinton, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee," Miss MacVicar wrote.

"Violence in racial relations is a threat to the security of all. Whatever may be their views on segregation, good citizens certainly despise and abhor such actions."

Newspapers have taken a positive stand in these matters, Miss MacVicar said, in expressing the majority view against creation of race tensions.

Mayor Christmas was out of the city Saturday and could not be reached for comment.

City Commissioner B. E. Hearn said "a committee of

this type might be very helpful. It's certainly worth trying."

Hollis Rinehart, past president of the Dade County Council on Community Relations, said a strong civic leadership in the fight against racial agitators would be of permanent value.

Police Chief Walter E. Headley was unavailable for comment Saturday, but Assistant Chief J. A. Youell said the suggestion was a good one, so far as the police are concerned.

THEY'RE GOING TO KEEP HILDY—Hildy McCoy, 6, pats her foster father's head last night after he and his wife woke her up in their Miami Beach (Fla.) home. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis had just learned that Florida Gov. Leroy Collins had refused to send them back to Massachusetts to face charges of kidnaping Hildy.—AP Wirephoto.

Racial Unit Bill Passed

Herald Miami Fla.

TALLAHASSEE (UP) — The Legislature completed action Friday on the governor's bill creating a racial advisory commission. 5-25-57

The Senate concurred in minor House amendments to the measure and sent it to the governor for approval. It authorizes appointment of a three-to-five member commission to advise the governor on racial matters.

The bill passed the House amidst rumblings that Gov. LeRoy Collins plans to appoint Negro members to the commission and charges that he favors gradual racial integration.

There was no debate in the Senate.

Hildy Awarded to Ellises By Florida Governor

Star Fri. 5-24-57 P. 6-a Washington D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 24 (AP).—"Simple right and justice require that Hildy McCoy's present home life should not be disturbed."

With those words, Gov. Leroy Collins yesterday granted sanctuary in Florida to Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis, the Jewish foster parents of 6-year-old Hildy, who was born of an unwed Catholic mother.

Massachusetts — which has tried for four years to take the child away from the Ellises under a law requiring adoptions within religious faiths where possible—charged the Ellises with kidnaping Hildy.

Gov. Collins called the charge "synthetic" and said "the real issue is simply whether or not the custody of Hildy McCoy should continue with the Ellises or be placed under institutional control and direction."

Fundamental Rights

The Governor said that while he respected the right of the natural mother to have the child reared in her faith "it must yield to more fundamental rights.

"God . . . grants to every child . . . first the right to be wanted and secondly the right to be loved.

"Hildy's mother has denied both of these rights to her. Admittedly she did not want Hildy in the first place . . . the mother claims that she now loves the child, but this cannot be true in a real sense. She may want to love the child, but love can only result from the giving of one's sell to another.

"It was the Ellises in truth and in fact who have been the persons through whom God has assured to Hildy these first two rights as one of his children. . . . It was the Ellises also who have given of themselves to Hildy, as only parents can understand."

Gov. Collins is a Protestant and the father of four children.

Tears in Many Eyes

A crowded hearing room applauded. There were tears in many eyes. One of Mr. Ellis' attorneys, Ben Cohen, wiped a handkerchief across his face.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis thanked the Governor, newspapers, radio and television stations who helped carry their story to the public and the thousands who wrote letters of encouragement to the Ellises and appealed to Gov. Collins.

The ordeal has cost the Ellises a home and a successful dry cleaning business in Massachusetts. They will never be able to visit friends and relatives there, Mr. Ellis said, nor will he see his father's grave again.

They rushed from the hearing directly to an airliner taking them back to Miami Beach and a reunion with Hildy. Today the child graduates from the first grade at Lear School there. Her mother announced proudly she is first in her class.

RACES

Backward Step

Fort Lauderdale's 18-hole municipal golf course, a choice piece of Florida real estate, has been appraised at a cool million dollars. But last week the city commissioners, by a 3-to-2 vote, knocked down the course for $562,400 to the Fort Lauderdale Men's Golf Association, which will henceforth run it as a restricted private club. Reason: a Negro foursome, denied permission to play, had won a Federal Court order to open the course to Negroes.

Mon 7-22-57

After the sale Fort Lauderdale golfers heard unhappily that greens fees ($1.50 in summer, $3 in winter) will soon be raised to cover taxes, improvements, and a ten-year $373,400 mortgage. Unhappy also was the city's young (30) Mayor John V. Russell, who voted against the sale, pointed to other Southern cities where Negroes seldom appear on integrated courses. Outspoken Mayor Russell outlined a problem worrying many another Dixie city official: "A handful of Negroes can put us out of the recreation business entirely. We have miles of public beaches, a swimming pool, and the finest marina anywhere in the world. The same thing can happen to those facilities that happened to the golf course. The decision to sell is a step backwards in solving our problem."

IN BROWARD

Times-Union Jacksonville Fla. Sat. 9-14-57 p. 22

Links Sale Ban Sought By Negroes

MIAMI, Sept. 13 (AP)—Four Negroes filed suit in federal court yesterday seeking to halt Fort Lauderdale's proposed sale of that city's golf course to a private group.

The suit alleged the city commissioners "fraudulently contracted" with the Fort Lauderdale Men's Golf Assn. "for the sole purpose" of evading the Miami court's order ending racial segregation at the golf course.

The city commissioners, the suit said, are willing to sell public property worth "in excess of $1,000,000" for "a paltry down payment of $189,000" and an additional $378,400 within 10 years.

It asked the court to decide if a municipal corporation lawfully can sell its public golf course to a non-profit corporation made up entirely of white golfers.

The suit claimed the city did not consider selling the course until desegregation was ordered. Federal Judge Emett C. Choate on Feb. 20 ordered an end to segregation practices at the golf course but stayed his order pending an appeal.

Florida University Ousts Student For Violating Racial Regulations

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C. Sun. 1-27-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 26 (UP)—Florida State University today asked a graduate student to withdraw from the all-white institution for bringing three Negro students to a Christmas party on the campus in violation of university regulations.

The student, John Boardman of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who regularly attends mass Negro integration meetings in this racially-troubled Florida capital, charged that the action amounted to "suspension" and said he would fight it.

Violated Regulations.

University President Doak S. Campbell said the principal reason for the school's move was his action in bringing the Negroes to a holiday party. Boardman had been told it "would be in violation of university regulations."

"When asked specifically whether in the future he would be willing to abide by regulations, Mr. Boardman said he had no intention of abiding by any regulations concerning racial tension," Campbell said.

"After full investigation, the university came to the conclusion it had no alternative but to ask him to withdraw at the end of the present semester.

"He was permitted to finish out this semester merely as a concession so that he might secure his credits," Campbell added.

Boardman told newsmen earlier that he was asked not to enroll for the second semester beginning Feb. 6 for violating the rules barring racial mixing and also for publicly advocating election of a Negro to a city post.

Retains Counsel.

He said he retained Francisco Rodriguez, Tampa attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as his counsel.

Dean of Students R. R. Oglesby confirmed Boardman's statement that the student was told not to enroll next month, but added that Boardman broke faith by talking to newsmen without advising him first and "I intend to recommend immediate suspension."

Boardman said Oglesby called him to his office this morning and advised him that he was not wanted at the university. He said Oglesby stated he could complete the present semester, but would not be accepted next semester.

The graduate student, who attends Florida State on a $150 per month assistantship from the National Research Council, said Oglesby gave him two reasons, including Boardman's statement at a Negro Inter-Civic Council mass meeting Wednesday night urging white Tallahasseans to vote for the Rev. K. S. DuPont in next month's city elections.

The second reason, Boardman said, dates back to December, when he brought three Negroes from Florida A&M University to a Christmas party of the International Club on the Florida State campus.

Boardman said the International Club has many foreign members and the three Negroes he brought were from the Bahamas and Panama. He admitted he knew of a board of control regulation prohibiting mixing of Florida State and A&M students on the campus.

Boardman is working for a doctorate in physics. He got his master's from Iowa College and his parents live at Fort Dodge. He said he chose Florida State because of its excellent physics department.

He said, "Dean Oglesby claimed my support of DuPont was a violation of a board of control policy" warning students of both universities here to stay out of the racial dispute.

Mr. Boardman, from Ames, Iowa, said Dean R. R. Oglesby had told him that the action resulted from a speech he had made in behalf of the Rev. K. S. DuPont Wednesday night. He also said he had been barred for having invited three foreign students enrolled at Florida A. & M. for Negroes to a Christmas party on the F. S. U. campus.

Mr. Boardman declared that he would fight the order on the ground that it deprived him the right of free speech and the right of free assembly.

WHITE STUDENT BARRED

He Says Action Was Based on Speech He Made to Negroes

Times 1-27

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—A white Florida State University graduate student who made a political speech at a Negro mass meeting reported today that he had been barred from enrolling for the new semester.

New York

John Boardman, 24 years old, said that the university's dean of students had called him and advised him that because he had violated the State Board of Control segregation policies he was being refused admittance for the new term starting Feb. 6.

Reveal Plan To Bomb Miami Negroes' Homes

Call Fri. 3-8-57 P. 1

Kansas City, Mo.

MIAMI, Fla. — (NS) — A committee of the Florida legislature resumed hearings yesterday on racial strife in the Miami area with main interest focused on a reported cache of 100 boxes of dynamite for use against Negroes and their property.

The committee Wednesday extended hearings at least another day when subpoena-servers were unable to locate two key witnesses.

At least one of the witnesses, Hampton E. Shaver, was located Wednesday night and said he had been a "round-robin spy for everybody concerned."

The investigation, up until Wednesday was directed against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when the committee decided to launch a probe of white supremacy groups.

The reported dynamite cache was first revealed by the Miami Herald, which linked Fred P. Hochett to the explosives. Hochett was arrested Saturday along with three other men for attempting to burn a cross in front of a Miami Negro's home.

Hochett, who admitted being a member of the Seaboard White Citizens Council denied any knowledge of dynamite.

Executive City Editor Al Neuharth of the Herald testified that to reveal the source of the paper's story would be a violation of a confidence but offered to cooperate in every other way possible.

Hockett named Shaver who was also one of the men arrested Saturday, as the likely source of the Herald's information.

Reached early Thursday morning Shaver said he had been subpoenaed to testify Thursday and would tell a real hair-raising story

righted story in the Miami Herald. Executive City Editor Al Neuharth of the Herald refused Wednesday on the grounds of "newspaper ethics" to reveal the source of his information.

Thursday, however, Hampton Shaver, also arrested in the cross burning, corroborated under oath much of the disputed story. Shaver admitted to the committee he told Neuharth about 100 boxes of dynamite being secreted in the Miami area.

He also substantiated quotes alleged to have been made by Hockett that Miami segregation leaders weren't "tough enough" and perhaps a "little fire and some dynamite" were needed.

Hockett has vigorously denied in sworn testimony that he made many of the remarks.

Rep. Cliff Herrell, acting committee chairman, said in a statement at the conclusion of the hearings the group has "endeavored to be diligent in...efforts to secure the whole truth regarding matters under consideration."

Herrell said the committee "wishes to commend" witnesses who have testified honestly "and freely." The statement added:

"To those who may not have testified fully for reasons known only to them or stated in the record, the committee is confident that the information was withheld with the individual having full knowledge of his responsibilities to the committee and the state of Florida."

Herrell said a report would be submitted to the 1957 Florida legislature "with our recommendations" as to further actions in the case. He said the committee also plans further hearings in Florida "at a later time."

An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denied he had tried to influence Shaver's testimony.

G. E. Graves said he talked with Shaver Wednesday night but advised him only "to tell a straight story." Shaver told the committee Graves warned him that if "I didn't talk right up here some of the boys in colored town could get pretty rough with me."

William Knight, another witness, told the committee he confided to a friend he had "been requested" to obtain dynamite caps for the purpose of blowing up the foundations of a Negro housing development in

Police Are Asked To Bar Negroes

Herald Miami Fla.

Tues. 1-29-57 P. 5C

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— Police were asked Monday to help a landlord keep Negroes out of an apartment occupied by a white Florida State University student.

Pat Patterson, apartment house owner, told police a "bunch of Negroes" went in and out of the apartment rented by Jon Folsom of Miami "from 10:30 p.m. to 3 a.m. and created a disturbance."

Folsom was one of a group of six youths, three of them Negro students from Florida A&M University, arrested Jan. 19 for violating the city's new bus seat assignment ordinance. Folsom was released as a material witness.

Joe Spagna of St. Petersburg, an FSU student, and two of the Negroes were charged.

Folsom could not be reached for comment on his landlord's complaint to police. He had said earlier that he was asked to vacate the apartment following his arrest.

Folsom attended a Negro mass meeting Sunday night at which an FSU graduate student, who has been barred from reenrolling because of a race-mixing incident, said the integration campaign would continue on the FSU campus.

John Boardman told the Negro meeting he would fight his ouster from FSU.

"Even if I were to leave Tallahassee there would still be other students who will carry on," he said.

Dr. Doak S. Campbell, FSU president, said Saturday Boardman would not be allowed to enroll for the spring semester because he took three foreign students from A&M to a Christmas party on the FSU campus after being warned it would violate university regulations.

NEGRO IN NORTH FINDS BARRIERS

Atlanta Georgian

New Orleans La.

But Far Greater Advance Made, Says Life

Times 3-7-57

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Life magazine said Wednesday that while Negroes have made far greater social progress in the North than in the South, they are still plagued by countless forms of discrimination in the North.

The magazine published results of a survey of Northern Negro life in an article titled "The Negro and the North." It was a follow-up to a survey of Southern segregation published last September.

"The North has done far more for Negro dignity than the South," said the magazine. "In the past 15 years, Negroes have advanced

faster there than in any previous time and their political equality is now assured.

"Thousands of Northern Negroes hold excellent jobs, some with white employes under them. Hundreds of thousands of Northern Negroes have social contacts with their white friends.

Fare Better, Earn More

"In general they fare better and earn more than in the South. This is why Negroes in the North have roughly quadrupled since 1920 while the number in the South has risen a mere 30 per cent.

"Yet Northern Negroes keep encountering walls of exclusion which result from combinations of subterfuge, subtlety, paradox and hypocrisy.

"Some Negroes are jammed into ghettos more rigid and more squalid than many of those in the South. The Northern white violence against Negroes at Trumbull Park in Chicago since 1953 has been as bad as any Southern white violence in Montgomery, Ala.—and has drawn a peaceable Negro response modeled on Montgomery."

Describes Difference

Life described the difference in this way:

"In the South resistance to desegregation is open and blatant. In the North, it is covert. In most of the South, segregation is still a way of life to be defended. In more and more of the North, discrimination is coming to be recognized as a wrong to be corrected."

Some of the problems encountered by Negroes in the North at present were listed as:

"Negro real estate men find few attractive houses anywhere for their clients, and seek to open new areas for Negroes. They face many obstacles.

"Dozens of Midwestern towns refuse to let Negroes work as clerks.

"Some large unions (e.g.) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the National Postal Transport Association) still have bars up against Negroes.

On the other hand, the magazine listed these points of advancement for Northern Negroes:

"Today qualified Negro engineers find a readier acceptance in the North than any other professional group. The whole 1956 and 1957 classes of engineers at Howard, a Negro university, had fine job offers long before graduation.

"In the North, 15 states and 36 cities have laws which forbid discrimination against Negroes. Negroes can now frequent most leading Northern hotels, restaurants and theaters, although they still feel a little uneasy about it because pretexts are found to turn them away."

Denies Threats In Florida Probe

Defender

Chicago Ill. Sat. 3-9-57

MIAMI— An attorney for the NAACP denied before a legislative committee last week that he had threatened a star witness, a white man, in an attempt to influence his testimony.

The attorney, G. E. Graves, admitted talking with the witness, Hampton Shaver, but said he only "advised Shaver to tell a straight story."

However, Shaver, who preceded Graves to the witness stand, told the committee Graves had warned him that if he didn't "talk right up here some of the boys in colored town could get pretty rough with me."

BACKS UP STORY

Shaver, sought for two days by committee subpoena servers, corroborated from the stand much of the Miami Herald's disputed copyrighted story which appeared in Tuesday morning's editions.

He admitted telling Executive City Editor Al Neuharth about reports he had heard of 100 boxes of dynamite being secreted in the area.

He further substantiated quotes attributed to Fred P. Hockett regarding alleged statements that Miami segregation leaders weren't "tough enough" and perhaps a little "fire and some dynamite" were needed.

FOUR ARRESTED

Hockett was arrested along with Shaver and two other men in a cross burning attempt in Miami last Saturday night.

Hockett was called to the stand earlier and denied a Herald story printed following the Saturday night incident saying, in effect, that Hockett had been sent here by the Seaboard White Citizens council of Washington, D. C., to stir up racial unrest.

SOUGHT EXPLOSIVES

The other witness which the committee held over its hearings to question, William Knight, appeared only briefly.

He admitted having told a friend that he had "been requested" to obtain dynamite caps for the purpose of blowing up the foundations of a Negro housing development. He said he didn't know why he made the statement and was "just shooting the breeze."

The committee then recalled Graves, the attorney for the Miami he had with Shaver on grounds he, too, would be violating a confidence. One of the questions Graves refused to answer was whether Shaver had been operating in pro-segregationist circles as an informant for the NAACP.

The committee then heard a young Miami draftsman, John G. Adams, testify that a William Knight, who he identified as a "friend of a friend" had called him last Sunday and said he had been requested to obtain some dynamite caps, reportedly for the purpose of blowing up a Negro housing development.

Adams said he did not know who made the request or any other details beyond the statement he said Knight made on the phone. arm of NAACP, and drew from him the admission that he had known Shaver for some three months and had accompanied him to one Miami newspaper, but not the Herald.

REFUSES TO ANSWER

Graves refused to answer many questions regarding conversations

Miami Fla.

The council urged last Saturday that a committee of community leaders be established to work with city officials and police to avert possible violence stemming from the segregation question.

Miami Police Sgt. Robert Adair reported Tuesday that vandals had smashed windows in the home of Frank Legree, Negro, of 1455 NW 55th St., in the latest of a series of incidents.

Wed. 3-6-57

Sgt. Adair said they had broken jalousie windows on the porch of the Legree home with rocks. The house is in a white neighborhood. Adair also said the lawn was littered with trash, papers and broken glass.

Legree, a former nightclub entertainer, and his family were not in the house when it was stoned, police said. They have been living with friends in another part of town.

Meanwhile, Fred B. Hockett, pitch-man for professional segregationist John Kasper, will go on trial at 8 a.m. today in Municipal Court, facing charges filed after he attempted to burn a cross on the Legree lawn.

Hockett and three companions, Frank L. Foster Jr., Frank McSwiney and Hampton E. Shaver — the last now denounced by Hockett as a "turncoat" — are accused of unlawful assembly in the unsuccessful cross-burning.

Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, was reported to have arrived in Miami Tuesday night.

He was not accompanied by an armed guard, as his supporters had promised earlier in the week.

Florida Re-Writes Segregation Laws

Daily Pelican Sta. p. 1 — Thurs. 10-15-57

BY UNITED PRESS

Florida's constitution was in its final form Thursday, containing a mild anti-integration measure, but the charter now must meet with approval of the voters.

The Legislature fought all day Wednesday on the racial question, and one legislator angrily resigned in protest of the body's failure to take stiffer action toward preserving segregation.

Sen. Harvie Belser lashed out at Gov. LeRoy Collins and his fellow legislators for ignoring "southern traditions" in defeating a "last resort" segregation measure, then stalked out. His absence, ironically, caused a tie vote on a motion to reconsider the bill, which provided for closing the schools rather than allow them to be integrated.

A host of racial measures were introduced, but the only one to pass was a provision for closing schools in the event federal troops are sent in to enforce integration.

The new constitution is expected to draw opposition from voters in some sections because of a section devoted to reapportionment.

NORTH CAROLINA

In North Carolina, meanwhile, state officials expected to sound out reaction to the new limited integration program during a convention of the state chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which starts today.

The NAACP's state president, Kelly M. Alexander, gave a hint Wednesday of what that reaction may be; he termed the program "desegregation on a token basis."

The convention will concentrate "on plans for expanding present school desegregation programs," according to Alexander. He said leaders also will discuss implementation of all civil rights for Negroes.

About 300 delegates are expected at the meeting, which closes Sunday.

Mayor to Ask for Watchdog Committee to Avert Racial Violence

Herald

Mayor Randall N. Christmas said Tuesday he will ask the Miami City Commission to appoint a watchdog committee to help curb racial violence.

Mayor Christmas said the request, which will be submitted to the Commission today, will be in line with a suggestion of the Dade County Council of Community Relations

RESTED BY NEGRO COP

'Victim Of Jeers' Sues Florida City

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Sun 9-17-57

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., (AP) — The city of Fort Lauderdale is being sued for damages by a man who says his arrest by a Negro patrolman made him the victim of "jeers and scorn."

Robert Harold Bolden Jr., 23, filed the suit Monday, charging that Negro Patrolman Dixie Hankerson "wrongfully, wrefully and maliciously and with intention to harass the police duties and authorities of said city did lay hands on the plaintiff" in arresting him in October 1956.

When the plaintiff seeks solace and quietude in the immediate vicinity of his birth, said environs being Lakeland and Lake Wales, his friends and kinfolk jeer him and scorn him because he called a Negro police officer of Lauderdale to arrest him," he said.

MENTEN ANGUISH

He also contended that Bolden suffered "great mental anguish" as a result of his arrest by Hankerson for driving 45 miles an hour in a zone.

Bolden, who paid a $5 fine and filed appeal to circuit court in suing the city, Hankerson, Patrolman John Burns, Police Chief J. Lester Holt, Municipal Judge John Douglass, and City Attorney Robert O'Connor "in excess of $500" each.

He said that he was paraded after his arrest "before his constituents and constituents as a manacled by force of the grasp of a Negro officer."

Hankerson stated at the time he had called for help when Bolden and a companion "became belligerent" and that Burns answered the call.

He contended that Burns spoke "loud and long" and called the white officer as saying "Yankees have moved into South Florida and the days of the Civil War are over."

Bolden said he would not have minded being arrested by a white policeman.

VETERAN SENDS MEDALS TO IKE

Advertiser
Sat 9-28-57

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 27 (AP)—Riley L. Shaw, Jacksonville veteran, said today he has wired President Eisenhower he is mailing his World War II medals to him in protest against use of Army troops in Arkansas integration.

His telegram suggested that the President "give (the medals) to the members of the 101st Airborne Division for their heroic and courageous action. . . in Little Rock."

'Integration Coming Some Day'

Herald
Miami, Fla.
P. 1

It's Up to People, Governor Declares

Sun. 10-11-57
Mr. Anonymous, Page 1D

By DOM BONAFEDE
Herald Staff Writer

Gov. LeRoy Collins said in Miami Thursday that "someday, somewhere, somehow we will have some integration of schools in Florida—but not in the near future."

He then added, "I don't think that will come until it comes in the minds and hearts of people who must accept integration."

Collins, who is being hailed throughout the nation as the leader of the southern moderates, declared that Florida's growth could be jeopardized by racial violence.

"But as long as I am governor I will see that we do not have riots and disorders. More than anything, we do not want to develop hate among our people," he said earnestly.

The governor arrived here late Thursday from a New York City visit to welcome officially the Presbyterian Men's Convention at Dinner Key Auditorium.

In a press conference at the Hotel McAllister he:

PRAISED the special session of the Legislature for doing an "outstanding job" in drafting a proposed state constitution. "Although the document did not come up to my hopes I will support it very enthusiastically."

INDICATED — but did not guarantee — he will veto as unnecessary a segregation bill which empowers him to close public schools if federal troops are used to enforce integration.

DECLARED he is not ambitious at this time to become a vice presidential candidate — as mentioned with increasing frequency. "All I want is to make this state the best possible state during the next three years."

Despite a long train ride, Collins appeared fresh and relaxed. Dressed in a blue suit and shirt, he might have been mistaken for a collar aid.

Collins was especially articulate in discussing segregation.

At one point, he said thoughtfully:

"I have been asked what is a moderate? First, I believe in law and order. I have said I felt the decisions of the Supreme Court is the law of the land. Ours must be the law of the land.

"I have consistently said we must improve the welfare of our Negro citizens — their education, their health. We must not allow our feelings to prevent us from carrying out a progressive program to improve their welfare."

The Revolt Of Florida

Advertiser
Sun 9-29-57
P. 5-A
38a

William Bradford Huie, the Alabama author, has obtained leave from Florida authorities to pay a $750 fine instead of serving a six-month sentence for contempt of a Florida court.

Huie's difficulties, if such they were, erupted from his activities in the case of Ruby McCollum, a Negro woman charged with the murder of Dr. C. LeRoy Adams, a white physician and senator-elect, in his office at Live Oak.

Huie was given a choice of paying a $750 fine or six months for contempt of court, the conviction growing out of his attempt to influence a psychiatrist appointed by the court to adjudge the woman's sanity. Huie, who once told us he is making more money than he knows what to do with, went to jail instead of paying the fine. The publicity was good for his business.

After two days he got out on bond on appeal, forfeited the $2,500 bond and left the state to write the Ruby McCollum story in book form, which book has left the judge and many Floridians angry.

Huie is a strange one. There is a gleam in his eye and a smirk that leaves one uncomfortable, although we found him pleasant enough when he dropped by the shop a few months ago to get our view of the bus boycott and the resultant sainthood.

There is no phony modesty about Huie such as most of us feel compelled to practice with timorous hypocrisy. Huie is fascinated with his success and riches, and aggressively rendered large chunks of his life's story. He devides his time between New York, Hollywood and what he described as a magnificent estate in his native Tennessee Valley, to which he fraternally invited us for a visit.

At first he appeared skeptical that his life and works were known to us, but as soon as he learned that we had read his novel *Mud On The Stars* in England during the war he looked relieved. When it was added that we had subsequently read and developed admiration for *The Revolt Of Mamie Stover*, he purred. With these types in their ferociously competitive business it is no matter how much notoriety or fame and acceptance they win—recognition by the next person they meet presents a crisis.

Huie went to the University of Alabama, did newspaper reporting in Birmingham and then threw in with Hubert Baughn to found *Alabama Magazine*. They fell out, but until this day and after all these years, Huie fascinates Uncle Hubert like a snake.

Huie years ago did a famous piece in *Collier's*, God rest its departed masthead, on the fact that the Tide bought football talent like a sack of potatoes. *Collier's* retracted, but we believe Huie's version that unbearable pressure was put on *Collier's* so the Tide's Rose Bowl invitation would not be imperiled.

Huie wrote *The Revolt Of The Admirals* and tried to revive the old *American Mercury* with himself in the stead of H. L. Mencken. That was a preposterous impersonation in which imitation conferred no flattery, but Huie has a superb gift for reportorial narrative.

We've always been skeptical of the accuracy of his reporting, but he is a generously endowed reporter — keen on the scent of the story, ingenious in adopting an angle and bold as a bandit in lunging for it. Consider, for example, his Emmett Till murder revelations. Not one reporter in a thousand would have thought of Huie's approach, nor have had the gall to employ it.

The fellow strikes us as one for whom there is no corresponding type in our card index file, but there is no question that his audacity, imagination, and craftsmanship would have permitted him to hold his own in any era in any galaxy of reporters.

Segregation May Be Put to Vote

By DORIS McABEE
Herald Education Writer

Where is Dade County headed in the Integration vs. Segregation issue?

School Board members may be called upon to make some sort of decision when they meet at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

Phillips

Segregation again will be the top item of business.

Discussion will center around a controversial resolution which would put the board on record as being opposed to "the education of white and colored children in the same school."

When S. D. (Shep) Phillips Jr., author of the resolution, tried to present it to the board Nov. 8, members prevented its reading and tabled it by a 6-to-1 vote.

Chances are good that the same thing will happen again Wednesday if Phillips sticks to his decision to offer the resolution again.

Only two members of the seven-member board, Mrs. Lyle Roberts and Mrs. Helene J. Vosloh, have said positively they will vote against the resolution.

Four others — Chairman C. Raymond VanDusen, Mrs. Anna Brenner Meyers, Dr. Robert S. Butler and E. L. Allsworth — decline to give a definite answer on the position they will take.

However, indications are that they prefer not to be forced to cast a "yes" or "no" vote.

Primary concern of the board is the effect the resolution might have on a local integration suit now pending in Federal Court.

The suit has been filed against the board by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and parents of six Negro children.

They are asking that the board present immediate plans for desegregation and be enjoined from enforcing state segregation laws.

School Attorney Edward F. Boardman would not comment Sunday on Phillips' resolution. But he said he will be ready to give an opinion Wednesday if he is so requested by the board.

The board's defense rests on the premise that current school operation is not actually contrary to the Supreme Court mandate.

In 1956 the board adopted a policy of following and implementing the state Pupil Assignment Law. The law requires school boards to assign each pupil to a specific school, but makes no mention of race as a criterion for assignment.

Mrs. Meyers is the only board member on record as favoring integration and opposing the Pupil Assignment Law.

Following are comments of board members on Phillips proposed resolution:

S. D. (SHEP) PHILLIPS JR. — "I'm just saying that until the Supreme Court or the State Legislature tells us we must integrate schools, we will maintain segregation."

"The resolution doesn't say anything new. It would just put the board's stand on record. Nobody knows the board's stand, except for the one taken by Mrs. Meyers.

"I think that integration will come eventually, but I'm not going to help it along."

MRS. LYLE ROBERTS — "I would have to refuse to vote for the resolution. I don't see how I could vote for it. It goes against the Pupil Assignment Law, and in light of pending litigation, I don't think it is a wise move."

Mrs. Roberts

Mrs. Meyers

MRS. ANNA BRENNER MEYERS — "I am still studying the resolution. I don't know yet what I am going to do. Everyone knows how I feel, but I haven't yet made up my mind on this particular issue.

DR. ROBERT S. BUTLER — "Right now I don't care to make any comment about the resolution."

E. L. ALLSWORTH — "I haven't made up my mind yet. I just don't know. I'll do whatever I think best when the time comes."

Butler

Allsworth

Mrs. Vosloh

Van Dusen

DR. C. RAYMOND VAN DUSEN — "I would prefer not to comment on my vote right now. I might decline to vote at all, although I have never done that before."

MRS. HELENE VOSLOH — "I could not vote to accept the resolution. I don't believe we could say that we will never vote for integration as long as state laws are against it. The only thing we would accomplish would be to kill our court case."

Florida's Governor In His Inaugural Address For An Unprecedented Second Term Urges End Race Tension

See No School Integration But Speech Devoted Mainly To Discussion Of Race Relations Favor End Of Bus Segregation

Advocate

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 8—Florida Gov. Leroy Collins was inaugurated for an unprecedented second term today and declared that while U. S. Supreme Court decisions "are the law of the land," Florida schools will continue to be segregated for "the foreseeable future."

The popular, 47-year-old chief executive, in a speech before thousands from all parts of the Sunshine State, devoted almost his entire address to the segregation problem in the South.

No Ultimate Answer

Collins said he does, "not know the ultimate answer," declaring that "I do not believe anyone else does."

But, he added, "I am convinced that we will not find the answer in some attitudes that are being reflected in some quarters today."

The governor, sworn into office by Justice Campbell Thornal, said it is "little short of rebellion and anarchy to suggest that any state can isolate and quarantine itself against the effect of a decision of the United States Supreme Court."

Doesn't Object

Collins, speaking of segregation problems on buses, said he was convinced the average white person does not object to integrated seating "anymore than he objects to riding the same elevators with Negroes or patronizing the same stores."

Advocate

Turning to segregation in Florida schools, the governor declared:

P. 8

"Because of these (Supreme Court) laws and because of conditions in communities throughout Florida, I continue to say that our traditions and customs of segregation in the public schools can be expected to prevail for the foreseeable future."

Gov. Collins said the South is "upset, bewildered and confused" by mounting racial tensions, adding "it is folly for anyone to expect judicial dictations to compel social adjustment."

He said that "despite the court's great power, the hearts and minds of the people are beyond its reach and control."

Calling on both Negroes and whites to cooperate in easing tensions, Collins said: "We have a state to build a South to save—a nation to convince and a God to serve."

Miami Whites Want Negroes To Move Away

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Fri. 1-18-57

MIAMI, Fla. Jan. 17 (AP)—White residents have held a mass meeting to protest against a Negro family's moving into their neighborhood.

P. 8-B

Some 200 persons gathered on the lawn of a house a few doors from the newly-purchased home of the Negro, Frank Legree, and heard several speakers denounce the move. The Negro family moved in four days ago.

One of the most outspoken was David I. Hawthrone, an integration foe, who said "It's time we called a halt and drew a line to this."

He told the crowd, "This is the first time that a colored family has moved deep into a white section in Miami. We've got to defend our rights or lose our homes and everything else we've worked for all our lives."

WARY INTERVIEW GRANTED

At the Negro house, Mrs. Bessie Veal, Legree's mother, had talked warily with reporters earlier.

She said a postcard written in red and signed "KKK" was received at the house. She said the card read: "Nigger—don't move in this neighborhood."

She said the real estate agent who sold them the house assured the family "This is going to be a colored neighborhood."

Hawthorne said the movement of the Negro family was a plan of integrationists called "blockbusting."

But he declared, "This is more than blockbusting. This is section busting."

He advised the group to bring legal action against the real estate agent and also suggested trying to buy the Legree house.

RACIAL HARMONY URGED IN FLORIDA

Times P. 31-C

Collins Starts Second Term With Plea—Cites State Laws Delaying Integration

Wed. 1-9-57

New York

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8—Gov. Leroy Collins began his second term today with an appeal for mutual understanding to solve segregation problems.

When he took the oath of office, Mr. Collins became the first Florida Governor to succeed himself. He has just completed the final two years of Dan McCarthy's term. Mr. McCarthy died in office.

The Governor devoted half of his inaugural to a plea for harmonious race relations. Although the South was not prepared for the Supreme Court's rulings agains school separation, he said, the court's decisions are "the law of the land" and must not be defied.

However, he added:

"It's folly for anyone to expect judicial dictation to compel social adjustments. We must be constructive and practical. White and colored citizens alike must see wrong on their side as well as right. Our strength to support the right is weakened if we arbitrarily refuse to admit the wrong."

Notes Assurance by Law

Noting that the rulings had recognized local conditions and problems, the Governor said Florida had enacted laws that "give us assurance that there will be no integration in our public schools so long as it is not wise in the light of social, economic and health facts of life as they exist in the various localities of our state."

He closed his speech with these words:

"We have a state to build, a South to save, a nation to convince and a God to serve."

Only a week ago, Governor Collins suspended bus service because of violence that occurred when Negroes rode in front seats.

The City Commission adopted a new bus franchise ordinance yesterday providing a system of reserved seats. Negroes denounced this today as an "iniquitous scheme" to delay integration. Buses still are not running.

Mr. Collins will serve four years. State law prohibits a Governor from succeeding himself, but the State Supreme Court ruled that the prohibition did not apply to the part-term that Mr. Collins had completed.

Montgomery Curfew Off

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)—An eleven-day curfew on bus service after 5 P. M. expired today when the City Commission took no action to extend it.

The curfew was imposed after integrated buses had been fired on four times and a Negro woman passenger wounded. There have been no reports of violence on buses since Dec. 31.

Fire Set on Georgia Farm

ROSSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 8 (AP)—A mysterious fire last night destroyed a small building on the form of John Crane. It broke out several hours after a group of more than 200 white persons had protected Mr. Crane's plan to allow a Negro worker to live on the farm.

Collins' Racial Plan Due

Herald P. 1

Tues. 1-8-57

Miami, Fla.

Bold Approach Is Predicted

See Pictures, Page 2-A

Meanwhile, the Tallahassee City Commission passed a new ordinance which, in effect, makes bus drivers responsible for enforcing segregated seating on city buses but with a different approach.

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAH SEE — A bold, realistic ap ch to racial segregation pr ns is expected to be championed by Gov. LeRoy Collins Tuesday in an inaugural address before thousands of fellow Floridians.

A frank discussion of tensions gripping the capital city and other parts of the state as a result of determined moves by Negro groups to achieve integration may bring out the governor's boldest statements on the segregation issue since the special legislative session last summer.

Gov. Collins is expected to expand on the course he followed when he asked the Legislature to enact four laws to meet school segregation problems.

The governor, placing special emphasis on a need for emotional stability on the part of both white and Negro citizens, is expected to reaffirm his confidence in those laws—generally known as the Fabisinski committee bills. These were designed to delay integration in the public schools.

In the main it is believed the governor will point to those bills as his hope for maintaining to a major degree Florida's traditions and customs.

At the same time the governor no doubt will repeat his objectives to improve the lot of the Negro citizen in his health, living, economic and educational standards.

Suits seeking court rulings on constitutionality of city and state bus segregation laws were dismissed in state and federal courts here Monday on the eve of the governor's second inauguration to "clear the air."

But the buses are not operating now. Gov. Collins invoked emergency police powers New Year's Day and ordered suspension of bus service after the stoning of a Negro leader's home and the firing of a shotgun blast into a Negro grocery store.

Meanwhile, the Tallahalssee City Commission passed a new ordinance which, in effect, makes bus drivers responsible for enforcing segregated seating on city buses but with a different approach.

The ordinance was passed in a hurried meeting Monday.

It makes no mention at all of race or of the traditional custom of requiring Negro passengers to take seats from the rear toward the front while whites sit from the front toward the rear. Instead, each driver will assign seats to "distribute the weight of the passengers" equally and to preserve "peace, tranquility and good order among said passengers being so transported and of society generally."

Negroes had started riding Tallahassee buses on a limited integrated basis after they ended a seven-month bus boycott Christmas Eve.

Collins has said he will lift the suspension when he believes the attitudes of all citizens warrants it.

Roy Jr. Pops In From Japan Base

TALLAHASSEE — (AP) — Ens. Roy Collins Jr. popped in from Japan Monday night on leave to surprise Florida's first family on the eve of Gov. LeRoy Collins' inauguration. The Navy officer son spent five days hitchhiking rides from Yokosuka Navy Base near Tokyo.

Defiance No Help To Negro

Herald P. 3-B

Sun. 1-6-57

Miami, Fla.

Editor The Herald: As a member of the same race, I can understand the feelings of Trinette Robinson, who in a Voice of the People letter reported there were no facilities for Negroes in some first-run Miami area theaters.

May I point out that there are two sides to the story.

I feel that this woman should have known better than to call the theater and ask in the first place. Even if she would have been admitted—and the call makes it

evident that she knew she would not be—the climax would have been so unpleasant as to be unworth the effort for all concerned.

With all this defiance being encouraged by Negro ministers today, the Negro people will find themselves less welcome than ever and we might as well face it. It is much more than a dark skin that makes the Negro unwelcome in white society. Among other factors are the moral, mental, physical and academic aspects.

For a Negro to even suggest that integration of the races will come about any time soon is very foolish. There is a certain type Negro and a certain type of white person that desire this, but the intelligent, higher class people of both races would find it repugnant.

This does not mean that we cannot have goodwill toward the other. After all, who separated the races in the first place, giving each his own coloring, his own language and leader? Chapter 10 and 11 of Genesis makes it clear to us all that the races were intended to live separately.

I suggest that our leaders put their efforts not to encouraging mass defiance of the laws, but to helping the Negro gain his own theaters, parks and schools.

If the white man is too good for the Negro, then the Negro is too proud to force himself bodily on the white man and should make a better world for himself in his own circle.

MAUDE CLEMENTS

Floridians Cheer Governor's Approach On Integration Problems

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 21.—Gov. LeRoy Collins has set Florida on the path of what many consider a realistic approach to the problems of segregation and by doing so has projected himself on the national political scene.

The personable, soft-spoken Governor chose his inauguration address to declare that the Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land and to defy them is anarchy.

But he also said Florida, alone of all Southern states, has adopted laws that allow living "honestly, honorably, and peacefully with the two great realities facing us: the court decisions and the social and economic conditions existing in the South."

These laws, Mr. Collins said, "give us assurance that there will be no integration in our public schools so long as it is not wise in the light of social, economic, and health facts of life."

Reaction in Florida was tremendous. It was summed up by the Tampa Tribune which said:

"Governor Collins made it clear he will not abdicate his responsibility, leaving a vacuum for the exploitation of the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils.

"He offered Florida moral leadership tempered by perspective and social realities."

Florida has not yet admitted a single Negro child to an integrated public school, and seems little likely to do so in the near future. Only one suit is pending in federal court, attacking the pupil assignment law passed at the special legislative session last summer.

The only other suit, a general attack of segregated schools, was thrown out of the district court a few days ago.

While Governor Collins' remarks on school segregation got headlines, his comments on bus segregation were more to the immediate point. Tallahassee has been in the throes of a bus boycott by Negroes that recently threatened to erupt into violence.

Just before his inauguration, Mr. Collins used emergency powers granted by the Legislature to suspend bus service entirely.

On this point, the Governor said: "I am convinced that the average white citizen does not object to non-segregated seating in busses any more than he objects to riding in the same elevators with Negroes, or patronizing the same stores.

"He does resent certain methods used to achieve certain ends. Boycotts, ultimatums, and preemptory demands can never achieve what persuasion, peaceful petitions, and normal judicial procedures can do for the Negro race."

This is radical talk for a Southern Governor, particularly one who called the Legislature last summer to enact strong laws to preserve segregation at all costs.

Drastic bills, including pupil and teacher assignment laws, and almost unlimited powers for the Governor to act in racial emergencies, breezed through almost unanimously, at the Governor's request.

However, Governor Collins summarily ended the session when extreme segregationists attempted to take over and go beyond his recommended program.

These same legislators almost unanimously approved Mr. Collins' latest stand.

Representative John B. Orr, Miami, who singlehandedly attempted to oppose Mr. Collins' segregation policies last summer, said the new stand was "great."

"It will create an atmosphere of good will while people of good will work out a solution," he said.

President-elect W. A. Shands of the Senate said: "He is 100 per cent correct in his presentation of the segregation issue."

Others legislators called the stand "comprehensive," "courageous," and "honest." One objector, Senator Harry O. Stratton, Callahan, said: "I guess this means we are now integrated."

Governor Collins' strong leadership on segregation and his nationwide tours to sell Florida industrially have led to his name being mentioned for a place on the national Democratic ticket in 1960. He was suggested for the vice-presidential nomination last year.

Mr. Collins came to his segregation position after long and careful study. When the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation in its historic decision and asked the states to suggest ways and means, Florida entered the case as a friend of the court.

Attorney General Richard W. Ervin, with Mr. Collins' approval presented his famous theory of "gradualism" in his amicus curiae brief. It was credited with influencing greatly the court's mandate to proceed with "all deliberate speed."

Integrationists praised Florida's attitude and supposed it would be the first state of the Deep South to solve school integration smoothly and rapidly.

Mr. Collins was filling out the unexpired term of the late Gov. McCarty and thus became the first Florida Governor eligible to succeed himself.

In the election, his segregation stand came under heavy fire. One opponent, retired Gen. Sumter Lowry, of Tampa, made this his sole plank, pushed it with fervor. Mr. Collins, while deploring the emphasis, which he called disruptive, was forced to take a firm stand for continued segregation.

He appointed a commission of retired jurists and constitutional attorneys to work out a plan to prevent mixed schools and promised to call the Legislature to enact it as quickly as possible.

Results of the election were interesting. The segregation candidate, though a political unknown, ran second in a four man race. He bested two strong contenders, including ex-Gov. Fuller Warren.

But Mr. Collins obtained a clear majority in the first primary, the first gubernatorial candidate ever to do so.

The elated Mr. Collins considered it a decisive victory for his moderate stand to maintain segregation by all 'lawful" means. He carried out his campaign pledge, called the Legislature and had his commission's plan enacted.

But in his inaugural address, he said:

"There must be change, and change usually comes hard. Change is always resisted by those who do not understand and by those who stand to lose special advantages.

"We must clear out the road blocks . . . we must do substantial remodeling to prepare for the limitless years ahead."

COURT UPHOLDS BAN

NEW ORLEANS — The Fifth District Court of Appeals, in two separate decisions, last week ruled that municipal beaches and pools of St. Petersburg, Fla., and the Harris County, Texas, court house cafeteria must integrate.

Interposition Not Helpful, But Lets Pass It

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— (INS) — An interposition resolution, contrary to Gov. Leroy Collins' recommendations, was shouted to passage Friday in a noisy voice vote by the Florida house of representatives.

Collins immediately reaffirmed his stand against the resolution, which was co-introduced only this morning by 56 of the 95 house members.

"I have made my position clear," the governor declared. "I think we should let well enough alone (on segregation). Interposition has been of no helpful effect anywhere whether it will hurt us I do not know, but I cannot see any point in taking a chance."

The resolution was brought in by Rep. Welborn Daniel of Lake county, who steered it to passage after the house, by a 59 to 29 margin, voted down a move to postpone action on the measure.

Daniel said the resolution was identical with one being considered by the house during a special session last summer when Collins invoked a seldom-used power and adjourned the lawmakers.

"If sate officials back up interposition," Daniel said. "No power can force integration."

The house measure differs only slightly from one introducted in the senate Thursday calling on the state to assert its soverignty and ignore U. S. Supreme Court segregation rulings."

Legislature May Snag On Segregation Issue

Herald Miami, Fla. Sun. 3-24-57

P. 12-A

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Florida's Legislature, which opens its 60-day biennial session on April 2, stands a good chance to bog down on the touchy question of segregation.

First Of a Series

A move is gaining force to pass a series of bills and resolutions designed to retain the state's traditional separation of the races. It will not be easy.

Gov. LeRoy Collins says Florida needs no further legislation on the subject. He dissolved the extra session of the legislature last summer when it threatened to get out of hand on the issue after adopting the governor's program.

Collins' position is certain to receive strong support.

But the new legislature is not too different in make-up and sentiment from the body which was stunned when Collins sent it home last summer to prevent passage of defiant segregation measures.

If some leaders have their way, the new session will start off where the extra session finished — and this time the governor has no power to interfere except by veto.

Some segregation measures may be introduced on the first day.

The first probably will be an interposition resolution signed by enough members to insure adoption.

Other race measures will seek to:

CURB OR ABOLISH the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the state.

ALLOW counties to abolish public schools by local action to preserve segregation.

ALLOW counties and municipalities to lease public facilities, such as swimming pools and golf courses, to private operators.

FORBID athletic contests between white and Negro players.

The athletic contest bill probably has little chance because Florida is the baseball training camp center of the country. Most major league teams have Negro players.

The race issue also will crop up in debate on the proposed new state constitution. As now drawn, the document forbids mixed schools.

Even though some legislators consider this to be meaningless, the clause probably will remain in.

They reason that the constitutional provision is of no effect if it is counter to the U.S. Supreme Court mandate on mixed schools. But they see little chance to get the new constitution through the Legislature without the forbidding clause.

"A vote for the new constitution doesn't necessarily mean a vote to defy the Supreme Court," said one legislator. "It is a practical matter because we need a new constitution so badly."

Many legislators agree with Collins that the state has enough laws to stall school integration for the foreseeable future. But they don't want to be put on the spot with their constituents by appearing to vote against segregation.

Bills with local option provisions, like the abolishing of schools and leasing of public facilities, may get by because the final decision is passed on to the voters.

The big fights will be on the interposition resolution and the NAACP bill

Racial Foes Tangle Again

Herald P. 8-A

Fred B. Hockett and the Rev. Ashton Jones, who hold opposite segregation views, clashed again in Miami Sunday—this time at a racial trouble spot.

Mon. 3-18-57

Hockett claims the Rev. Mr. Jones tried to run him down about 4:30 p.m. in front of the home of Frank Legree, Negro who moved into a white neighborhood at 1455 NW 55th St.

Miami Fla.

Hockett swore out a warrant, charging the clergyman with assault with a truck. Rev. Mr. Jones was released under his own recognizance.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, zealous brotherhood preacher, said he had no intention of running over Hockett. "He tried to prevent me from parking on the grass parkway in front of Legree's home, so I merely eased him out," the Rev. Mr. Jones said.

The clergyman, who drew a 30-day suspended sentence several days ago after heckling a Hockett segregation meeting, will make another appearance in city court at 8 a.m. Wednesday to answer the assault charge.

Legree said after the incident that the Rev. Mr. Jones previously had been requested "in a nice way" to stay away from his home, where he had been an occasional visitor.

"We're trying to quiet this thing down as much as possible. We don't want any trouble or violence," Legree said. "I'm afraid if it keeps up there is gonna be some trouble," the Negro entertainer added.

Several pickets, including Hockett's wife, paced the sidewalk in front of the Legree home Sunday. Police officers urged the Rev. Mr. Jones to stay inside the home so as not to antagonize them.

Old JC arguments useless, Miami told

Afro-American P. 1

By SAM LACY
AFRO Staff Correspondent

Baltimore Md.

MIAMI, Fla. — Judging from first-day developments, the city of Miami is going to have to build virtually an entirely new defense when it goes to trial to preserve segregation on local golf courses.

Sat. 3-23-57

At a preliminary hearing on Thursday morning, federal judge Emett C. Choate warned corporation council attorneys against the use of old and ineffective arguments such as were hinted in the four-hour jurist said he would take the proceedings.

When both sides rested, the jurist said he would take the case under advisement and render a decision later.

THE HEARING is on a suit filed by four colored Miamians against the city-owned Miami Springs golf course.

Redress was sought in the court when a party, headed by Dr. Elmer A. Ward, was denied use of the course on January 26, 1956.

On the witness stand, Dr. Ward was questioned as to his good faith in bringing the action the defense drawing from him the admission that he did not have clubs with him when he was denied permission to play.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

"I HAD no clubs," said the elderly witness, "because I had a fixed purpose in going to the course.

"Clubs are of no use when you don't know how to play the game," Dr. Ward continued. "But I am interested in learning to play, and I know that would be next to impossible under the limitations imposed by the city —limitations that say I must learn by playing once a week."

When there was no interruption, Dr. Ward went on:

"I expected to be refused and I also anticipated this litigation. My purpose was, and is, to establish my rights as a citizen.

Sat. 3-23-57

"I WANTED then, and I hope now, to have the courts render null and void, once and for all time, the arbitrary city provision that says colored players may use the municipal course only on Mondays."

Defense lawyers sought to link the NAACP with the case as instigator of the suit, when NAACP counsel G. E. Graves appeared as attorney for the plaintiffs.

"Are you a member of the NAACP?" Dr. Ward was asked.

"I am," was the reply.

"Do you pay money to the NAACP?"

"I do," the witness answered.

* * *

AT THIS POINT, Dr. Ward was asked whether the NAACP paid for the filing of this action.

He answered by producing a cancelled check, paid by the Cosmopolitan Golf Association in whose name the suit was launched.

Corporation lawyers then offered testimony and affidavits which purported to prove that integration of the Miami Springs course would:

(1) Antagonize the residents of a peaceful, all-white community (Miami Springs);

(2) Cause loss of white patronage and reduce the revenue at the course to such degree as would lead to its closing;

(3) Bring about the collapse of a program designed to schedule playing days in proportion to the population, and

(4) Break with the tradition and customs of the region.

ALL THESE contentions are old and worn out, Judge Choate said in effect.

"It would serve no purpose in the trial to offer them again. They are repetitious and irrelevant. I hope all parties concerned will bear that in mind."

Dr. Ward, a retired pharmacist, is a native of Virginia.

He has been living in Miami for 30 years, he told the AFRO.

Report On Terror Is Probed

Journal & Guide

Sat. 3-9-57

Norfolk, Va.

Witness Told To Tell "Straight Story"—Graves

P. 14

By MARTIN MURPHY

MIAMI—(INS) — An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denied before a Florida legislative committee last week that he had attempted to influence the testimony of a star witness.

The attorney, G. E. Graves, admitted talking with witness Hampton Shaver, but he said he advised Shaver to tell "a straight story."

* * *

SHAVER, WHO preceded Graves to the stand, told the committee Graves warned him that if he didn't "talk right up here some of the boys in colored town could get pretty rough with me."

Shaver, sought for the past two days by committee subpoena servers, corroborated from the stand much of the Miami Herald's disputed copyrighted story which appeared

in Tuesday morning's editions.

• • •

HE ADMITTED telling Executive City Editor Al Neuharth about reports he had heard of 100 boxes of dynamite being secreted in the area.

He further substantiated quotes attributed to Fred P. Hockett regarding alleged statements that Miami segregation leaders weren't 'tough enough" and perhaps a little "fire and some dynamite" were needed.

• • •

HOCKETT WAS arrested along with Shaver and two other men in a cross burning attempt in Miami last Saturday night.

Hockett was called to the stand and denied a Herald story printed following the Saturday night incident saying, in effect, that Hockett had been sent here by the Seaboard White Citizens Council of Washington, D. C., to stir up racial unrest.

• • •

NEUHARTH refused on the grounds of "professional ethics" to divulge the Herald source for the story at the hearing.

Hockett denied under oath many of the statements attributed to him by the Herald and sworn to by Shaver.

• • •

THE OTHER witness which the committee held over its hearings to question, William Knight, auueared only briefly at the hearing.

He admitted having told a friend that he had "been requested" to obtain dynamite caps for the purpose of blowing up the foundations of a Negro housing development. He said he didn't know why he made the statement and was "just shooting the breeze."

Cameraman Sentenced In Court Picture Case

Post & Times Herald Tues. 3-12-57

Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 11 (AP)—A television cameraman sentenced to jail today for contempt of court, won release on a writ of habeas corpus.

The action set the stage for a court test of a judge's authority to order destruction of pictures taken outside his courtroom.

A hearing on the issue will be held in Leon County Circuit Court March 20.

City Judge John Rudd held Jack Murphy, cameraman for Tampa Television Station WTVT in contempt because he failed to destroy movie film he had taken of witnesses in a corridor outside the municipal courtroom.

Murphy was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or serve a 30-day jail sentence. Rudd also imposed a mandatory one hour jail sentence to permit Murphy's attorney, former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Tampa, to seek a writ of habeas corpus to set up a test of the City Judge's power to curb picture taking outside his courtroom.

Neither of the two circuit judges here were in the city, and Rudd extended the mandatory sentence to five hours to permit Carlton time to obtain the writ.

Circuit Judge W. May Walker signed the writ of habeas corpus at Crawfordville where he was holding court.

Walker fixed March 20 for a hearing.

Murphy actually was in custody 3½ hours. He was not put behind bars, however, but remained at the police station in technical custody of Police Chief Frank Stoutamire.

Rudd contended that his jurisdiction extends to the corridor outside his courtroom, because he uses it as a witness room.

The witnesses, whom Murphy said consented to having their pictures taken, were to testify in the City Court trial of three university students, one white and two Negro, for violation of Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance.

sentenced to 30 days on each count, but sentence was suspended because he had turned police informer.

9 in Miami to Stand Trial For Racial Disorders

Evening Star Mon. 3-25-57

Washington, D.C.

MIAMI, Fla., Mar. 25 (AP).—Three persons will appear in City Court today and six others were ordered to report Thursday as a result of flareups in front of the home which a Negro entertainer recently bought in an all-white section.

Three men and three women, all white, were booked at City Jail and released on their own recognizance for trial Thursday on charges of disorderly conduct in front of the home of Frank Legree yesterday.

Mr. Legree, who bought the house four blocks from a Negro section and moved into it in January with his mother, his wife and two sons, swore out the warrant on which the six were booked.

Police Lt. C. Buddy Kindred and Sergt. K. E. Fox drove to the Legree home here the six were marching up and down, carrying neatly lettered signs of protest.

Surrender at Jail

Police told the men and women to surrender at City Jail, where they were booked and released.

They were identified as Mrs. Rosa Lee Campbell, 45; Mrs. Elsie Foster, 28; Mrs. Willa W. Chaple, 51; Cornelius B. Willard, 34; Russell W. Brown, 50, and Jerry E. Sollenberger, 29.

Mrs. Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Hockett were charged Wednesday with disorderly conduct and ordered to report in City Court today. Police said Mr. Legree signed the complaint against them, also.

Picketed Last Month

Mr. Legree's house was picketed last month and four men were arrested February 23 when they attempted to erect a 7-foot kerosene-soaked cross on Mr. Legree's lawn. Hockett, one of the men arrested, told police he was an official of the Seaboard White Citizen's Council at Clinton, Tenn.

Hocket and two others—Frank L. Foster, jr., and James N. McSwiney—were fined $1,000 each and given 120 days in City Jail on charges of unlawful assembly and breach of the peace. They appealed and are at liberty under $1,200 bonds.

The fourth defendant, Hamp-E. Shaver, was fined $100 and

Florida House Passes Racial Interposition

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 4-6-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 5 (AP)—Segregation forces, in a surprise move, pushed through an interposition resolution in the Florida House today, temporarily shoving the teacher pay raise issue into the background.

Adoption of the resolution by voice vote brought from Gov. LeRoy Collins a new declaration of opposition to the proposal. He said it would not help Florida's resistance to integration "in the least" and might hurt.

The resolution, which now goes to the Senate, says in effect that the State of Florida does not recognize the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

WORDED SAME

It is worded the same as the one put in by former Rep. Farris Bryant of Marion, which was being debated during the 1956 special session when Gov. Collins invoked his executive powers to dissolve the Legislature.

"Interposition has been of no helpful effect anywhere," Collins said. "It would not help our position in the least. Whether it will hurts us I do not know but I do not see any point in taking a chance."

In his opening address to the Legislature, Collins said Florida already had the best legislation on the subject of any Southern state and "I do not recommend that it be changed or that we go beyond it."

The Senate never got a chance to vote on an interposition resolution during the 1956 special session. Some formidable opposition to the proposal was indicated on the Senate side then, but whether it will reassert itself remains to be seen.

INTRODUCED BY 56

The House resolution, introduced by 56 of the 95 members, was approved after a move to postpone action on it was defeated 59-29. It was steered to passage by Rep. Daniel of Lake County.

Daniel declared that the resolution "if backed up by state officers" would "prevent school integration completely." Rep. Herrell of Dade, opposing it, said it had been ineffective in Virginia in blocking integration.

A new move to slow down integration also was started in the Senate. Sen. Eaton of Miami, introduced a resolution recognizing that the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings are binding on the state but asking time to permit lems without interference.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

Sen. Davis of Madison, offered a proposed memorial to Congress urging a constitutional amendment which would make the U.S. Senate final arbiter of court decisions dealing with states rights.

A showdown fight on the Florida Education Assn.'s $1,100 teacher pay bill was put off by the House Public Schools Committee until it gets a look at Gov. Collins' salary increase bill.

The governor's office said Collin's bill was expected to be put in Monday. It would provide state money for a $300 across the board increase and $400 extra in state-county funds for merit increases.

Man On the Spot In Segregation Controversy

News + Observer
Nov. 6-25-57
Raleigh, N.C.
P. 16

By BEM PRICE

ATLANTA (AP) — Harold C. Fleming slid an inch lower in the overstuffed chair. Somehow he managed the appearance of a harassed, slightly wistful schoolteacher—which was misleading.

"I am a real conformist at heart," he said. "It's just that there are some things in the South with which I can't conform."

As director of the Interracial Southern Regional Council he is a shrewd, sharp and tough advocate of the modern approach to the South's ancient racial problem. He has become one of the men most deeply hated, and perhaps feared, by the South's more rabid prosegregation groups.

To the "professional southerner," the 35-year-old Fleming is a most perplexing, obnoxious and possibly subversive person.

Native Southerner.

He is a native Southerner with an ancestry reaching back into rural Georgia, where he himself once lived. But he goes around saying such things as:

"It is no longer a matter of whether the South must solve its racial problem, but when, how and at what cost, or damage to the economy and the human beings involved."

Among the prosegregation groups this sentiment amounts to subversion of "the southern way of life." Some equate such an opinion with communism.

"In 10 years in this kind of work," Fleming said, "you get pretty callous about attacks. There is one thing though, that really does rile me, and that's this Communist business.

"It is hard to swallow. I see this job as one of the most important anybody can do in the battle between communism and democracy."

In light of the times and the current emotions over segregation in the South, Fleming must be put down as a man of considerable moral courage regardless of how you may feel about his views.

Social Ostracism.

For a time he and his family nearly suffered a form of social ostracism in the neighborhood. There were rumors floating about that possibly he really was a Communist.

Finally, an exasperated neighbor who had known Fleming from early high school days angrily told a community citizens meeting that they were all nuts, that Fleming was about as Communist as a hot dog.

As much as any man, Fleming is emerging as a skilled leader for those Southerners, who believe, however reluctantly, that the time of "white supremacy" is drawing to a close.

He believes — and says so — that the U.S. Supreme Court decision holding racial discrimination in the public schools unconstitutional is the law of the land.

Whenever U. S. government agencies want the South's racial problems explained to foreigners, it sends them to Fleming. So far he has talked to hundreds of students, editors, labor leaders and businessmen from about 40 nations.

Fleming lives in suburban Atlanta with his wife and two sons, Gary, 6, and Anthony, 13 months, a three-bedroom, den and two-bath home which looks like about 50 others.

On weekdays he dons a conservative suit, picks up a tan briefcase and drives a 1954 car to work, arriving at 9 a.m.

To all outward appearances, Fleming blends into the southern scene. He leads the life of thousands of other young husbands who receive last-minute calls from home to pick up the dry cleaning.

He works 12 to 16 hours day, keeping in touch with council affiliates in 15 Southern states and answering his enormous volume of mail from information seekers. He coordinates an interacial staff of 12. He even keeps a dictating machine at home.

"He's working," said his wife Jane, "when he isn't sleeping."

Fleming was born in Atlanta, July 27, 1922, the son of Lorraine Hulme Fleming and the late Howard Hughes Fleming, vice president of one of Atlanta's largest building material firms.

A large part of his early life was spent in Elberton, Ga., where the Hulmes are known as real Old South folk. The Fleming side of the family came from Oglethorpe County, Ga.

How It Happened

He did not start out to be, as he puts it, "a professional do-gooder." In fact, he said, "I wanted to be a newspaperman, or a writer of some sort."

So why did he wind up where he is?

"I don't know. I guess it goes back to college. I started to college, Harvard, on a scholarship back in 1940.

"In those days Harvard was anxious to pull in people from the provinces. It was easy. As a measure of the South's second-class station it was just assumed that Southerners couldn't compete with students from other sections."

While he was at Harvard the war broke out and Fleming joined the field artillery ROTC. He remained at school until 1943, when he was sent to Ft. Bragg, N. C., and ultimately to officer candidate school.

He wound up on Okinawa after the fighting as a captain in charge of a Negro quartermaster company.

"I would say that going out of the South made me aware of the racial problem and I would say that my Army experience made me think about it deeply for the first time. I lived, ate and slept with it every day. You were not only an officer, but above everything else you were the boss white man.

"You couldn't duck the responsibilities. Trying to get a decent shake for your men from the brass above was rough. These men felt keenly the segregation and the fact that they got the short end of the stick.

"On the ship going over our men had the lousiest quarters. They were last in the chow line and this meant they got there after all the good things had run out."

On Okinawa, Fleming went on, the ammunition was taken from his company, though the white units retained theirs and even though Japanese guerillas still roamed the island.

"Among the good things that happened to me, though," said Fleming, "was the deep admiration I developed for some of the men who, despite everything, were good soldiers and loyal right down to the core."

McGill's Protege.

After the war Fleming returned to Harvard, where he was graduated in English and the social sciences magna cum laude.

He got back to Atlanta in 1947 and heard of a special writing job with the SRC through Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and one of the founders of the SRC in 1944.

"I took the writing job for the summer. I had planned to go to New York in September, possibly to work for a publishing company, but then I got interested."

The council's announced aims are to provide equal opportunity for all in the south.

How does he view his new job?

"In this field of human relations the big weakness has been the highly emotional good will aspects often of amateurs do-gooders.

"I think we are moving in the direction of professional-agency type of work, a consulting service for community leaders and a source of factual information."

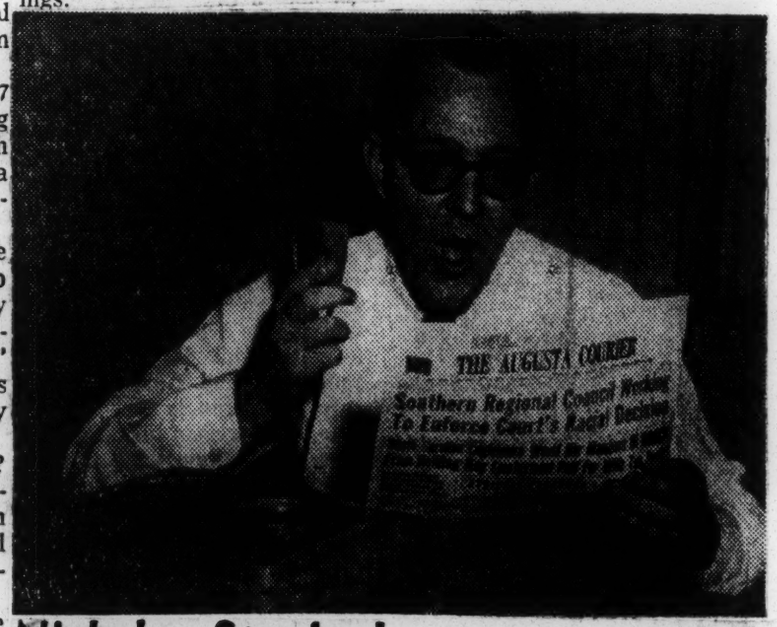
How does he feel about the Southern racial situation and its future?

"I think," said Fleming, "you have to start with an appraisal of what the situation is. The situation is not longer one of whether, but how, when and at what cast to the economy and the human beings involved.

"There are historical forces at work. Therefore the job of a group of white and Negro Southerners is to try and assist in the inevitable transition and make it as orderly as possible. After all, the South dashed itself to pieces once before on these same historical forces.

"The council is conceived as a very practical movement. We've never felt we had the final answers, but we do not believe the answer lies on the level of mud-slinging.

"The hidden strength of this movement, though, is the fact that it is made up of Southerners, people who have been there. They grew up with the conventional views and yet have come to accept people as human beings."



Nicholas Stanford
News + Courier
Fri. 6-21-57 P. 9-b
Charleston, S.C.

Baiting The South Popular Pastime

By NICHOLAS STANFORD
NEW YORK.

A lady reporter for one of the "liberal" New York newspapers, sent to Florida on a "race angle" assignment, came back pleased as Punch. She had been attacked by the local newspaper in a front-page editorial.

The lady scribe quoted one sentence from the editorial with special relish: "When she encountered anything which was uniquely and charmingly Southern, her pencil was silent."

The lady thought this a huge joke on the crackers, and vowed on the strength of it to ask for a raise.

Actually, this is the smear-journalism technique in a nutshell. Print only the bad, not the good. Let the facts speak for themselves, but be sure all the facts are unfavorable. Do the hatchet work with an air of fine judicial impartiality, or, as they say in the trade, "appear to be fair."

The South is on the receiving end of this treatment, as The American Mercury points out in its lead article for July, because the South's ingrained conservatism and its Anglo-Saxon traditions are an obstacle to those seeking to overthrow the American system of government in the name of "progress."

The Saturday Evening Post on June 15 began a series on integration, "The Deep South Says Never."

The series is by John Bartlow Martin, an old pro adept at the

supercharged prose of the women's magazines. An editorial blurb promises that the series will be free from slant or bias, Martin's instructions having been merely to report the facts.

One needs read only to the end of the first paragraph to find out what kind of unbiased report this is going to be:

"'You mean I have to send my grandchildren to school with niggers after we built that good nigger high school?"

One might as well stop reading right there. This is the Time-Life-Look school of smear-the-South-but-make-it-look-good "unbiased reporting."

In resisting integration, says Martin, the South has "uncompromisingly set its face against the mainstream of American thought." If Post editor Ben Hibbs lived in an area of Philadelphia which is "going colored" rather than in an all-white segregated suburb on the Main Line, he would never have let that sentence go through, knowing that white Philadelphians' feelings about the race problem are identical with those of white Southerners.

Author Martin has some quiet fun with the "Black Monday" speech of Judge Tom P. Brady. But "the Communist plot . . . to establish a 'black empire' in the South, ruled by Negroes," is no figment of Judge Brady's imagination.

Anyone with sufficient initiative to look up back issues of The Crisis, official publication of the NAACP, will find this plan outlined — and frankly identified as a Communist project — in the May, 1935 number. (P. 136).

That full and complete racial amalgamation is the NAACP's ultimate goal is also a matter of record, not a personal opinion of Judge Brady. The late Walter White and other NAACP spokesmen have left no doubt on this point.

Citizens' Councils publications, writes Martin, " 'proved' statistically that venereal disease, illegitimate births and crime were more prevalent among Negroes than whites." These are depressing matters, but statistics are official and it was hardly necessary to put quotation marks around the word "proved."

Altogether the first article of the Post series is of a piece with "The South Will Like Integration," a 1955 Post article by a lady author living in Charlottesville, Va. A dozen Southern editors asked for equal space to refutre the article's free-wheeling assumptions and mis-statements of fact. The Post declined with thanks.

But the Post apparently has not reformed. There appears in fact to exist a Northern editorial mentality, by no means confined to The Post, which says: "The South is living in a dream world, sipping mint juleps and talking about days befo' de wah. Whatever we say about them is O. K., these crackers are too dumb to understand it and too indolent to do anything about it if they did."

Dr. Reid speaks of need for intelligent citizenry

Afro-American 1-5
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 6-22-57

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, chairman of the department of sociology at Haverford (Pa.) College, told 141 Central State College graduates:

"Leadership may not be so important if we can get an intelligent citizenry."

Addressing an over-flow audience in the McPherson Memorial Stadium, Dr. Reid told the graduates that "skills are not enough to build a world," pointing out that "freedom comes only when men begin to use their minds."

"The world is always changing, ceaselessly changing," he said, adding: "The changing is never orderly, but it is always ceaseless and only some things are important."

* * *

THE EASTERN Sociological Society president and Philadelphia Community Chest director pointed out that beauty, love, laughter and truth are the important things.

He explained that beauty cannot be taught, laughter is a give and take situation, love is something that few people understand, and truth is empirical.

In addition to his many activities, Dr. Reid is an author and member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Higher Education.

Worldwide integration plan ok'd

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-22-57

HAMPTON, Va. — The proposal for an academic center to study worldwide integration made here last week by Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, in the commencement address at Hampton Institute was accepted by the college president, Alonzo G. Moron.

Dr. Moron regards Finletter's proposal as "a challenge and a step that can be taken by our country towards the solution of the twin problems: Peace and the achievement of human equality."

In reviewing Finletter's suggestion that a group of distinguished social scientists be brought together to conduct research into the problem of world-wide integration, President Moron underlined the importance of the address.

IN EVALUATING the speech, Moron compared it to that made by Gen. George C. Marshall at Harvard, in which he outlined the Marshall Plan. Two other commencement addresses were ranked by Moron with Finletter's today:

Winston Churchill's speech at Fulton, Mo., and President Eisenhower's speech last year at Baylor, Texas. The President's Texas address was the occasion for the unveiling of his People-to-People program.

"Hampton stands ready to accept this challenge," Moron stated. "Because of our 90 years of history as an interracial facility for education," the college president explained, "we seem to qualify for consideration as a location for the kind of center proposed by Mr. Finletter."

He pointed out that the school's success has been achieved in spite of its operating in what is regarded as an unfavorable situation for the prospect of integration.

Dr. Johns speaks at Simmons U.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-22-57

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)— "It is not enough for a man to be dependent on jobs made by other people."

"The colored man must become interested in creating jobs and the source of economic wealth," according to Dr. Vernon Johns, director of Maryland Baptist Center in Baltimore, who was commencement speaker at Simmons University last week.

Speaking to 12 graduates of the 78th class at the university, Dr. Johns said colored people are academically literate, but "are socially illiterate."

* * *

"WE ARE steak conscious, but not steer conscious; we are bread conscious, but not grain conscious," he stated.

He added, "I have a suspicion that the power and force of the colored citizen is not keeping pace with his literary and academic achievements."

The Baptist Center director concluded that the group is advancing greatly in civics courses, but only mediocre in citizenship.

Patterns Of Racial Etiquette Finished, Educator Says

Daily World
Thurs. 7-4-57
Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A race relations director told a Southern interracial seminar here Monday that the patterns of racial etiquette and the instruments for maintaining the Negro in second-class citizenship are finished."

Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the Race Relations Department of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches addressing the opening of Fisk University's 14th annual Institute of Race Relations, said that interracial communications in the region were more likely to reach "an effective consensus" than ever before.

Dr. Long is a sociologist at Fisk and a leader in community programs for implementing interracial improvements.

Deep South Says Never, Article Tells

Eagle P. 1-A
Tulsa, Okla.
Thurs. 7-4-57

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP) — In the face of apathy and meager financial resources, a handful of dedicated segregationists have organized the Deep South's opposition to the Supreme Court's integration order.

Often involved in anti-Semitic activities, an organizer of White Citizens' Councils stated that ". . . this is basically a battle between Christianity and atheistic Communism." Another organizer States, "We want trouble and we want it everywhere we can get it—and someone will have to die before this is over because the Federal Government means death to us all!"

Reporting in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post, author John Bartlow Martin states that such is the spirit in which the White Citizens Councils have been regenerated in recent months, and particularly since the movement was given a shot in the arm when Autherine Lucy was suspended from classes after four days of rioting at the University of Alabama.

For the first time, writer John Bartlow Martin has probed into the backgrounds of the men who are behind the current "White Supremacy" drive. This installment covering discomforting developments in the "Deep South Says Never," is now appearing in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

Ex-AF Head Seeks Study Of Integration

Advertiser
Wed. 6-5-57
Montgomery, Ala.

HAMPTON, Va., June 4 (AP)—A former Air Force Secretary has proposed that an academic center be created for the study of integration "on a world-wide basis" and was told Virginia's Hampton Institute might be a suitable site for such a center. P. 2-A

The proposal by Thomas K. Finletter, Air Force secretary from 1950 to 1953, in a speech to Hampton Institute graduates was promptly accepted as a "challenge" by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the college.

Dr. Moron said Hampton Institute "seems to qualify for consideration as a location for the kind of center proposed by Mr. Finletter."

"Hampton stands ready to accept this challenge because of our 90 years of history as an interracial facility for education," the college president told the audience attending the commencement exercises at the Institute.

Finletter had told the graduates that such a research and study center ideally should be located at some Southern college or university. A center of the type suggested, he said, would be in a position to cope with a major foreign policy problem facing the United States—its position with the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Near East.

"I envision this center, too, as an integrated microcosm of those societies in which our young people will be working. I believe that living in such a setting will better equip Americans to divest themselves of those preconceived stereotypes that will bar them from their new assignments abroad from communicating our essense—our policy—to the new free people of the world," he told approximately 190 seniors at the Institute, a predominantly Negro institution overlooking Hampton Roads.

VISITOR FROM TOKYO — Mrs. Michiko Fujiwara (2nd from left) 57-year-old member of Japan's Upper House of Parliament and Central Executive committee of the Japanese Socialist party, visits Chicago Urban League, 2410 S. Michigan ave., to observe methods of coping with problems arising from Chicago's network of tensions. Her visit was part of a nationwide tour she began in June under sponsorship of International Exchange project, National Social Welfare Assemble and Asia Foundation grant. In photo she is intrigued by calculating machine operated by Miss Olivia Whitlock (seated) research assistant, as her boss, Kenneth Green (far left) and Miss Sadeko Nakamura, look on.

Race Tensions Here Shock Lady Lawmaker From Japan

Defender Chicago Ill. Oct 19-25 1957 P2

A 57-year-old woman member of Japan's Upper House of Parliament during a visit to the Chicago Urban league 2410 S. Michigan ave. expressed "deep concern" over the existing pattern of "practiced segregation" in the city of Chicago and added that "poor race relations" is one of the major problems affecting the United States international relations.

The observations were made by Mrs. Michiko Fujiwara a member of Japan's policy making House of Councillors as she turned the league's offices with Community Services Director Ted Cobb and his assistant Howard D. Roberts.

"People in other countries are quick to discern even the smallest examples of America's injustice and intolerance of minority groups," stated Mrs. Fujiwara thru Sadako Nakamura, a graduate student at the University of California.

Confirming her suspicions, Edwin C. Berry, the league's executive director, told Mrs. Fujiwara that news of the recent Calumet Park racial disorders had received wide coverage throughout Europe and even behind the "Iron Curtain".

Berry produced a letter from National Urban League Director Lester B. Granger, visiting in Vienna during the park rioting, in which he quoted news stories on the disorders from the local press.

The agile Japanese diplomat said she had also heard about the riots which inflicted severe personal and property damage on scores of innocent Negro picnickers, and was curious to know if there is any relationship between the racial clashes and the kind of "practiced segregation" she had found in her travels through the city.

Mrs. Fujiwara is making a cross country tour to observe race relations and social welfare services in the U. S. under the auspices of the International Exchange Project, National Social Welfare assembly. Her trip, which began June 8 and ends Sept. 5, is financed by a grant from the Asia foundation.

Other key aims of Mrs. Fujiwara during her visit is to meet outstanding U. S. business and professional women to stay or visit in typical American homes, including homes of farmers and laborers, and to meet Japanese and other minority groups living in the communities she visits.

"I think of myself as one of color," she stated, "and therefore I am vitally interested in all problems affecting persons of color in a democratic nation like the U. S."

closely with our Union to help break down the barriers of discrimination in front-office hiring at Armour and Company and were active in bringing about employment of clerks and sales personnel in loop stores.

10 Top News Stories Of '57

Editor Montgomery, Ala. Jan 12-31-57

NEWSMEN VOTE RACIAL VIOLENCE NO. 1

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The violence - marked conflict over racial segregation was unanimously voted Alabama's biggest story of 1957 by Associated Press member newspapers.

Bombings of Negro homes and churches in Montgomery, Mobile and Birmingham, other violence and the Negro boycott of white merchants at Tuskegee made the story an unchallenged first.

Ten points were awarded for first place votes, nine for second and so on.

Auburn's capture of the Southeastern Conference and national football championships following an unbeaten season was a clear favorite for second place with 77 points. The segregation total was 120.

Multi-million-dollar damage to state crops from heavy rains and the devastation of 48 tornadoes made the weather Alabama's third most important story with 69 points. A rare earthquake also shook the state in a year of extremes.

The courtmartial of Col. John C. Nickerson for leaking secret information in his fight to save the army's Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile program was ranked fourth.

The Nickerson story received 62 points, eight more than the fifth place story of the long, deadlocked session of the state legislature. Appropriations required to operate the state government weren't approved until the final hours of the session.

Alabama industrial growth with 50 points was given sixth place. Approval of Alabama Power Co.'s plans for a $100 million hydroelectric program on the Coosa and Alabama rivers highlighted a year of major industrial strides.

The Dec. 17 vote to authorize the legislature to abolish Macon County if necessary to prevent Negroes from gaining political control was tied with the selection of a new football coach at the University of Alabama.

The Macon County story and the selection of Paul (Bear) Bryant as the Tide coach and athletic director shared seventh and eighth places with 48 points each.

The resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan in the face of continuing Negro pressure for racial integration of public facilities was in ninth place with 30 points.

The electrocution of poison murderer Mrs. Rhonda Belle Martin was ranked 10th with 22 points and the insurance poison murders charged to a Selma Negro woman, Mary Perkins, was in 11th place with 13 points.

A three-way tie developed for 12th place. Deadlocked with 17 points each were: Appointment of Dr. Frank Rose as University of Alabama president; approval of a state purchasing bill, and the Guntersville picket line gun battle in which two men were killed.

Real Reconstruction History

Globe, Nashville, Tenn. p. 4

Alert students of History get a big "kick" out of reading and informing themselves about the part which Negroes played in making the United States the great Republic it is.

What they learn from diligent research is that the persistent enemies of the Negro have deliberately falsefied that part of the nation's history which if truthfully told in the school books that are required study for young people, would do much to ameliorate many of the harsh conditions under which Negroes suffer. Tri. 10-11-57

Far more that is published as history dealing with the Negro, is sheer false propaganda. This is especially true of most of what has been put out about the Reconstruction Era in the South.

What many of the writers in newspapers and magazines do not realize that they have been victimized by the kinds of history they have studied about the Reconstruction Era. They could, if they actually desired to know the truth about Reconstruction, study some of the scholarly treatises on the part Negroes played in the era as published by eminent Negroes who have specialized in research for facts about the Negro during Reconstruction. Scholars like Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the early graduates of Fisk University; Dr. A. A. Taylor, long time Dean of Fisk; J. A. Rogers, columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, who has traveled far and wide in the world gathering facts about the Negro, and several other scholars. They can add much to the sum total of knowledge that present day editors and writers possess.

In one of Dr. Woodson's enlightening books is the following paragraph:

"On the whole, the reconstruction was a success. Unfortunately it tended to intensify the feelings of the races against each other, but much good was accomplished. Social reforms which the conservative element had frowned upon were inaugurated. The whipping post was abolished, branding with irons was discontinued, land monopoly was attacked, education at public expense was provided for, suffrage was extended to "poor whites" and representation in the government was based on population rather than on interests. More consideration was given the laboring man. The good things of life under the new regime were treated as belonging to the many rather than to the few. The Negro was later eliminated from the equation, but the good which he helped to accomplish has been retained."

There were frauds committed under the reconstruction governments, Dr. Woodson concedes. But about these he says:

"Negroes concerned in frauds were merely used as a means to an end. In most of the state, local and national officers were honest men like Cardozo, State treasurer of South Carolina, and Dubuclet, State Terasurer of Louisiana. The former ruling class however would not have it so and organized the Ku Klux Klan, and extra legal body, a hooded order, which instituted a regime of terroism and drove the Negroes and their sympathizers out of office—in fact, out of the South, for large numbers of white and black reconstructionists had to flee for their lives."

Further the Carter Woodson history says:

Whites handled most of these funds and committed most of the abuses. After the restoration of the former white ruling class to office, moreover, there was as much fraud in two of these states as that under the Negroes and the carpet-baggers, but writers fail to refer to these later abuses."

According to DuBois, many Southern scholars went North after the Civil War, got jobs as history teachers in the big universities and worked at giving a false impression of Reconstruction. In addition, the returning element that got back into the court houses Down South busied themselves in destroying the records which showed the truth as to how the state governments were run by the white and Negro office holders. Many of the Negro office holders, it is said, had been educated in Northern colleges but came back to their home Southern States after the war and were elected to office. False historians find it convenient to omit mentioning that fact.

Another Calhoun

It is fair to say that South Carolina Politicians of the Democrat persuasion haven't learned anything good for their own temporal salvation in one hundred years or more. They are just as big bullies as they were back in 1850.

If "Old Hickory" just had carried out his threat to hang John C. Calhoun for his talks about "secession" generations even of the present would be enjoying greater peace and prosperity.

Even as of Tuesday, September 24, 1957, spiritual descendants of Calhoun were mouthing their maledictions against the Federal Government without which South Carolina would be an even more backward state than it is.

In the place of a Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, they now have a small bore politician named Olin Johnson as a U. S. Senator. Johnson, of course is against desegregation and anything else that is civilized for the Negroes of this country. He is quoted as follows with reference to his fellow Democrat politician from Arkansas, Gov. Orvall Faubus.

"If I were governor and he (President Eisenhower) came in, I'd give him a fight such as he's never been in before.

"I'd proclaim a state of insurrection and I'd call out the national guard and then we'd find out who's going to run things in my state."

Well we are quite sure that when Johnson sounded off in the words above quoted, Ike would say "You and who else," before he let Johnson and Co. have it.

Comments on Little Rock

Courier 1.20

Paris Journals Pity U. S. 'Poor Whites'

Sat. 11-2-57

Pittsburgh Pa.

PARIS, France — The Paris satirical journal, "The Enchained Duck," has, with tongue-in-cheek, put its finger on the root of all evil down in Dixieland.

In a recent commentary, inspired by photographs showing the dignified forebearance of Negro students being tormented by Little Rock mobs, "The Enchained Duck" declared:

"The real victims of the jim-crow race segregation laws in America are the Southern poor whites, who are forced by these laws, under penalty of imprisonment, to always occupy superior places. This prevents them from practicing their Christian humility."

Another Paris journal, musing over the events of Little Rock, remarks:

"How ridiculous it is to bar Negroes from white schools, when all the world knows the major contribution the Negro has made to American folklore, music, literature and life!"

South's Resistance No 'Lost Cause'; Tide May Turn To Rescue Country

News & Courier Charleston S.C.
Tue. 7-3-57

Why do we Southerners keep on fighting a rear guard action? Progressive "integration" of the races is inevitable in the United States, some persons believe. Should we not relax and let it come to pass?

These thoughts, expressed in many different ways, often come to our attention from other Southerners—many of them just as deeply opposed as we are to the present trend of racial propaganda.

The News and Courier cannot speak for everyone in the South. Speaking for ourselves, we continue to oppose a breakdown of racial separation because we believe that separation is right. We believe it is better for Negroes as well as for white people.

We defend separation on moral grounds. We do not accept the statement that all kinds of racial separation is morally wrong. We believe that amalgamation of the races would be ruinous for both races and a calamity for the United States. While not all lifting of racial bars would lead to amalgamation, we insist on Southern rights to choose which bars shall be retained.

We of course recognize that the pattern of separation is subject to change. It has changed considerably on a voluntary basis in the South. The change has come about, we are convinced, not because of the pressure from outside but in spite of it. What changes have occurred are acceptable to both white and colored people. If they were not acceptable they wouldn't be tolerated.

The changes in large measure are on an economic level. Negro customers are welcome now in stores where a few years ago they might not have been received with appreciation. The reason? They have more money and they have become more accustomed to shopping practices. Also they are finding additional opportunities for employment. These fields will expand as they demonstrate greater skills and win acceptance.

White Southerners are not willing to accept Negro children into their schools. Many Negroes realize their children as a group are not qualified for mixed schools. Attempts to force mixture will only wreck the school system and create ill feeling.

These are only some of the reasons—we shall make no effort to catalog them with any completeness—why Southerners continue to resist pressure from outside.

What happens if the South no longer can resist?

There is no need now to try to answer that question. Many things can come to pass before all our resources are exhausted. For one thing, public opinion elsewhere may change. We see occasional signs of enlightenment in the North.

If there is a depression, many people will be too busy trying to make ends meet to bother much with the South's racial problems. Continued migration may reduce further the Negro population of the South and increase it in the North to the point where white Northerners will demand new patterns of separation. Other, possibly unforeseen, developments may occur.

Meanwhile, life in the South goes on. White and colored people continue to have friendly day-to-day relationships. Some tension exists, but the lack of explosive incidents is a tribute to the underlying good will of many years.

By Gordon B. Hancock

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. P. 23
Sat. 7-27-57

The High Cost Of Scapegoats

SCAPEGOATISM dates from ancient days. It consists of trying to find someone upon whom to lay our sins and shortcomings. Man is ever looking for someone to bear his sins away. It has come about that whenever something unsavory is laid at the door of the South, Southerners begin at once to look for a scapegoat and they always find a suitable one in the Negro.

If the incidence of crime is highest in the South, it is attributed to the Negro, and if it is a high incidence of illiteracy, it is likewise attributed to the presence of the Negro. It is the same with poverty and backwardness in general.

A "satisfactory" explanation can always be found in the Negro, especially if something unsavory is to be explained. The Negro has served the Southern whites well, not only as an underprivileged citizen, but as a scapegoat.

What He Made Him

It seems never to occur to the Negrophobes that the Negro in the South is just what the Southern white man made him. The Negro is the creature and the Southern white man is the creator and the Negro would be better, if he had been made better.

Like begets like is an old maxim and the Negro is like his creator in the South. Sight is too often lost of the fact that Negroes are a part of the South and the Southerners and cannot be divorced in the matter of crime and illiteracy.

Every bad Negro is a bad Southerners and every Negro illiterate is an illiterate Southerner and the South can never rise unless it lets the Negro rise. Back to the Booker T. Washington axiom, you cannot hold a man down in the ditch unless you stay there with him, and when you get up, he gets up also.

A Real Untruth

The current rise of the South is due in large part to the rise of the Negro of the South. Too often mention is made that most of the taxes are paid in the South by the white South and therefore taxes paid for Negro education is a donation to charity. This is not true, for taxes are derived from capital and Negroes make capital possible and are therefore indirectly responsible for the taxes that are paid. You do not have to pay large taxes to be a respectable and profitable citizen.

The ends of citizenship are equally served by making taxes possible. In other words, in the general scheme of things, the fellow who makes taxes possible is just as important as the fellow who pays them!

The foregoing observation was inspired by the shibboleth that things are high-priced today because of the high cost of labor. If its an automobile or a lollypop, the sellers always tells us that the price is high because labor is high.

Fallacies Revealed

Whether its groceries or clothing, the price is marked high, and the overall explanation is that labor cost is high. We never stop and take time to analyze the matter and see the fallacies in the labor-is-high argument.

That is a slogan that is passed along to prejudice the public against the cause of labor and labor advancement. Nothing is ever said about the high cost of material or the high cost of machinery and about the high profits.

Everything is put on the high cost of labor. It has come about that the public is generally prejudiced against labor because of the slogan "Labor is high." We just pay the high prices asked, but away down in our hearts we blame labor and leave absolved in our hearts and minds the recipients of great profits.

The Other Factors

It is well for even the humblest creatures of our economic order to know that there are other factors beside the high cost of labor that must be considered if we are to arrive at the real explanation of the high price of necessities and luxuries.

To explain everything by the high cost of labor is like the South explaining everything unsavory in the Southern situation by the presence of the Negro. It is simply an "explanation" that does not explain.

It must not be forgotten that in those sections with supplies of cheapest labor, the same cry is raised about the high cost of labor. It has become a habit to blame all price rises on labor just as it is a habit to explain all of the South's shortcomings by the Negro.—ANP.

Our Opinions

Defender P. 10

Sat. 6-8-57

Finletter's Sound Integration Plan

Chicago Ill.

In his commencement address to the graduating class at Hampton Institute, Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, advanced the most attractive proposal that has yet been made on the issue of integration.

Mr. Finletter suggested that U. S. foreign policy should first concern itself with evolving a workable equation incidental to America's relationship with the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa. He then defined integration as "the necessity for making those changes in status which will guarantee legal, political and psychological equality and equal opportunity to people who previously were in a lower status position."

He said this is a challenge we are facing within our own country in the struggle to create the proper status for all Americans regardless of their race or color. It is the same question which we are facing in the foreign field. For the great obstacle which is tormenting the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa and is making them hesitate to work in the cause of freedom, is their feeling that the countries of the West still continue, if not the practices of colonialism, the colonialist attitude which looks down upon them because of their race and their color.

He declared that this day has changed and any foreign policy or any national policy "of our country which fails to understand that this change has taken place for good is a policy which is doomed to failure."

He contended that the day of colonialism, of the domination of all this part of the world by the white man, has come to an end. The peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa who comprise two-thirds of the world population are determined to be independent and to follow their own destiny, and their determination is not to be denied.

Mr. Finletter argued that America was doing well in the application of technical skills and knowledge to the furtherance of atomic energy for both war and peace purposes. But in the field of race relations we are not doing so well. "The world," he said, "has been through a period of so-called white supremacy, when the man with the white skin has had a rule over those of different race and different color far beyond that to which his culture or his numbers entitle him. This day has changed."

In Finletter's view there remain huge chasms of lack of understanding between the United States and the peoples of the formerly colonized areas. Of all the factors which make up this lack of understanding, the most powerful one is the difference of race and color. The most powerful force making for racial misunderstanding is the survival of the notion of racial superiority or inferiority, the persistence of the horrid thought that men are to be treated differently because of their race or their color is different.

To prove his point, he quoted fom a recent speech by Carlos Romulo, the delegate from the Philippines in his opening statement to the Bandung Conference. This is what General Romulo said:

"I have said that besides the issues of colonialism and political freedom, all of us here are concerned with the matter of racial equality. This is a touchstone, I think, for most of us assembled here and the peoples we represent. The systems and manners of if have varied, but there has not been and there is not a Western colonial regime which has not imposed, to a greater or lesser degree, on the people it ruled, the doctrine of their own racial inferiority.

"We have known, and some of us still know, the searing experience of being demeaned in our own lands, of being systematically relegated to subject status not only politically and economically and militarily — but racially as well. Here was a stigma that could be applied to rich and poor alike, to prince and slave, boss man and workingman, landlord and peasant, scholar and ignoramus. To bolster his rule, to justify his own power to himself, the Western white man assumed that his superiority lay in his very genes, in the color of his skin . ."

Finletter stated that it is obvious, therefore, "that it is of the highest importance to us that we get to work on this problem." He suggested that the best aproach to this solution is an intensive and dispassionate search for the truth. Knowledge applied to this process of integration will produce significant results. If the full light of science, he contended, is brought to bear on it, the barriers to full integration, world-wide and within these United States, will yield much more quickly than "you may think."

He would create a study center, preferably in a Southern university, which would be a focal point for research into the facts and emotions of integration on a world-wide basis.

This is the most positive suggestion that has been made to date on the ways and means of hastening the processes of integration. It is an approach that should command the attention of thoughtful leaders of both races. We believe Mr. Finletter's plan to be both sound and practicable. Now, let us see how quickly his suggestion is carried out!

Cannot Back Segregation, Vatican Reveals In Letter

Herald P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

ROME — The Vatican has taken a dim view of the letter sent to Pope Pius XII urging him to put an end to "the strange new doctrine" of racial integration by the Association of Catholic Laymen in New Orleans.

Herald 8-10-57

In a copyrighted article from Rome, the New York Times said Friday the Holy See cannot declare itself against integration "because the church is concerned with souls and all souls are equally dear to her'. It follows she is completely and unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination - in New Orleans as much as in the Union of South Africa.

The article charged "the New Orleans group compounded their doctrinal error with an error of form and offense against church discipline" in that "they should have addressed their appeal not to the pope but to the sacred congregation of the council" and that "they let it be publicly known that they had appealed to the Pope against their ecclesiastical superior".

Skipping their archbishop, the New Orleans Catholics wrote directly to the supreme pontiff in Rome asking that he declare segregation not morally wrong as has been charged by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel and that Rummel be requested to cease integration of Catholics pending word from the Pope.

The letter said: "For over two years now conscientious and sincere Catholics in the archdiocese of New Orleans have been confronted with the strange new doctrine, propounded by our archbishop, his excellency, Joseph Francis Rummel, that the segregation of the white and Negro races is 'morally wrong and sinful."

The letter charged the clergy and church with participating in and perpetuating segregation by "sanctioning the establishment and maintenance of separate churches and schools."

Archbishop Rummel has promised to make a statement concerning the letter, its requests and allegations.

Charlotte News

Southerners Are Entitled To Truth About Integration

Constitution. p. 4 Atlanta, Ga.

In his grief one Southern politician moaned that President Eisenhower has forced the South to fit the mold of the critical Southern caricature. He must have seen in his mind's eye the impetus given the Ku Klux Klan, the hate-mongers and the passers of obscene pamphlets.

He must have seen wise and temperate Southern leaders being forced into the fire of political opportunists eager to capitalize on fear, unrest and resentment. He must have seen all the large and small monuments to racial harmony shaking on their pedestals. He must have seen communities which have taken small steps toward compliance with unwanted law turning backward in their tracks.

Wed 10-2-57

All this was easy to see in reaction to the President's harsh and unwise action — or if not to see, to feel. For anyone with a sense of the Southerner's still fierce individualism and regional pride and his determination not to be pushed one step knew instinctively the enormity of the President's error.

It is a great pity that among the President's advisers there is no one with this Southern sense of what is tolerable and what is intolerable. Had there been, the President's decision might have been avoided.

The point is, however, that the step was taken and the furies have been loosed. The almost fallow fields of violence that for so long disfigured the Southern landscape and bruised the Southern conscience have been re-seeded. Open minds are snapping shut.

It is an old, old story—history repeats itself.

But the story must have a new ending and it is up to the South to write it.

The South has been victimized in a process initiated by Gov. Faubus and executed by President Eisenhower. That is a fact.

The chief danger now is that the South will add to its burden by replying in kind to the offenses against it, by turning to violence, smug self-righteousness and false prophets.

The chief hope is that it will cleave to its proved leaders — those who do have a sense of what is tolerable and intolerable to the South, who have both state, regional and national standing and who are best equipped by this to carry and drive home to the rest of the nation some blunt truths, the chiefest of which is that the theory of "forced integration" inevitably will prove to be a fallacy. These leaders must also be able to state some truths to the South, namely that ways must be found to live with the law.

Even as disaster fell last week, this kind of leader came to the forefront in the South—Hodges of North Carolina, Collins of Florida, Clement of Tennessee—with plans to bind rather than belabor the wound.

The South, in its own best interests, must keep them out front and concede them the latitude they will require for constructive leadership.

Hobson City Is Showing The Way

The Anniston Star

REGARDLESS as to his standing among his own people, of which this paper is not informed, the fact remains that the Negro minister, C. C. Addison, who gave Harlem, New York City, as his address, talked a lot of common sense to a congregation near Baton Rouge, La., last week, an account of which was given in this paper last Wednesday.

He was right when he said that "no laws and no group of lawmakers can give the Negro or anyone else civil rights." Those rights should be won on a basis of character, education, upright conduct and self-reliance. We condition "foreigners" for citizenship, so why not our own people?

P 4 A

Yet, when a person, regardless of race, proves his justification for citizenship, he should be guaranteed that right by law.

Advertiser

There are thousands of Negroes throughout the South who have won the right to citizenship by right living, and by thrift and economy they have acquired property, many of them now owning business enterprises that rate recognition in Dun & Bradstreet.

But there are few, if any, according to the Archbishop Addison, who attain that position in Harlem, although there are some banks and insurance companies there that are managed by Negroes. But the ban against them in New York is just as strong as in Detroit, Chicago or elsewhere in the North.

Montgomery

THIS paper has believed for many years that the best way the Negro people, or any other people, can gain recognition is by proving what they can do for themselves. That is what the citizens of Hobson City, our wholly Negro neighbor town, is now attempting to do, and their efforts should not only be applauded, but aided.

As a matter of fact, differences between, or among, races more often than not are rooted in economic bases. The riots in Boston developed first among the Americans and the Irish, then among the Poles and later among the Negroes. And most of the friction in Chicago today is among the Irish and the Poles, who resent Negro penetration into their communities.

That was the principal cause of the latest riots in the Windy City. There are said to be more than 2,000 Negroes coming into Chicago every month. The city is desperately overcrowded, and when the new immigrants, few of whom have any means, overtax the Negro settlements and overflow into white districts friction becomes inevitable.

In spite of the breast-beating on the part of Sen. Douglas of Illinois about the status of the Negro in the South, conditions in Chicago are much worse than in any Southern city. Rioting is continuous and there are as many police mobilized there as were necessitated during the rioting around Trumbull Park, where the first big Chicago riots started a few years ago.

BUT Chicago is by no means the only Northern city that is up in arms against forced integration of the races. There is a city law pending in New York that would compel owners of private apartment houses "to rent apartments to tenants without regard to color or race or national origin." And that law is being bitterly opposed.

That proposed law has caused the city's leading newspaper and New York representatives in Congress to do an about face and to make a plea for "moderation" in dealing with the racial issue.

Jr. 8-23-57

In fact, in a recent advertisement in *The New York Times* strong protest was made against the measure in question by incorporated real estate boards in the city of New York, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Long Island and Staten Island, all stating that integration "would depress real estate values."

Moreover, the protests against integration in the schools of New York City are just as violent as are the protests against compulsion as applied to the owners of realty property. The proposed carting of school children from one end of the city to another merely that the different races might be mixed up has all but been abandoned.

City Superintendent William Jansen, who has been struggling with the racial problem for two years or more, is hastening his retirement, which will take effect just as soon as a successor can be appointed. He is accused of being faint-hearted in his efforts to make integration work.

But just as he has reached what he believed would be a logical solution, the opposition has been so strong that he has been compelled to go slow in his efforts to comply with the sociological law as laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

And the opposition to school mixing has not come from white people alone. Negroes and Puerto Ricans, as well as the whites, feel more comfortable when they, too, resent compulsion.

Playing It Up

EDITOR'S NOTE: It's our faces that are red.

We Can Be Saved By The Voice Of The North

"Princeton Analyzes South's Bias Stand," says the caption to a story in *The New York Times*, and here's what we learn about ourselves from the scholars:

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 14—Exposure to mass information media originating in other parts of the nation tends to diminish Southern opposition to desegregation, it was reported today.

A survey conducted by Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School Of Public & International Affairs found that whites who read newspapers and magazines, listened to the radio and watched television were more sympathetic to the northern point of view than persons who lived in isolation.

This interesting conclusion was based on interviews with "some 300 whites," Princeton apparently considering this a fair cross section of Southern opinion. The survey, we suppose, was predicated on the gracious assumption that Southerners are not beyond salvation, that they can be saved by northern news and commentary.

This Voice of the North hypothesis hardly squares with the facts as seen by sensible Southerners. Much of the South's current bitterness is directed, not at the Negro, but at northern generalizations, sermons, half-truths, oversimplifications, and misrepresentation of the situation in this section of the country.

Princeton could perform a service by conducting a really comprehensive survey—not of hundreds but of many thousands—to determine the destructive effects of biased, superficial and stereotyped articles, stories and broadcasts about the South

The Princeton survey notwithstanding, it is our belief that the pre-judgments and incompetent, cub reporting by northern media—there have been some notable exceptions—figure highly in the recent Gallup poll which revealed a substantial drop in the percentage of Southerners who believe that integration is inevitable. In February of 1956, Gallup found that a majority of Southern whites (55%) accepted the certainty of integration some day.

Last week, the percentage had dropped to 43%. There are many factors involved, but as writers like Robert Penn Warren and William Faulkner have revealed, bad reporting by the North has alienated many Southerners who had called themselves "moderates," forcing them in indignation and disgust back into the camp of the extremists.

That this has been a contributory factor in the hardening of Southern resistance seems—Princeton survey or not—indisputable.

Supreme Court May Have Changed The Law, But Not The South's Views On Segregation

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — The Supreme Court's school desegregation decision presumes that state and local political leaders in the South will follow it—even if it means an abrupt end to their political careers.

This is one of the decision's most unrealistic features, and, unfortunately, is one that is not fully understood outside the South.

For instance, integration-bent Eastern newspapers are constantly seeking heroes and villains among Southern political leaders and office-holders.

Any Southern political figure who agrees with the decision, or makes any move toward its implementation, automatically is assured of favorable treatment in the press outside the South.

Mr. Cunningham

Likewise, those Dixie leaders who take a contrary view—even though they conscientiously are reflecting the views of a majority of their constituents—are promptly denounced.

This week, for instance, Mayor Woodrow Mann of Little Rock was praised by the Eastern press for differing with Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus.

Few newspapers in this area went to the trouble to point out that the Mayor involuntarily is retiring from public life, by virtue of the returns in the last Little Rock city election.

He was held up as an example of the "true" sentiments of citizens of Little Rock on the segregation-integration question.

Easy For Justices

Likewise, the senators from Tennessee and Texas have been praised for their statesmanship in voting for the newly enacted Civil Rights Bill.

The court's decision seems to be productive of this type of political naivete. No one ever seems to appreciate even the possibility that a public official in the South is trying to reflect the views of a majority of the people who elected him.

Instead, he is repeatedly urged to forsake his constituents, even though he may run the risk of committing political suicide.

It was a comparatively easy task for the nine members of the Supreme Court—appointed for life at salaries of $35,000 a year—to draft the desegregation opinion.

It's a vastly more difficult task for state and local officials in the South—subject to re-election at periodic intervals—to carry out the ruling.

And yet the court's decision—and its supporters outside the South—presume that Southern public officials will abide strictly by its terms.

If the ruling itself suddenly had changed people's minds, this might have come about. But it did nothing of the sort. With all of the difficulties that have occurred even in the border states, that fact should be clear by now. Most people seem to have gone right along thinking as they did before.

It seems doubtful now that even a candidate for constable could be elected in the South if he urged school integration.

Search Goes On

Yet despite these hard political facts-of-life, the search for a Southern statesman who favors integration and who can command a great popular following goes on and on.

However, Southern office-seekers, to paraphrase an old saying, seem to prefer to be live politicians, rather than retired statesmen.

That's the way truly representative government works. It's been that way since the founding of the republic. It's a basic concept of democrracy.

It is followed not only in the South, but in all sections of the country. Successful public officials represent the views of a majority of their constituents.

When all of this is understood outside the South, the race problem can be approached more realistically.

OPINION

"We are Americans and as Americans, we would speak to America."—FREDERICK DOUGLASS

"... No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States ..."
14TH AMENDMENT
U.S. CONSTITUTION

First Principles Of Integration

The United States Census for 1950 gives 483,927 as the number of colored people in Philadelphia.

James R. Smith, executive secretary of the Wissahickon Boys' Club, laments the fact that 6,460 colored juveniles were arrested last year and that more than one half of the inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary in Pennsylvania are colored.

With a colored population growing at the rate of 250 a week, mostly by immigration from the South, he finds the situation intolerable and says the danger of racial animosity is growing steadily.

Then he adds "there are hundreds and hundreds of good colored citizens in every part of Philadelphia who feel the responsibility to solve the problem in a mixed society."

* * *

MR. SMITH'S comments were published in the Philadelphia Bulletin and gleefull utilized by David Lawrence's rabidly segregationist U.S. News and World Report to sound an alarm to the effect:

1. That colored migrants are flooding into Northern cities from the South;

2. Northern cities have race problems as serious as any of those in the South.

Neither of these statements is true.

If only 13,000 Southern colored people migrated to Philadelphia in a year, how can any reasonable person describe that as a flood?

Since 1820, some 40 millions of immigrants have come to this country, during some years at the rate of a million annually, and this nation absorbed them without a ripple.

Why should Mr. Smith complain about the fact that during a year 13,000 American citizens decide to leave one section of the United States to come to Philadelphia?

As to his belief that "explosive racial animosities" are growing steadily in the North, that's an opinion and not a very experienced one at that.

Where are his facts to back it up?

* * *

ANYONE WHO says that Philadelphia's racial problems are as serious as those in the South is simply out of his mind.

When Mr. Smith says that only "hundreds and hundreds" of good colored citizens feel their responsibility, stupidly he would place blame for the crimes and misdemeanors of two per cent of the population on the 98 per cent which have observed the law.

Instead of saying "hundreds and hundreds" he correctly should have said hundreds of thousands of good, decent, hard-working, law abiding Americans.

Crime in any city is the responsibility of the whole city and not merely of the minority group whose members chance to break the law.

Crime is a community problem, not a racial problem.

In raising the racial question in Philadelphia, Mr. Smith himself charges:

1. Philadelphia's probation system is a joke;

2. The courts make little effort to require fathers to assume their responsibility. If fathers desert a family, he says, they should be held responsible for their son's behavior;

3. That as fast as families advance financially, they are automatically forced out of public housing projects, and

4. As she didn't know, Mr. Smith asks why so many colored families are on relief.

* * *

FOR ALL these problems Mr. Smith has harsh words to say about those he labels "self-appointed colored leaders" including the politicians and ministers.

Instead of challenging the colored leadership in Philadelphia to seek a solution to the crime problem, Mr. Smith, and we assume he calls himself a responsible leader, should challenge the leadership of both races in Philadelphia to seek a solution of their crime problems.

In an integrated city first principles require all people of that city to work together to solve common problems.

Philadelphia has no colored and white crime.

It has crime.

Even a secretary of a boys' club should be aware of first principles.

Not So Solid South

There were some disconcerting statistics in the Gallup Poll report on Southern attitudes regarding race relations in this newspaper last Sunday. "The white South," says John M. Fenton, a Gallup Poll staff representative, "has stiffened its resistance to integration with the Negro. Southern Negroes, on the other hand, have closed ranks tighter than ever." This hardening of lines was, of course, foreseeable and, no doubt, inevitable. More troublesome, perhaps, is the observation that, while there has been little change in attitude toward the Supreme Court's school decision in the "border states," there has been a definite stiffening of resistance in what Mr. Fenton calls the "Middle South"—Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia. Like the white people of the Deep South, more than nine out of ten of those living in the Middle South now express disapproval of the decision.

Nevertheless, as James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, said recently, the solid South is no longer solid on the issue of keeping Negro children out of white schools. Indeed, it is a fundamental error, we think, to regard the South as monolithic. There are important differences among Southern regions in education, culture, economics and racial composition which produce significant differences in the patterns of racial relations and in attitudes toward school integration.

While it is undoubtedly true that the white population of the South continues overwhelmingly to prefer segregated schools and that among many that preference has hardened of late into a passion, it is also true that it is tempered in many places by respect for law and for Christian ethics. There has been desegregation in a number of border state school districts; and where it has been tried, it has generally been accomplished without serious difficulty or disorder. The lesson of experience is likely to spread. Here and there the sober voices of moderation and tolerance and

good will are heard above the raucous nonsense of the demagogues and, in the end, can be counted on to prevail. Here is an example from *The Cheraw Chronicle* published weekly in Cheraw, S. C.:

The voice of the moderate in the South must be raised in this troubled hour, lest the region suffer a painful hangover occasioned by the emotional jag to which so many of us have succumbed in the backwash of the Little Rock integration row . . . Ambitious politicians have stirred the banked fires of racial hatred in order to serve their own selfish aims. Newspapers have fanned the flames with wild and unsubstantiated charges, while extremists have exhorted the mobs to take matters into their own hands. When the tumult and the shouting have died away, it will be up to the moderates to pick up the pieces and arrive at some reasonable solution . . . The extremists are making mountains out of molehills, and worse, are threatening to turn their own beloved states into ugly imitations of foreign dictatorships, where repressive state legislation interferes with freedom of speech, of thought, of expression and of conscience. When that happens the South will have destroyed itself, without any help from the Federal Government.

A South in which a country editor can speak with such vigor, sense and courage against popular prejudice is not indissolubly solid nor impervious to rational progress.

Race issue is family affair, publisher tells B'nai B'rith

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 16—(AP)—A Pulitzer prize-winning publisher from Tuscaloosa, Ala., views the Negro's place in the South's social pattern as a problem "in the nature of a family affair."

"It is going to have to be worked out by members of the family — meaning Southern people, unidentifiable otherwise," Buford Boone told the Anti-Defamation League yesterday.

Boone said it would be a mistake for the league, a subsidiary of the Jewish B'nai B'rith organization, to become actively involved in trying to end racial segregation in the South.

BOONE, publisher of the Tuscaloosa News, told 400 Jewish community leaders that opposition to "change in the pattern of school segregation in my area of the South is stronger now than it was last year.

If pressure for integration is applied in Alabama, and if opposition cannot be successful by some other method, the school system will be sacrificed."

BOONE SAID the principal objection to school integration was based on fear of intermarriage.

"Not an inconsequential number of Southerners will tell anyone they prefer to spill their blood rather than mix it," he said.

Discussing organized opposition to integration, Boone said he was informed a few Alabama Jews have joined Ku Klux Klan groups and in doing so have joined an organization with past records of anti-Semitism.

THE TUSCALOOSAN said that citizens councils have more than 160,000 members in Alabama and Mississippi, representing half the council membership in the South. He estimated that dues poured about a $1 million a year into the councils and perhaps another $1 million is realized from contributions and fund drives.

"Tennessee and Florida are less dominated by the council and related organizations than the other Deep South states," Boone said. "The big strength is in the nine Southern states beginning with Virginia, coming down across the seaboard, across the Gulf area and in the Mississippi Delta."

THE PUBLISHER said Tuscaloosa had been shaken severely by unrest which attended efforts of Authorine Lucy, a Negro, to enter the University of Alabama.

"Many of us reached the terrible conclusion that our community was about to have a murder on its conscience for I believe that if the Negro girl had returned to the campus she would have been killed," he said.

BOONE SAID immediate school integration at all levels would produce down-grading in the education of almost a whole generation of white students, while Negroes were swiftly up-graded.

"In my part of the South," he said, "they are operating on the premise that integration will not become a reality with them. And I do not think it will any time in the near future."

7 in 10 Negroes in South Now Favor Court Rule

Study Finds Race Loyalty, Desire For Status Are Major Motives

This is the second of a series by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1.—One of the most frequently advanced arguments from Southern whites is that "the Negro doesn't want integration." But how does the typical Southern Negro feel about the issue?

Nearly two years ago—when the Institute first made a study of the Negroes in the South—it found a slight majority of them approved of the Supreme Court decision, while a substantial minority opposed it—chiefly on the grounds that too much trouble would result when the schools were integrated.

Since that time, attempts at integrating the schools have been made. Some have been peaceful; others, such as Little Rock, have focused world attention on the trouble that resulted.

69% Favor It

Today, nearly 7 out of 10 Southern Negroes are in favor of the Supreme Court ruling—a substantial majority of 69 per cent.

In a special study of the South and segregation, Negro interviewers from the Institute's field staff asked a carefully drawn cross-section of members of their own race in the South the same question that was put to them in the earlier study twenty-two months ago:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

The results today, compared with those reported in February, 1956:

SOUTHERN NEGROES

	Today	Feb., '56
Approve	69%	53%
Disapprove ...	13	36
No opinion	18	11

Considering the Negro's misgivings about possible trouble in the study two years ago, it may at first seem a paradox that there has been this sharp increase in the approval vote during a period marked by racial troubles.

Reasons for Increase

But after an extensive tour of the South, from his own interviewing experience and interpretation of results gathered by the special Negro staff, this reporter sees the answer behind the increase as follows:

Despite the troubles over school integration that have occurred in the last two years, the Southern Negro is more inclined to feel that the integration dispute has helped rather than hurt him.

Although many Negroes who were interviewed said that they were not sure whether the dispute had helped or hurt, the vote among those who expressed an opinion was 5-to-1 that it had helped.

Race Loyalty

The second major reason behind the increase in the approval vote is that the Southern Negro has come to feel today that it would almost be disloyal to his race if he were not to approve.

This is evidenced in part by the fact that in all segments of the Southern Negro population—young and old, college-trained as well as those with grade-school education in cities and on farms, in the Deep South and the border states—a substantial majority is found approving of the decision.

In short, the court's ruling has become a sort of symbol for the Negro today—a way of expressing his dissatisfaction with other treatment which he resents bitterly.

Attitude of Whites

Actually, the Negro places separate schools far down the list of things which irritate him in his dealings with the Southern whites. The chief irritants, in fact, have little or nothing to do with legal segregation.

Most irritating to the Southern Negro is the general attitude of the whites—the use of distasteful nicknames when referring to him and what he considers to be a feeling of natural and marked superiority on the part of the whites.

Another area in which the Southern Negro is irritated is that of salaries and pay scales. He resents being paid less in wages for doing what he feels is the same kind of work as the whites.

Only after these major irritants does the Negro mention such things as sitting in the rear of a bus, segregated restrooms, being unable to eat in white restaurants and—the

ner cause of all the trouble so far—segregated schools.

This is not to say that the Negro does not want an end to segregated schools—on the contrary, when our Negro reporters asked them if they would prefer to keep their children in an all-Negro school, 2 out of 3 (64 per cent) said they would not. Only 1 Negro in 8 (12 per cent) indicated that he preferred his children in an all-Negro school.

What about the relatively small, but important, minority of Southern Negroes today who do not approve of the Court's decision? Why do they feel the what kind of education they way they do? would get from white teachers.

Almost without exception, the reason they offer is that mixing have caused some Southern Negroes to think about moving the schools will result in too much trouble. They fear what away from the South to their children Figures indicate that about 1,500,000 Negroes out of the school with white children—or wonder just Southern Negro population are

pressor digging fortification on Mount Scopus.

A government spokesma said today three Israel patr boats which allegedly invade the Jordanian sector of th Dead Sea last Thursday hai left Jordan territory and

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BOONE SAID the principal objection to school integration was based on fear of intermarriage.

"Not an inconsequential number of Southerners will tell anyone they prefer to spill their blood rather than mix it," he said.

Discussing organized opposition to integration, Boone said he was informed a few Alabama Jews have joined Ku Klux Klan groups and in doing so have joined an organization with past records of anti-Semitism.

THE TUSCALOOSAN said that citizens councils have more than 160,000 members in Alabama and Mississippi, representing half the council membership in the South. He estimated that dues poured about a $1 million a year into the councils and perhaps another $1 million is realized from contributions and fund drives.

"Tennessee and Florida are less dominated by the council and related organizations than the other Deep South states," Boone said. "The big strength is in the nine Southern states beginning with Virginia, coming down across the seaboard, across the Gulf area and in the Mississippi Delta."

THE PUBLISHER said Tuscaloosa had been shaken severely by unrest which attended efforts of Authorine Lucy, a Negro, to enter the University of Alabama.

"Many of us reached the terrible conclusion that our community was about to have a murder on its conscience for I believe that if the Negro girl had returned to the campus she would have been killed," he said.

BOONE SAID immediate school integration at all levels would produce down-grading in the education of almost a whole generation of white students, while Negroes were swiftly up-graded.

"In my part of the South," he said, "they are operating on the premise that integration will not become a reality with them. And I do not think it will any time in the near future."

7 in 10 Negroes in South Now Favor Court Rule

Study Finds Race Loyalty, Desire For Status Are Major Motives

This is the second of a series by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1.—One of the most frequently advanced arguments from Southern whites is that "the Negro doesn't want integration." But how does the typical Southern Negro feel about the issue?

Nearly two years ago—when the Institute first made a study of the Negroes in the South—it found a slight majority of them approved of the Supreme Court decision, while a substantial minority opposed it—chiefly on the grounds that too much trouble would result when the schools were integrated.

Since that time, attempts at integrating the schools have been made. Some have been peaceful; others, such as Little Rock, have focused world attention on the trouble that resulted.

69% Favor It

Today, nearly 7 out of 10 Southern Negroes are in favor of the Supreme Court ruling—a substantial majority of 69 per cent.

In a special study of the South and segregation, Negro interviewers from the Institute's field staff asked a carefully drawn cross-section of members of their own race in the South the same question that was put to them in the earlier study twenty-two months ago:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

The results today, compared with those reported in February, 1956:

SOUTHERN NEGROES

	Today	Feb., '56
Approve	69%	53%
Disapprove ...	13	36
No opinion	18	11

Considering the Negro's misgivings about possible trouble in the study two years ago, it may at first seem a paradox that there has been this sharp increase in the approval vote during a period marked by racial troubles.

Reasons for Increase

But after an extensive tour of the South, from his own interviewing experience and interpretation of results gathered by the special Negro staff, this reporter sees the answer behind the increase as follows:

Despite the troubles over school integration that have occurred in the last two years, the Southern Negro is more inclined to feel that the integration dispute has helped rather than hurt him.

Although many Negroes who were interviewed said that they were not sure whether the dispute had helped or hurt, the vote among those who expressed an opinion was 5-to-1 that it had helped.

Race Loyalty

The second major reason behind the increase in the approval vote is that the Southern Negro has come to feel today that it would almost be disloyal to his race if he were not to approve.

This is evidenced in part by the fact that in all segments of the Southern Negro population—young and old, college-trained as well as those with grade-school education in cities and on farms, in the Deep South and the border states—a substantial majority is found approving of the decision.

In short, the court's ruling has become a sort of symbol for the Negro today—a way of expressing his dissatisfaction with other treatment which he resents bitterly.

Attitude of Whites

Actually, the Negro places separate schools far down the list of things which irritate him in his dealings with the Southern whites. The chief irritants, in fact, have little or nothing to do with legal segregation.

Most irritating to the Southern Negro is the general attitude of the whites—the use of distasteful nicknames when referring to him and what he considers to be a feeling of natural and marked superiority on the part of the whites.

Another area in which the Southern Negro is irritated is that of salaries and pay scales. He resents being paid less in wages for doing what he feels is the same kind of work as the whites.

Only after these major irritants does the Negro mention such things as sitting in the rear of a bus, segregated restrooms, being unable to eat in white restaurants and—the

...her cause of all the trouble so far—segregated schools.

This is not to say that the Negro does not want an end to segregated schools—on the contrary, when our Negro reporters asked them if they would prefer to keep their children in an all-Negro school, 2 out of 3 (64 per cent) said they would not. Only 1 Negro in 8 (12 per cent) indicated that he preferred his children in an all-Negro school.

What about the relatively small, but important, minority of Southern Negroes today who do not approve of the Court's decision? Why do they feel the way they do?

Almost without exception, the reason they offer is that mixing the schools will result in too much trouble. They fear what would happen to their children if they went to school with 1,500,000 white children—or wonder just what kind of education they would get from white teachers.

Thoughts of racial trouble have caused some Southern Negroes to think about moving away from the South.

Figures indicate that about Negroes out of the ... population are ...

...pressor digging fortification on Mount Scopus.

A government spokesman said today three Israel patrol boats which allegedly invade the Jordanian sector of the Dead Sea last Thursday have left Jordan territory and ...

GENERAL

Truman Urges Worry Over U. S. Civil Rights Rather Than Sputniks

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—Former President Harry S. Truman tonight advised the Nation not to worry about Russia's Sputnik. But he said we ought to worry about Little Rock and civil rights.

In an address on civil rights, Mr. Truman told the Joint Defense Appeal of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith;

"Our attitude on this vital struggle for equal opportunity and human liberty is being watched by the world.

STRESSES LIBERTIES

"Don't worry about the Sputniks. We can take care of that situation.

"Let's make sure we preserve the greatest inspiration we can give the world, the liberties and the rights we profess through one of the most wonderful documents in the world—the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Truman was said little previously about the Little Rock school integration crisis.

TACITURN PREVIOUSLY

When Gov. Orval Faubus used the National Guard to keep nine Negroes out of Central High School, Mr. Truman declined comment except to remark that Faubus "is a wonderful fellow and a very good friend of mine."

But tonight he said:

"I was shocked to see the Governor of Arkansas take it upon himself to obstruct the enforcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court decision expressed the stated purpose and intent of the Constitution of the United States which extends equal educational privileges as well as civic and economic rights to every member of our population, regardless of race, creed or color."

Moultrie Observer

The South Won't Tolerate Violent Acts of Mobsters

In attacking this problem of segregation-vs-integration, two avenues are open to individuals and groups. They can, on either side of the question, employ the rules of fair play or mobism, with all of its chicanery, meanness and brutality. We think it is time to put the South on record with its true feelings.

The section is very strong—and emotionally so—on the principle of maintaining a separation of the races while giving each its own equal rights and opportunities. The South is almost solidly opposed to President Eisenhower's use of federal troops in Arkansas as a tragedy which threatens the very foundation of the nation and the inherent right of states to self-government. Yet, in order that the world might know, the South is just as strongly opposed to destruction and mobism as it is to the ill-advised efforts to force integration upon the territory.

The opposition to integration does not, as some characters would like to believe, give anyone or any group a license to destroy and terrorize. The people of the South have been among this country's most patriotic and loyal citizens and the South has certainly produced some of the nation's most independent thinkers. They are determined, however, that their way of life shall be preserved without violence.

Persons who, by hate and prejudice or in the hope of setting off racial outbreaks, would burn or dynamite a school are not worthy of the true South and its traditions. The South has been angered by insinuations that everybody is an "extremist" or member of a "mob." It does not intend to sit idly by and permit irresponsible roughnecks to bring about a reign of terror or take into their own hands the authority which belongs to duly elected officials.

The roads are but two: Fair and foul. Real Southerners will take the former route and they will help hunt down those who take the detour.

Tuscaloosa publisher says:—

South's racial troubles caused by extremists

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 9—(AP)—Most of the South's racial trouble "has come and will come from extremists," an Alabama newspaper publisher said here Friday night.

Buford Boone, publisher of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News, predicted that racial peace with equal justice will come to the South, although some white Southerners resort to violence.

Boone was presented the Elijah Parish Lovejoy award in ceremonies at Colby College.

Boone described himself as a moderate in the school segregation controversy, and said the Alabama Legislature had readied the machinery to dissolve the public school system to prevent classroom integration.

He said he believes "our school system will be destroyed if pressure for integration is applied, and if the opposition to integration cannot be applied successfully in any other way."

BOONE, WHO CRUSADED against violence at Tuscaloosa when Autherine Lucy was enrolled as the first Negro student at the University of Alabama, said "opposition is more solidified now than it was a year ago."

The Negro student was driven from the University campus by an angry mob early in 1956, and later was expelled for unproven charges that University officials conspired in the violence.

"Many people have accepted the inevitability of integration. But those who haven't are many more, and they are ready to defend their customs and traditions," Boone said.

"Some will even resort to violence, as was demonstrated in Nashville with the bombing of a school, in Montgomery with the bombing of Negro churches, in Birmingham with the dynamiting of Negro homes," he added.

"MOST OF OUR TROUBLE has come, and will come, from extremists. A majority of the white people of the South, I believe, will in the final analysis oppose violence and stand for adherence to law even if they have to make painful adjustments," Boone declared.

He added that "a majority of the Negro people — I believe nearly all of them—are more interested in the equality of education provided for their children than in whether whites and colored youngsters attend the same classes.

He proposed as a compromise that Southern graduate and professional schools admit Negro students, "particularly those who are unable to get such courses in institutions in our state for Negroes."

He said such a proposal would be in return for the Negro group to refrain from "pushing for every right granted under recent court decisions, and with the understanding that improvement of facilities and upgrading of education would be advanced at all possible speed."

He said this is a proposal by a moderate, but "so radical right now that few others will talk about it openly."

Negroes Patience Running Out, Senate Committee Told

Wells New Orleans La. Sat. 3-2-57

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- The Negro's long patience in the face of "continuous violence" may be nearing an end, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee here last week.

Supplementing his testimony before the committee on behalf of 25 national organizations, Wilkins, on Feb. 19, warned the committee members that he could not "predict what mood would be engendered" among Negro citizens if Congress failed to pass legislation assuring them "a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them."

Mr. Wilkins testified on behalf of pending civil rights measures which would provide civil remedies against interference with the right to vote, authorize the Department of Justice to initiate civil suits on behalf of persons deprived of their civil rights, set up a special civil rights division in the Justice Department, and establish a bipartisan commission to investigate violations of civil rights.

Queried by Senator Sam J. Ervin (D. N.C.), the NAACP leader agreed that the voting rights of Negro citizens in No. Carolina are more secure than in Mississippi or Alabama. However, he pointed out, there are only about 145,000 registered Negro voters in the state out of a potential of 550,000. This is far below the national average, Wilkins said, and would seem to indicate restraining factors which keep nearly three-fourths of Negro citizens of voting age away from the polls.

OUTRAGED BUT PATIENT

Recalling that "the period from last September up until last week has been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seek the elimination of discrimination and segregation," Wilkins told the senators that "Negro citizens have been outraged but they have been patient."

Thus far, he said, "our people have maintained their hope in spite of specious talk, rebuffs and violence. Under advice of some dedicated men they have followed a non-violent course in the face of extreme provocation. Under advice of others, notably the NAACP, they have placed their trust in the law, the courts, in legislative bodies, and in the orderly processes of government.

Wells 3-2-57

"What they are asking of this Congress, and what sincere men of both parties are seeking to give them, is a minimum is being challenged."

Racial Segregation Must Go Former Sen. Lehman Says

NEW YORK—(NNPA)— All racial segregation must go, former Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York, declared Tuesday.

Speaking at the luncheon meeting of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing at the Hotel New Yorker, Mr Lehman outlined a program of Federal action in the field of civil rights. He proposed.

TRAVEL, EMPLOYMENT

1. That Congress enact legislation in statutory support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in education.

2. That Congress bar discrimination in education, travel employment and use of public and publicly-supported facilities.

3. That Congress act to protect such organizations as the NAACP and the National Urban League from harassment and prosecution by state governments.

4. That the Senate amend its rules to outlaw the filibuster.

Phila. 10-24-57

5. That the President exercises moral leadership and rally all men of good will in the north and South for the tasks ahead.

Integration in housing is the most urgent target for efforts in New York, Mr. Lehman said.

LOCAL ORDINANCES

"Integration in housing is the key to integration in the schools," he added.

The former Senator called for a local ordinance outlawing dischimination in housing. Such a law, he said, would result "in comprehensive fiscal savings to the city and the community."

Mr. Leham praised as "the truly heoric folk of America" patient colored man and women, who have "endured the degradition of segregation, and still work with restraint and reason to achieve their goal of simple equality of treatment as American citizens."

"But in my jurgment," he added "the greatest heroes of all must be written down as those little school children, in Little Rock and in many other places less renowned, who walked the gauntlet of hate and prejudice to break the trial for the ownward march of the brotherhood."

Study Finds Racial Gap Is Wider in South Today

Herald Tribune p 32
New York Sun 12-1-57

Survey After 22 Months Shows White, Negroes More Determined

This is the first of a series reported by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Events of the last two years have served to widen the gap existing between the white and Negro races in the South.

The white South, in the last twenty-two months, has stiffened its resistance to the idea of integration with the Negro. Southern Negroes, on the other hand, have closed ranks tighter than ever.

In an "exact repeat" of a study made twenty-two months ago, the Institute recently assigned its Southern staff of white and Negro interviewers to return to virtually the same areas and ask the same questions that they covered in the earlier study.

Just how far apart the races are today is evidenced by the following comments from interviews made in the same city with whites and Negroes—in areas not too far distant.

In Mobile, Ala., a white woman, the wife of a spray painter, said: "I just think that God intended no mixing of the races. The Negroes around here are pushing themselves in with the whites—I just don't know how we're going to work this thing out."

A Negro store owner from the Gulf seaport city commented: "The Negro schools just don't have the equipment that white schools have. And the white people here think Negroes are not up to par with them. It makes me mad. I just don't know how we're going to do this thing. I hope the people here will obey the Supreme Court decision."

When the views of Southern whites—in all of the thirteen states of the South—border states, mid-South and deep South—are added up, attitudes about the Supreme Court decision are virtually unchanged. The results today on the question, compared with those reported in February, 1956:

"The United States Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

SOUTHERN WHITES

	Today	Feb. '56
Approve	15%	16%
Disapprove	83	80
No opinion.....	2	4

The reasons why Southerners hold to their views about the Court's ruling are also virtually the same—it's against Southern tradition, the races just weren't meant to mix, separate but equal schools work better.

If anything, this reporter noted that in the South today there is an even greater determination in the typical white person's voice when he tells you that "white and colored just shouldn't mix" or that "if God meant for the races to mix, He would have mixed them."

A seventy-one-year-old retired farmer from the town of Bronwell in Terrell County, Ga. (Negroes make up 67 per cent of the county's population), was typical in his feeling and determination.

"Why don't I want integration?" he asked. "'Cause it's just not right and it's just not constitutional. It never has been the way of life here and it never will be. We won't have it here in the South. I wouldn't say what we would do if it were forced on us—we don't know ourselves."

One interesting thing that we noted was that while there has been little change in attitude toward the Court's devision in the "Border states" of the South —Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Oklahoma—there has been a definite stiffening in resistance in the states of the Middle South — Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia.

Two years ago, the Mid-South states were approximately midway between the Border and Deep South states (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi) in their vote on the school ruling.

Today, the people of the Middle South vote virtualy the same way as do those in the sister states of the Deep South—where over nine out of ten express disapproval of the ruling.

Less Talk

In the report on our 1956 study I wrote that "everybody is talking about segregation." Today, it is certainly uppermost in people's minds—but there is greater reluctance to discuss it openly.

As a well-to-do Atlanta matron, whose home is on fashionable Peachtree St. told us: "It's just not something that 'the girls' talk about over bridge." The prevalent attitude today seems to be one of "if we don't talk about it, maybe it will go away."

There is also evidence from the study that there has been a definite break-down in communication between whites and Negroes on the subject of integration.

This is not to say that whites and Negroes do not talk about the issue together. But when whites tell you they discussed it with Negroes, the conversation they mention is generally like that reported by a sixty-nine-year-old Dawson, Ga., farm housewife:

"I've talked with them about it—we talked about whether they'd be better off or worse in mixing. They don't want a change. They say please let them alone."

On the other hand, the discussions that Negroes reported having with whites usually run along the lines of that cited by a Negro school teacher from Lenoir, N. C.:

"They (the whites) said they think integration can work. We talked about the way we thought it should happen."

In brief, the evidence is that both the white and Negro South is hearing only what it would like to hear about the topic from the other race.

Despite the breakdown in communications, both Negro and whites are agreed on one basic issue, namely, that the Southern Negro has made great progress in the last year and has more privileges now than in the past.

But even on this question here is little more than a "surface agreement"—a report on something that is a matter of record.

Throughout the thirteen states of the South, our white and Negro interviewers constantly met with this difference in viewpoint from Negroes and whites. It is a difference that stems from a lack of communication and an uncertainty over just what the future will bring. In back of it are the views of two races sincerely convinced that their goals are good ones. Unfortunately, for both races in the South, these goals today would seem to be light years apart.

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Second in this series will appear tomorrow.

Robinson Says Whites Need Integration

Washington, D. C. — (ANP) — White people need integration as much, if not more than Negroes, fromer Brooklyn Dodger's baseball star Jackie Robinson told a youthful television panel last week, and those who learn to get along with Negroes in school will be better equipped to do so in later life.

Appearing on the WRC-TV program, "Teen Talk" with five Negro students Robinson said that all businesses and professions will become integrated "sooner or later," and that it would be to the advantage of whites to get adjusted now.

Robinson, who is presently an executive with a New York food chain, appeared as guest on a program with five Negro teenagers to discuss integrated schools.

Joyce Clarke, a pupil at Washington's McKinley High School, told the panel the capital's desegregated school system is "not what it is played up to be." White and Negro students sit separately at school meetings. "There might be integration on the surface," she added, "but as far as I can see it's just as segregated."

Marion Rose, a student from a Montclair, N. J. high school told the panel that in the North there was segregation underneath, but "they just don't bring it out as much."

Students from two Southern high schools Ernestine Dees of Chadbourn, N. C., and Marie Giles of Danvile, Virginia told the group that their schools were both short of books and space. Miss Giles said that her school had no specific room assigned for classes, that there was no special place for students to go when they become ill.

Joyce Boley, another Montclair, N. J. student told the panel that Negro children want to attend integrated schools because they are better equipped than the segregated ones. Integrated schools, she said is a right, and not a privilege.

Country Relieved As Brownell Quits

Resignation of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. will bring a sigh of relief from many parts of the country, especially from the South. An original member of the Eisenhower "team," Brownell's manipulation of the attorney general's office for obvious political purposes long ago made his usefulness to the country and to the administration a doubtful matter.

Although publicly the President expressed deep regret over the resignation, he, too, must have been relieved. Regardless of one's personal views about the Little Rock situation, Brownell was the chief architect of the policies for which the President must answer to Congress—a Congress which has demonstrated it can wreck the President's programs.

Brownell gets much of the credit, too, for the whole desegregation muddle which has so divided the country and diverted its energies into negative channels destructive of the common good. While his resignation will not change the Supreme Court decision, it is hoped that his successor, Wiliam P. Rogers, will not be so intent on politics and will be more concerned with sensible approaches other than force.

Brownell was responsible for misleading the President on the explosive and dangerous Civil Rights Bill in the last Congress. Until its real purposes were explained to him by Sen. Russell and others, Mr. Eisenhower had only a vague understanding of its real scope.

There may be some significance in the fact the resignation comes only a few months before the New York gubernatorial race. Although Brownell has denied any ambitions to seek the GOP nomination, he will be in a good position to do so.

Whatever may be Brownell's future, the Eisenhower administration will be stronger without him, especially with a Democratic Congress dominated by Southerners and others whom the attorney general so recklessly daubed with the "treason" smear in two campaigns.

GENERAL

In naming Rogers, let's hope that the President has chosen a man who not only can establish better relations with Congress but one who will not add to the divisive trend which threatens to wreck Eisenhower's second term.

Negro Support of Integration Increasing

Second of a Series

By JOHN M. DENTON
Of The Gallup Poll Staff

PRINCETON, N. J. — One of the most frequently advanced arguments from Southern whites is that "the Negro doesn't want integration." But how does the typical Southern Negro feel about the issue?

The Gallup Poll

Nearly two years ago — when the American Institute of Public Opinion first made a study of the Negroes in the South—it found a slight majority of them approved of the Supreme Court decision while a substantial minority opposed it — chiefly on the ground that too much trouble would result when the schools were integrated.

Since that time, attempts at integrating the schools have been made. Some have been peaceful — others, such as Little Rock, have focused world attention on the trouble that resulted.

Today, nearly seven out of 10 Southern Negroes are in favor of the Supreme Court ruling — a substantial majority of 69 per cent.

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Disapprove	13	36
No opinion	18	11

Considering the Negro's misgivings about possible trouble, in the study two years ago, it may at first seem a paradox that there has been this sharp increase in the approval vote during a period marked by racial troubles.

But after an extensive tour of the South, from his own interviewing experience and interpretation of results gathered by the special Negro staff, this reporter sees the answer behind the increase as follows:

1—Despite the troubles over school integration that have occurred in the last two years, the Southern Negro is more inclined to feel that the integration dispute has helped rather than hurt him.

Although many Negroes who were interviewed said that they were not sure whether the dispute had helped or hurt, the vote among those who expressed an opinion was 5-to-1 that it had helped.

2—The second major reason behind the increase in the approval vote is that the Southern Negro has come to feel today that it would almost be disloyal to his race if he were not to approve.

The court's ruling has become a sort of symbol for the Negro today — a way of expressing his dissatisfaction with other treatment which he resents bitterly.

Actually, the Negro places separate schools far down the list of things which irritate him in his dealings with the Southern whites. The chief irritants, in fact, have little or nothing to do with legal segregation.

Most irritating to the Southern Negro is the general attitude of the whites—the use of distasteful nicknames when referring to him and what he considers to be a feeling of natural and marked superiority on the part of the whites.

Another area in which the Southern Negro is irritated is that of salaries and pay scales. He resents being paid less in wages for doing what he feels is the same kind of work as the whites.

Only after these major irritants does the Negro mention such things as sitting in the rear of a bus, segregated rest-rooms, being unable to

eat in white restaurants and — the chief cause of all the trouble so far — segregated schools.

This is not to say that the Negro does not want an end to segregated schools — on the contrary, when our Negro reporters asked them if they would prefer to keep their children in an all-Negro school, two out of three (64 per cent) said they would not. Only one Negro in eight (12 per cent) indicated that he preferred his children in an all-Negro school.

But it is perhaps most revealing that the reason why the Negro approves of the Supreme Court decision is more likely to be a generalized argument about the benefit to his race, i.e., "all men are created equal," "this is a democracy," than it is a specific reason why it would benefit him or his children personally, i.e., "because the white school is closer for my children," "our schools here are not as well-equipped as the white schools."

What about the relatively small, but important, minority of Southern Negroes today who do not approve of the Court's decision? Why do they feel the way they do?

Almost without exception, the reason they offer is that mixing the schools will result in too much trouble. They fear what might happen to their children if they went to school with white children — or wonder just what kind of education they would get from white teachers.

Thoughts of racial trouble have caused some Southern Negroes to think about moving away from the South. The study indicates that at the present time about one Negro in six (17 per cent) has considered the possibility of moving. Another 13 per cent said they might move if the situation between the races gets any worse.

Being treated "just like I was white" is the important goal of the Southern Negro at present. The issue of integrating the schools is a symbol to him only because it seems a means to achieve this end. He will doubtless support that symbol so long as he feels that he is not being treated equally — and so long as he can see the goal some day in sight.

Racial issue again in United Nations

By ESLANDA ROBINSON

NEW YORK — For a second time within a fortnight the unfree situation of the 16 million Afro - Americans in the country leading the "Free World" has been discussed in the United Nations.

On the morning of Sept. 19, Ghana delegate Ako Adjei told the General Assembly that his Government considered that it had a special responsibility and obligation.

This responsibility and obligation, he explained, was to help all Africans in Africa to achieve independence, and to help all peoples of African descent, wherever they may be, to achieve the full rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the country in which they live.

Since that time, the revealing and disgraceful situation in Little Rock has become the subject for discussion throughout the world and in the corridors of the United Nations.

THE EPISODE at Little Rock has caused consternation in the ranks of the United States mission to the United Nations where Mr. Lodge has been screaming about oppression, suppression, aggression and lawlessness in Hungary.

And Mr. Dulles has informed the world that an important part of our foreign policy is the "liberation" of peoples whose Governments we do not approve.

Governor Faubus and mobsters have clearly shown the nation and an interested world that some "liberation" needs to be done in Arkansas and other unreconstructed parts of these United States.

The position of the United States at the United Nations became so embarrassing that the delegation decided to "explain" the episode at Little Rock.

* * *

THEY ASSIGNED this difficult (impossible) tast to George Meany, president of the AFL - CIO and a member of the U.S. delegation to the current General Assembly.

Mr. Meany tried valiantly to salvage some prestige for the leaders of the "Free World" by echoing the Administration's line on race relations, which in effect states in so many words:

"Yes we do have segregation and discrimination in the United States, but we think the important thing is that we are making progress toward its elimination."

Sen. Hill Declares—

South Must Sell Story To Rest Of Nation

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 5 (AP)— If the South can sell its story to the rest of the nation, says Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.), there is a good chance the Supreme Court will "back down" on racial integration.

But, Hill warned in an interview today, it cannot be done by "deserting the Democratic Party in favor of a third party revolt.

"We desperately need the help, the support, the understanding and the friendship of Congress and people outside the South," he explained. "We will lose all that if we go out into the wilderness and leave the Democratic Party."

On the other hand, the senator said, "if we can get public opinion with us, we will win our fight. If public opinion is strong enough, the Supreme Court will most properly react to that opinion.

What the South needs to do, he continued, is to "take our message to other parts of the country. We have got to make them realize the principles involved. We have got to show them that they may suffer tomorrow from the loss of those principles."

Like other Southerners, Hill contends the Supreme Court disregarded the Constitution in outlawing school segregation.

He said the time may come when the Supreme Court is willing to take "a more favorable look" at some of the laws enacted in Southern States to preserve segregated schools.

Alabama, for instance, has an untested pupil placement law which, without mentioning race or color, gives local school boards almost unlimited authority to say where individual students attend schools.

Gallup Poll—

South Only Area Predicting A Rise In Racial Disorders

Commercial Appeal P. 1 Memphis, Tenn. 1-13-57

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The number of Americans who approve the Supreme Court's historic decision on segregation has increased in the last year.

As of today, 63 per cent of all adults in a nationwide survey by the Institute are in favor of the action taken by the Supreme Court nearly three years ago. Three adults in 10 oppose the measure.

In February of last year, 57 per cent of all adults in an Institute survey approved of the decision and 38 per cent disapproved.

Sentiment in the 13 Southern states—where the problems of integrating public transportation are presently plaguing local officials—continues to run strongly against the outlawing of segregated public schools.

Two out of three Southern adults today disapprove of the court's decision.

It May Get Worse

Furthermore, Southerners are looking for the situation in Dixie between the races to get worse during the coming year.

Nationwide, the weight of sentiment is that things will get better in the South.

Even a majority of those adults who approve in principle of the Supreme Court decision adopt the viewpoint of "gradualism" when it comes to setting a schedule for putting integration into effect.

Institute reporters in all parts of the country, from Boston to Los Angeles and from Minneapolis to Mobile, put the following three questions to adults from coast to coast:

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?

Here is the trend of the vote since the first survey on the subject, following the Court's decision in 1954:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
July, '54	54%	41%	5%
May, '55	56	38	6
Feb, '56	57	38	5
TODAY	63	31	6

The second question was asked only of those who approved of the Court's decision:

Do you think integration—that is, bringing Negro and white children together in the schools—should be brought about gradually, or do you think every means should be used to bring it about in the near future?

The vote of those who approve of integration in principle:

Gradually	69%
Near future	26
No opinion	5

Commercial Appeal

The third question, asked of everyone in the survey:

Do you think the situation in the South between the races will get better or worse during the coming year? 1-13-57

The vote of all adults:

Better	41%
Worse	35
No difference	11
Don't know	13

Here is the vote in the South today on the Supreme Court's decision and on the outlook for the race situation during the next year:

(Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Texas, Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.).

SUPREME COURT DECISION

Approve	27%
Disapprove	67
No opinion	6

SITUATION IN SOUTH DURING NEXT YEAR

Will get better	33%
Will get worse	46
No difference	10
Don't know	11

Police Vow To Crack-Down On Integration Violence

Daily World Sun. 1-27-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Officers Told To Stop Bombings, Cross-Burnings

P. 1

Mobile, Ala. and Tallahassee, Fla. police officials moved Saturday to stop violence by white opponents to integration drives by Negro leaders.

38a General

Chief Dudley E. McFadyen of the Mobile police said he would invoke emergency measures if his policemen don't come up with some arrests in an outbreak of violence, including one explosion two attempted bombings and 20 cross-burnings.

He said during a special meeting of all city police that "all cross burnings and dynamiting in Mobile" will be stopped or officers will be working longer hours without special privileges. This would mean a seven day work week and no privileges to work outside jobs, he indicated.

The Mobile city commission, at the same time, offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of persons responsible for the violence. The commission's announcement said "these hoodlums, these rabble-rousers should not be put in the jails. They should be put under the jails."

Meanwhile Tallahassee Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said 18 white students are believed to "know something about" recent vandalism against Negro integration leaders here.

However, he said no charges were made against the youths because of insufficient evidence. He warned them that further lawlessness might land them in jail.

In Birmingham, Ala., another integration sore spot, police today are searching for a fifth suspect in the shooting of two Ku Klux Klan members, who they believe was wounded in the Tuesday night skirmish.

Police said Harold Wm. McBride, for whom a warrant was issued Friday, probably suffered a flesh wound at the Klan meeting shooting, and had been treated by a doctor outside the city.

Meanwhile, Chad C. Bridges, shot when he went to the aid of fellow Klansman J. P. Tillery, also shot, was placed on the critical list in a local hospital. Tillery was in "fair" condition.

Three other persons, including Asa Carter, head of the Birmingham White Citizens' Council, have been charged with assault with intent to murder. Carter is free on $20,000 in bonds, but Lewis Curry, 27, and Ira Evans, 32, remained in jail.

Mrs. Mary Nell Tatum, 32, was charged with being an accessory after the fact and released.

'Is stupid, is scared or he's lying

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — "Any colored citizen who says he wants to be segregated falls into one of three categories:

"He is stupid, he is scared or he is lying."

P. 3

That is how the Rev. J. Herbert Nelson of Sumter sized up racial sentiment in an address to students at Allen University Friday.

38a

Urging "Christian and democratic" thinking and spirit as the best weapons with which to accomplish integration in the South Mr. Nelson leveled an attack on "rescuing the refugee from Hungary" while the same U.S. Government "sits by and only says it is thinking" about "the thousands of colored refugees who flee the South every month, every year, for other sections of this nation."

General

MR. NELSON SAID:

"The classic refugee, to me, is the Rev. J. A. DeLaine (who fled Lake City, S.C., in October 1955 after whites kept attacking his home). No Hungarian loves liberty and freedom more than J. A. DeLaine."

He also pointed to the bombings last week and shootings in to busses in Alabama as examples of colored refugees "the United States doesn't seem to care about."

Mr. Nelson was featured speaker on a program persented by the Mu Sigma Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity at the university, centered about the theme: "Techniques for Strengthening Our Demorcatic and Christian Heritage."

He was introduced by Nolan Thaxton. Among others on the program were Fred H. Moore, former S.C. State College student, completing his studies at Allen, who introduced the program; Melvin J. Hodges Jr., Frank Taylor and Leroy Rivers.

Apologetic Southerner

Montgomery Ala.

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—To the brave men who beat up a 15-year-old Negro girl at a Montgomery bus stop: When you and those like you grow up, maybe I can quit apologizing for being from the South.

LOUIS F. HAAS.

1746 E. Glenhope Dr., La Puerte, Calif.

...s In The North

Editor, The Advertiser:

We hope the decent people of the South will win in their battle to preserve segregation.

We here in the North who have had to ride with these dirty [Negroes] know from experience that you should fight with every possible means to preserve some rights for the white people of the United States. We have been "bumped" by these [Negroes], "felt" by them when we have been forced to stand or sit close to them, and we have had to sit with them when there were plenty of empty seats or seats where they could sit beside [Negroes].

Our complaints go for nothing, because here in Columbus we have a [Negro] who is next in line to our police chief (Harvey Alston) and he just brushes off any complaint and protects the [Negroes].

Don't give up, you have more friends in the North than you realize and they are increasing every day. C. R.

Columbus, Ohio.

U. S. RACIAL STRIFE AROUSES FAR EAST

Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, Sept. 21—Racial strife in the United States has brought a sharp lowering of American prestige in the Far East, judging by newspaper and magazine treatment of the school integration conflict in the Southern states.

This week's issue of Asahi Picture News, Japan's leading pictorial news magazine, carries a double-page spread showing scenes of anti-Negro agitation in Nashville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark., and Birmingham, Ala.

A brief explanatory paragraph in English is headed "America's problem." But the Japanese caption dominating the two pages translates as "America's incurable disease."

The Arkansas disturbance was featured in the foreign news sections of leading Japanese language dailies five days out of seven last week, but the stories were not given top position. Theer was only minor editorial comment, but several popular columnists dealt with the issue in critical fashion.

Today the Kyunghyang Shinmun, Opposition daily in Seoul, Korea, linked racial feeling to the reecnt shootings of Koreans by United States soldiers. "We feel American service men's actions may have been influenced by racial contempt," the newspaper said.

Hardly anyone would deny that there is an undertone of racial resentment in the current run of stories in Japanese papers dealing with misdeeds of United States service men here. Some have been printing stories on incidents involving G. I.'s that go back as far as ten years.

New Negro Nation

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

Progress of Negroes in Africa toward freedom has been in the news of late — for example, the British colony of Gold Coast is to become the independent nation of Ghana in the spring of 1957. It is expected to remain in the British Commonwealth, but to all intents will be a sovereign and independent state, as Canada and Australia are.

With little fanfare, a new Negro nation is taking shape on our doorstep, in the British West Indies. Some time in the third quarter of 1957, a governor general will be named for the scattered British islands in the Caribbean and they will be formally joined in a federation. It is expected that the federation will evolve into a dominion within five to 10 years, perhaps sooner. The name Antillea has been proposed for it.

The new state will not be a Negro state, officially, but it is expected to be so predominantly and in fact, because descendants of Negro slaves make up the greater part of the population. **The Christian Science Monitor** notes that there has already been a falling off in the white population of some of the islands, in anticipation of Negro control: "White parents are sending their children away to schools in Canada, England, or the United States — which they have done in the past. But today some parents are encouraging their children to stay away and make their lives elsewhere."

The islands are far from self-sufficient, and it is interesting to note that some residents "hope that their new status will entitle them to greater United States aid." We are already shelling out but naturally they could use more.

The West Indies are not as important as they were in colonial days, since other eras of sugar production have been developed. It is hard to realize that, 200 years ago and less, Haiti was rated as the most valuable of all the colonial possessions of France — more desirable than Canada. In the wars between England, France and Spain in the 17th and 18th Centuries, great importance was attached even to the smaller Caribbean islands, which today are insignificant and often a burden rather than an asset to the colonial power.

The total land area to be embraced in the new ration is a bit less than that of Massachusetts, and less than one-sixth the area of Alabama. But the population of 3,000,000 is roughly equivalent to Alabama's.

Too many people in proportion to resources — developed resources at any rate — constitute a major problem of the islands. And, in this connection, it is interesting to note that self-interest takes precedence over any impulse to help the less fortunate brother, as the following detail in the move toward federation shows.

One of the islands, Trinidad, is better off and not so densely populated as some of the others, and could absorb some of their excess.

But Trinidad is not welcoming immigrants from depressed islands. On the contrary, many Trinidadians frankly fear "threat to their preferred economic situation if a heavy influx from other islands descended on them after federation."

This fear has been translated into action — in preliminary negotiations it has been agreed that only limited immigration into Trinidad will be permitted for five years, after which the subject will be taken up again. Then, it is said, the bars will be lowered, either part way or altogether.

Rev. Henderson seen in Time mag picture

Los Angeles' Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of Second Baptist church, is clearly seen in the picture in this week's Time magazine showing the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery bus protest and this week's Time cover-subject, addressing a Montgomery mass meeting.

REV. HENDERSON

The Rev. Henderson, who was the Rev. King's host during the famed young leader's visit to Los Angeles last Summer, is on a trip through "disaster areas" of the South, which will take in Tallahassee, Montgomery, Birmingham, and Atlanta.

In each city he is leaving a contribution of $500 to the chief jim crow protest from his church.

Upon his return, the Rev. Henderson will report his travels and impressions at a meeting, sponsored by the Los Angeles branch Naacp Mar. 7 at Second Baptist.

The churchman came to Los Angeles in 1941 from the pastorate of Atlanta's Wheat St. Baptist church, pastored now by the Rev. William H. Borders, one of the leaders in that city in the passive resistence to jim crow segregation movement.

Let's Avoid A Race War

It looks to me that the President of the United States and our Supreme Court judges want the colored people and the white people to have a race war here in the U. S. A. and while we are trying to kill one another, then Russia steps in and takes over while we are at our lowest ebb.

Anyone with any judgment should know that the NAACP is supported by a bunch of rotten politicians and the Communist Party. The colored people are being led to slaughter by Russia and a bunch of rotten U. S. A. high-ranking politicians, who, I believe, would sell their souls for a vote back into office.

I am ashamed our government has gotten so low down rotten they have become blind to anything but votes and power of office.

Talk about freedom, where is it? We got lots of would-be Hitlers here in the U. S. A. Watch your step, my friends, both black and white. Don't let a bunch of dirty money hogs put us in a race war.

Looks like Hitler was right when he said he would not have to whip the U. S. A. They would whip themselves. A race war here in the U. S. A. will turn the trick.

RALPH ARNOLD,
114 Flint Ridge-rd, Fairfield.

INTEGRATION IS BLAMED

88-Year-Old Man Kills Self Over Little Rock Crisis

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 10.—(AP)—Eighty-eight year old W. D. Morris, apparently disturbed about integration at Little Rock, Thursday fired a fatal bullet into his head.

The police report on why Mr. Morris committed suicide stated:

"They say he was despondent over Little Rock integration."

Officers found his room cluttered with pictures and newspaper clippings about segregation.

Both his sister and his housekeeper said Mr. Morris had been troubled about Negroes and whites going to the same classrooms.

Police said Mr. Morris, who was born in Louisiana, shot himself behind the left ear with a 32 caliber German automatic.

TRAVELING REPORTER FINDS

Advertiser p. 5-a

Negro's Position In America Underrated By Europeans

Mon. 8-5-57

By NEL SLIS

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP) — The Belgian film producer recognized me for a fellow European and spoke frankly.

Montgomery, Ala.

"The situation over here is not ideal," he said, "but it's vastly different from what the average European thinks the position of the Negro in America is."

His voice reflected his surprise —the surprise most foreigners feel when they visit the United States for the first time. In Europe, it is generally believed that American Negroes are repressed and kept in a semi-primitive standard of living.

Europeans who have traveled, of course, know better.

And some of us were treated to an education in our own backyard last year when a colored troupe toured Europe in "Porgy and Bess."

OVERWHELMED

On the stage they portrayed what most of us thought was typical Negro life in America. Then we met the actors socially at cocktail parties. In the Netherlands, as must have happened elsewhere in Europe, we were overwhelmed by their culture, sophistican and sharp business sense.

During my four months' visit here in America many Europeans —and Far Easterners too — have talked to me in astonishment about the Negro's share in America's cultural, political and social life. They were impressed by the mutual tolerance, by the eagerness of both white and colored to improve the situation. By the Negro's fervent patriotism.

'EXCELLENT HOUSING

Remarked a French mystery writer: "The position of the average Negro in the South is still miserable, but in the North they are very much a part of the picture.

An Indonesian parliamentarian observed: "Housing conditions for the Negroes in the bigger cities are excellent."

Visitors are amazed to learn a Negro is holding down a $12,900 a year job on President Eisenhower's executive staff—E. Frederic Morrow, 48-year-old lawyer and first Negro White House aide.

To see how the Negro fared all over the country I traveled from East to West coasts and came back through the South.

SLOWLY CHANGING

Everyone told me that life for the American Negro is slowly but surely changing. Two major reasons seem to be: he participated in the postwar prosperity boom and he gets a lift from the fact his African brothers are being recognized formally and politically by the Western World, notably by the American government.

Increased earnings of colored workers have brought prosperity to publishers of some 150 to 200 Negro newspapers and magazines.

The most important magazine is probably "Ebony," which resembles "Life" in format. Its articles have particular appeal for colored people: profiles of well known Negroes such as Ralph Bunche and Sugar Ray Robinson, and stories such as the independence of the African Gold Coast under the name of Ghana.

EXCEPTIONS

Talking with Negroes, I found that while they acknowledge their race doesn't have equality, they are making progress and certainly could be far worse off then they are. Of course, there are exceptions.

A New York cab driver I rode with said he had gone to elementary school with the present premier of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkruhmah.

"He was wiser," said the cab driver, "and had the opportunity to come to Columbia University, and then back to his own country."

The driver still felt Africa was his home. He was a seaman, and only driving a taxi because his wife was sick and he wanted to stay with her until she recovered.

"Next month I am going back to sea," he said, "and I always manage to get to Africa, which is my own country."

But some of the other things I learned were:

More and more Negroes are working in white collar jobs. And many white firms employ them in advertising products for the more than 15 million Negro customers. In science, sports and the arts, the trend is upward.

For example, one of the vice presidents of Union Carbide, one of the world's largest chemical firms, is a young Negro, Lloyd Cook of Chicago.

He told me that he was accepted socially so long as he remained in the field of science. He is president of the Chemical Society in Chicago, a purely social organization.

"But," he said, "I could never be a member of Chicago's leading golf and country club."

Cooke discussed the alleged tolerance foreigners are supposed to feel toward Negroes. He said that in Chicago it was the European immigrants who were especially anti-Negro. Foreigners may be shocked by American segregation problems, he pointed out, but "they don't have one of their own."

In the nation's capital, I found whites and Negroes mingling freely. But it is very difficult for Negroes to find living accommodations in the sections tradionally white.

Visiting the South I got the feel that the issue of civil rights is more and more becoming emotional, rather than political.

On a bus going down into Virginia, a distinguished looking white woman sat talking with a Negro woman. At the first stop, Richmond, the waiting rooms and rest rooms are distinctly marked "for whites only" and "for colored people."

The two women went their separate ways, but getting back onto the bus they again fell into conversation.

Max Ascoli, editor of the magazine "The Reporter," in an editorial said: "Ultimately the sharper differences and conflicts dwindle, and lines are established that go beyond all groups. He was referring to other people who have had to overcome similar obstacles, the Irish, the Germans, and Jews.

"This is the way America has been made and is being made, thanks to the toughness and fairness of American politics. This will certainly happen south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Both white and Negroes know that it will happen. It will never be too soon," Ascoli wrote.

This year, 1957, is important to Negroes. It gave them their first great tennis star—Althea Gibson from Harlem, who won the women's singles at Wimbledon and was hailed as a national heroine.

Singers Harry Belafonte and Nat King Cole, among others, are riding the crest of popularity.

And constitutionally, this year may decide on their civil rights in the South, including their right to vote, and the futher education of their children.

It was in the Deep South that people told me: "Of course segregation is unconstitutional, but the North must give us time."

Desegregation: A firsthand report from the Deep South itself!

Famous reporter John Bartlow Martin goes right to the heart of the Deep South to give the nation an on-the-spot report on its most critical social issue.

He lays bare the facts behind the historic school issue that many believe detonated the momentous Supreme Court decision!

He interviews South Carolina's white Citizens' Council leader S. Emory Rogers to show you how the Council operates to counteract the federal order—and the N.A.A.C.P.

He tells why Negro leaders —in spite of crippling boycotts and other new pressures —claim the days of the "Old South" are over!

No one will want to miss the honest, and penetrating article, "The Deep South Says 'Never!'" in this week's Saturday Evening Post.

IN ALL, *8 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials, many cartoons.*

Get your copy today!

The Saturday Evening POST

June 22, 1957 - 15¢

The Answer Is Simple

Afro-American

An editor of a Pennsylvania daily newspaper last week expressed puzzlement to the AFRO why colored people of his community were so exorcised over the plight of their race in the South.

They have integrated schools, the ballot, free use of all public facilities, decent homes and an equitable share of the jobs, so why should they be concerned with what is going on 2,000 miles away? he asked.

Baltimore, Md.

The answer, of course, is simple.

No American can be satisfied with freedom in this republic for himself alone.

Sat. 6-8-57

If it can be denied to anyone in America, it can be denied to him.

The helping hand of America has gone out to the persecuted Jews in Germany, the terrorized Hungarians, the starving British, French and Italians bankrupted by war and to the distressed and downtrodden all over the world.

So often we have sympathy and charity for outsiders and neglect our own underprivileged people at home.

The plight of the oppressed in Mississippi and Alabama and South Carolina and Virginia must weigh heavily upon the consciences of Americans of all races if this is going to be a great country.

Peace With South Is Dems' Aim, Harlem Solon Says

Sat. 7-6-57

NEW YORK — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr said in a speech delivered Sunday, June 30 "that a majority of the National Democratic Committee has decided to ease off the Negro and the labor vote as a liability and to make its peace with the South then proceed from there to build up a new Democratic party based solidly on the southern states.

"Information received by me from top Negro reporters covering the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives press indicates that a behind the scenes strategy meeting has been held by the key leaders of the Democratic party who are Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas and Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn of Texas, to stop playing up to the labor vote and the Negro vote and to cast the lot of the Democratic party on the side of the south.

THE FORECAST OF this came during the past presidential campaign when, for the the first time since the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for president was received with open arms by the South and there was no Dixiecrat revolt such as took place against Harry Truman and against Mr Stevenson the first time he ran. While this report will undoubtedly be denied by those in power, yet nevertheless, every fact of recent days indicates that such a policy is the growing philosophy of a new reactionary Democratic party, and I cite the following:

(1) There would be no civil rights legislation passed by the House of Representatives if it had not been for the overwhelming support of the Republicans. On the vote to adopt the Civil Rights Rule, 178 Republicans voted in favor of it plus 112 Democrats. ONLY 10 REPUBLICANS LEFT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO VOTE AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHTS RULE, WHILE ON THE OTHER HAND, 102 DEMOCRATS VOTED AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS RULE.

Sat 7-6-57

(2) When the trial by jury amendment was presented on the floor of the House which would have gutted the Civil Rights bill, the unofficial leader of the Democratic party, not only in the House of Representatives but really in the Nation, Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, led the procession of those who came within 30 votes of passing that hypocritical amendment.

"(3) When the trial by jury amendment was presented before Senator James Eastland of Mississippi's Judiciary Committee, the candidate for the Vice President on the Democratic ticket last year, Senator Estes Kefauver, voted solidly with Eastland.

"(4) When Senator Knowland, Republican, moved to take up the Civil Rights bill as it came from the House, the nation was shocked to learn that liberal northern Democratic senators voted solidly with the Dixiecrats to stop civil rights. Their names were: Senators Kennedy of Massachusetts,, Morse of Oregon, Magnuson of Washington, Murray of Montana, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and Mansfield of Montanta.

"(5) The tip-off to the above vote by Senator Kennedy was given the week before when the State Democratic Committee of Georgia endorsed Senator John F Kennedy of Mossachusetts as their favorite son for the presidency in 1960.

"(6) A further tip-off was revealed when Senator Kennedy Jr, Little Rock, Arkansas, stated he was not a candidate for president, but proclaimed as his choice Senator McClellan of Arkansas. Senator McClellan of Arkansas is not only one of the Dixiecrats in favor of gutting the Civil Rights bill by inserting the hypocritical trial by jury amendment.

"(7) I received a wire from Governor Harriman at 5:00 p m today (June 27) stating that he "has not endorsed President Eisenhower's Federal Aid to Education bill or the Kelley bill." Therefore, Governor Harriman cannot be prejudged falsely in the matter of the Powell Amendment.

"(8) On December 24, 1956, I talked with the leader of the Democratic party of New York, I explained to him that my two jobs totalling $10,000 per year allotted to me on the basis of my seniority had been abruptly taken away from me by the Democratic party.

"I POINTED out to him that this had never been done to a single white man even though for years souterners had left the party and campaigned vigorously against Mr Truman in 1948 and Mr Stevenson in his first campaign for president. I told him that those two jobs belonged to new York and they belonged to Negro people.

"As of this date no Negroes have been apointed to these jobs. Furthermore, I wish to point out that no protests against this discriminatory action were made by Mr DeSapio, Mayor Wagner, nor Governor Harriman to the Democratic Party. None of these Democratic leaders protested why they should penalize me because I am a Negro for doing what white Congressmen and Senators have been doing for years and being received back into the fold with open arms.

"THIS IS A clear case of New York City and New York State Democratic officials following the Eastland line and condoning discrimination because of man's race. As matters now stand, I have no patronage.

"I HAVE A letter from the Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, telling me that I was not entitled to new office space because I bolted the party, and yet on the other hand, Congressman John Bell Williams of Mississippi who did the same thing has had his seniority, patronage, and everything else respected and all this has been done without a word from a single northern Democratic leader.

"(9) Finally, the only individual of the New York City Council outside of Negro Councilman Earl Brown to protest the shelving of the anti-bias housing law is Republican Stanley Isaacs. The almost 100 per cent New York City Council has laid aside the anti-bias housing law for New York City because the people are not ready. This is the exact, identical reasoning used by Dixiecrats in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, an South Carolina. This is exactly what the die-hard south says when called on to abandon white supremacy in its schools. Arguments against the anti-bas housing bill are almost carbon copies of the south's arguments against integration in the schools.

"ALL OF THE above is more or less clearly understood by Negro people. It is of great significance to note that in the past election in the three largest districts populated by Negroes in this country — the 1st Congressional District of Chicago, Ill, the 4th Congressional District of Philadelphia, Penn, and the 16th Congressional Districti of New York — that close to 60,000 registered Democrats refused to vote at all. In Congressman Dawson's District in Illinois, the highest number of registered Democrats there refused to vote — 39,195, or a percentage of 30.4.

"In my District, the percentage was 18.2. In Philadelphia, 19,259 voters refused to vote, the Democratic percentage being minus 16.3. This means that the Negro voter is watching and weighing the action of the parties.

"WHAT CAN BE DONE?" "First, the northern Democratic leaders have got to stand up and be counted today and know that the enemy of the Democratic party and of our country is that bloc of southern Democrats which is rectionary, prejudicial and bigoted, concentrated in the defiant states. It means also that the Negro voter has now got to view politics from a different perspective; he can no longer afford to be a rubber stamp, a handkerchief head, boot-licking voter, but he must stand up and cast his vote for each and every candidate on the issues and not blindly according to either party.

"The Democratic party needs to follow the leadership of the Republican party in building a new party in the south because there is a large group of white and Negro Democrats in the south who do not subscribe to the Eastland philosophy.

"Lastly, Richard Nixon will be the next President of the United States unless we start building now Governor Williams of Michigan for president and bring back Senator Kennedy into the fold from which he strayed for Vice President."

The above speech was delivered at the Annual Harlem Achievement Day at 132 West 138 Street, New York, 4:00 p m on Sunday, June 30, by Rep Powell who received the MAN OF THE YEAR award:

Other speakers for the occasion were Mrs Rosa Parks who started the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott; The Reverend William Holmes Borders, who is chairman of the Atlanta, Georgia Ministerial Committee and is currently under indictment for refusing to ride in the segregated section of the Atlanta bus; and Bobby Cain, the first Negro graduate of the formerly segregated high school in Clinton, Tennessee.

Dixie Industry Boycott Said Yankee Propaganda

Daily News, Jackson, Miss.

POINT CLEAR, Ala. (UP) — A Northerner's claim that migrating industry was avoiding southern cities experiencing segregation violence was labeled a "propaganda device" Wednesday by a state official.

Thurs. 10-10-57

Pleas P. Looney, Alabama development director, denounced the claim made earlier this week by Leonard C. Yaseen, senior partner in Fantus Factory Locating Service of New York and Chicago.

Yaseen said industry moving from the North was by-passing Montgomery, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., and Clinton, Tenn., as well as other southern cities where integration attempts were met with violence.

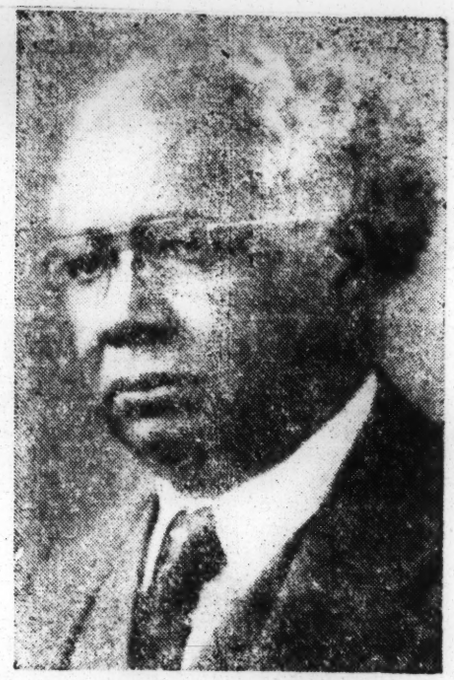
"They have called us pirates and said we are stealing industries," Looney said in retaliation. "This is just a propaganda device by someone who stands to lose something."

Looney said "the South will continue to grow and get new industries because we have the things industry wants — principally a market, transportation and labor. Segregation never has been a problem in these matters."

Looney is here attending the annual meeting of the Southern Association of State Planning and Development Agencies which began today.

"The question of the Montgomery bus boycott has never been brought up in connection with all the dealings we have had there recently," Looney continued. "And for the first time in several years, Montgomery stands to get a major industry."

He declined to name the firm but said it was "one of the outstanding companies of the country."



REV. M. C. ALLEN

THE CULTURE OF THE NEGRO AND HISTORY

Globe Sun. 6-21-67 P 12

American civilization and culture is heavily indebted to the Negro peoples of the ancient world for many of the things we now enjoy. Nashville Tenn

The beginnings go back to the dawn of time. Beneath the various changes that time has wrought rest the strong substructure of custom, religion, industry and the development of culture and civilization from the earliest time until now.

3a General

It is impossible to give a scientific definition of race. Only the main divisions can be indicated in a broad outline.

In the past, skin color has been the accepted means by which the main masses of mankind have been divided. Texture of hair, shape of head and body characteristics are some times used to designate racial types. But no standard of measurement can be rigidly established.

1. The Negroid, with black or dark skin and rather close curled hair, out of whom have come all mankind;

2. The Mongoloid, with sallow or YELLOW skin and straight hair; and

3. The Caucasion, with white or light skin and straight or wavy hair.

It is not possible to draw limits on even these three types because they fade gradually into one another.

AFRICA is the main home of the Negroids. It is believed that AFRICA is the center of all human development. Some authorities trace mankind's start from the Great Lakes in AFRICA, down the Nile Valley and around the shores of the Mediterranean. Thus the AFRICAN is the stock of both AFRICAN and European peoples.

The GRIMALDI NEGROIDS have been considered as the first men to reach Europe. They were **emigrants from AFRICA**. The Grimaldis are given credit for establishing the great Aurignacian culture in Europe. Traces of the GRIMALDI were found in the Principality of Monaco on the French-Italian frontier in 1901. The Cro-Magnon people, who lived about 25,000 B. C., probably descended from the GRIMALDI.

The earliest cultures, although crude and primitive, represented the highest attainment of mankind after many thousands of years of development. If we consider **AFRICA** as the **center of all human development** and trace another ranch into Asia that developed into the Mongoloid peoples and the **Negroid** peoples of southern Asia the Occania, we will realize that there is evidence of **ancient Negro blood** on the shores of the Mediterranean, along the Tigris-Euphrates and the Ganges.

The **prehistoric Negro** developed in historic times into three main stocks. These stocks are represented in **AFICA** and are inextricably intermingled. It is impossible to disentangle the blood relationships of **Africa and Arabia.**

In **AFRICA** there are at least five hundred main tribal units. These can be expanded almost indefinitely. These tribes cannot be grouped by physical, social or psychological measurements. It is impossible to group them only under cultural divisions.

One geographical and cultural grouping (See "BLACK FOLK, THEN AND NOW," by W. E. B. Dubois):

1. The Hottentot area in Southwest Africa

They are believed to be the result of a mixture between the Bushmen and taller northern **Negro** tribes. Only a few remain. Originally they were herdsmen, clothed in skins and polygamous.

2. The Bushmen in South Central Africa.

The Bushmen are short, but are not pygmies. The Bushmen have yellow or yellow-brown skin, sparse and closely curled hair. They are hunters and live in small bands of fifty to a hundred people. They are well known for their rock paintings. They wear little clothing and are usually monogamous. The Bushmen represent a very early stratum of **AFRICA** cultural life. They are remnants of perhaps the earliest **African population.**

3. The East African cattle area, reaching from the Nile Valley along the Great Lakes into South Africa.

These people are keepers of cattle. They have an agricultural culture. Here the **tsetse fly** divides this cultural area in the center near the Great Lakes, Ironworking and woodworking are handled by these people.

4. The Congo area.

In this region cattle are absent because of the **tsetse fly.** It is mainly an agricultural area. There are many secret societies and craft guilds. On the coast north of the Gulf of Guinea, in Liberia and Sierra Leone a branch of this Congo area can be found.

The West African and Congo Negroes were the main stock of the mass of American Negroes.

5. The East horn.

This includes such tribes as the Galla and Somali and modern Abyssinians. They are **Negroids** that have some Semitic blood.

6. The Eastern Sudan.

This is the region from Lake Chad to the Nile Valley and between the Sahara and the Congo. The people in this area are mainly **Negro** nomads converted to Islam (Mohammedanism) and engage in handling of livestock.

7. The Western Sudan.

This is the battle ground of Mohammedianism and aboriginal religions. This is the area of **great kingdoms.** The economic life consists of herding, agriculture, manufacture and trade. The art is famous.

8. The section that includes the desert where Mohammedan, Berber and Negroid nomads engaged in trade, camel and horse breeding.

9. Egypt with Arabian and some Negro blood and the Negroid Sudan.

The physical characteristics of the continent of **AFRICA** have played an important part in the history of the **Negro** peoples. There are very few gulfs, bays, capes or islands. The rivers are large, but are not means of communication with the outside world because they are not navigable. The inhabitants of Africa have had a severe fight for physical survival that does not compare with that of any other continent.

Africa, rather than Asia, "was the birthplace of the human family and ancient Negro blood was the basis of the blood of all men.

The Negro was the first to make and use tools.

The Negro first developed systematic religion.

The Negro first pursued art;

The Negro first domesticated animals;

The Negro first melted metal, especially iron.

The **Negro** was the original tamer of the domesticated animals—sheep, goats and chickens, as well as cattle are found in many parts of **Africa.** The **Negro** is a born merchantman. Cities in **North Africa** and **Egypt** grew rich through **Negro** trade. Cotton weaving was a flourishing industry long before it reached Britain. Many crafts and industries originated among the **Negroes.**

The development of the **Negro peoples** was affected by physical changes in **Africa:**

> The Sahara and Libyan deserts, which were once fertile plains, were dried up, causing the **Negroes** to migrate to new locations.
>
> Many of the peoples and much of the **culture of ancient Egypt originated in Equatorial Africa.**
>
> In mythology of ancient Greece many **Negroes have important parts memnon, Eurybates, Cephus, Cassiopeia and Andromeda, as well as Zeus, are Negroes.**
>
> In the Western Sudan, during the Middle Ages, **Negro kingdoms and empires were organized.** These **Negro kingdoms** had a very high culture. The increasing drying up or north and south **Africa,** the coming of Christianity and Mohammedanism and the Arab and European slave trade combined to overthrow these **Negro states** and largely contributed to the breaking up of their cultural life.

BELIEVEST THOU THESE THINGS?
IDEAS ARE POWERFUL THINGS!

"Brighten The Corner Where You Are"

Daily World Tues. 6-25-57

Homer Rodeheaver made this simple gospel ballad famous during the crusading days of the late Billy Sunday, who was the Billy Graham of his time. The theme total of the exhortation would warn the individual not to seek some far place of elegance and genial poise, but brighten the corner he occupied.

Atlanta Ga. P. 6

Booker Washington, already famous, further endeared his memory when at the Atlanta exposition he told his fellow comrades to "let your buckets down where you are.

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These two admonitions were never more wholesome in their preachments than to our fellow citizens living through these critical days set before us at the present time.

General

A few days ago, a literal scenario was spread before the general public, purporting to lay before lovers of history and those engaged otherwise in the field of better relations, a picture of the last few decades including and since the handing down by the Supreme Court, of the decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

The Primus King case could well have been included in this "scheme of progress" for it did make a contribution in its contention, that the so-called white primaries were the actual elections. In that a person barred from a primary, was at the same time being barred from the election.

The Autherine Lucy case and the Montgomery bus affair were listed in the reel which shows "how far we have come and how far we still must go."

The Montgomery bus affair was truly the entering wedge of passive resistance which in time will split wide open this street car and transportation discriminatory practice. Cases like the Autherine Lucy and Horace Ward suits never die. Like Banquo's ghost, they will continue to come back again and again.

Prior to 1946 when the ballot to the Negro was a will-s-the-wisp, a one-party system was feasting high and wide at the fleshpots of political slavery and minority government. So intolerable were concerous conditions, elections were becoming negligible so to draw the fires of the nation on some of the practices which [illegible] such a scheme. Fewer people were voting in many Southern states than in some of the upstate counties in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The primary was the election, a county unit and one party regime held fast, and thousands fled the South not only for economic reasons but for political freedom as well.

Those who let their buckets down where they were and who sought to "brighten the corners where you are" began to lose their faith and patience and fled other parts in such vast numbers as to cut so heavily in the population of Georgia as to lose one Congressional District."

The Civil Rights bill now taking its turns at the hands of the United States Senate, apparently is becoming an eye opener to those who have stood around and by filibuster and other circumventie measures designed a strategy to defeat majorities.

Apparently those who thought they would have an opportunity at the kill in the committee rooms, are lamenting at a dangerous precedent being set. Vice President Nixon whose parliamentary sagacity warned them that each occasion would take care of itself. The Civil Rights bill was said to be one that had to bypass the Eastland committee. Thusly it will be seen that those who hold on for years and years in the Senate and win by such a fiat, seniority to sit at heads of key committees, might not always sway the balances in favor of the minority.

It is encouraging to note that liberal Democrats of the Douglass stripe are plumbing the line in favor of this legislation. The right to vote must not be interferred with in the machinery of Democratic principles; surely those who came to their seats by the route of denial of the ballot on the part of those who would vote against them, would certainly intercept any legislation meant for taking the power away from such rule by minorities.

While the opposition claims that the right to vote is a screen; that the idden joker in the deck is a horse of another color, they in nowise claim that their contention is backed by the Constitution of the United States and the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

So, those who remained in the South and insisted that faith and patience as reward the persistent, kept letting their buckets down where they were in spite of their occasionally bringing up mud, toad frogs and "wiggle tails."

So, brethren, take courage; register and get ready and you will be able to "Brighten the corner where you are."

North Carolina Author Urges State Legislature To Avoid Cold Civil War

Advocate Sat. 6-22-57

New Orleans, La.—Miss Willson Whitman, North Carolina author, editor, and SCEF board member voiced strong opposition last week to the so-called anti-NAACP bill in the state legislature.

The bill which passed the House (June 6) but was defeated in the Senate (June 8) required public listing of all members and contributors of "certain organizations . . . the principle objects of which are the support of, or oppositon to, racial separation in the use of public facilities . . ."

"My concern," Miss Whitman wrote in a letter to State Senator Thomas, "is to keep the state I now live in from displaying a regional prejudice embarrassing to all literate voters."

Miss Whitman's full statement follows:

"I write as a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., an organization which, as its name implies, is devoted to public enlightenment, with present efforts in support of the Supreme Court's decisions banning segregation in public schools.

"Like many other citizens of Moore county, I moved to North Carolina under the impression that this was the most progressive and enlightened of the Southern states. I still cherish the hope that this may be true, and for this reason am averse to action placing North Carolina among those states seeking, in an atomic age, to continue a cold civil war.

"From the language of the proposed legislation as I have seen it quoted, it might be argued that the bill would outlaw the Klan and the White Citizens' Councils. For that desirable end, it might almost be worthwhile to penalize groups which already have the law on their side. But it is already obvious that in application, as in intent, the bill would operate against the NAACP, an organization supporting the law of the land, instead of against the Klan and other subversive groups. Such groups can be best controlled by legislation against dissemination of race hatred. The proposed bill would, I am told, actually affec church groups as well as educa tional organizations.

"Lest my own attitude be misunderstood I add that though moved to Southern Pines fro New York only seven years ag I am not a "Yankee agitator" but a Texan whose two grandfathers were Confederate officers. When not fighting Yankees they were judges, and the rest of my family was professionally engaged, as I am, in the editing of newspapers, magazines and books. My concern is to keep the state I now live in from displaying a regional prejudice embarrassing to all literate voters."

'Duty' Is Entire Nation's--Davis

Says 'Pointing Finger at South' Solves Nothing

New Orleans La. Times-Picayune 6-11-57

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — Rep. Davis (D-Ga.) Monday called on the North, East and West to take their share of the nation's Negroes and treat them fairly.

In a floor speech against the proposed civil rights bill, Davis said:

"If it is a Christian duty to do more for the Negroes than we have been doing, then by the same token, an equal share of the responsibility rests upon the North, the East and the West.

"The sections of the country cannot discharge their Christian obligation for civic obligation by pointing the finger of criticism at the South and saying 'dig deeper—dig more.'

'Take Your Share,' He urges

"If you want them treated better, take your share of them, and deal with them in your own states and in your own jurisdictions."

He said that a majority of Negroes live in the South and "we have provided for (them) uncomplainingly. While we have been doing this, other sections of the country, instead of helping to solve the problem, have made it worse by meddling, by criticism, by promoting dissension and ill-feeling with a holier-than-thou attitude, and by sponsoring such legislation as this now under consideration."

Many House members who are supporting the civil rights legislation, he said, do not have a handful of Negroes in their entire states.

"Stop evading your own responsibility," he told them. "Take your share of the Negro population and care for them."

'Your Claims Are Sham'

"Unless you are willing to do what you are demanding of the South, then your attitude is hyprocrisy, and your claims are sham," he said.

Davis said that some Negroes had left the South. These, he said, "have been relegated to Negro ghettoes; they have been grossly overcharged for rent, they have been segregated in residential areas, and through this means segregated in the schools pretty much to the same extent as they were segregated in the South."

The Georgian reminded the House that a bill now pending by Rep. Andrews (D-Ala.) would authorize the federal government to assist dissatisfied Negroes in moving away from the South.

"The time is here now for you to show good faith. Why not support this bill and thus secure an equitable distribution of the Negro population into every state in this union?" he asked.

3 Senators Say South Stays Solid

Predict a Rebuff To Republicans

Herald Tribune New York 6-2-57 p. 16

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Three Democratic Senators predicted tonight the South will reject "modern Republicanism" and give solid support to the Democrats in the 1958 and 1960 elections.

One of these, Sen. George A. Smathers, Fla., said his party faces "a great challenge" to recognize what he called the South's emergence from sectionalism to a point where it demands "a seat in the main dining room from the party who would seek its favors."

Sen. Albert Gore, Tenn., said the Democrats will win Dixie solidly again because "the simple truth is that the Republican party and its leaders are as unsympathetic with the economic problems of the South today as they were in the days of Reconstruction."

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge Ga., said not only the South but the American people as a whole have "rejected the philosophy now epitomized by Republicanism." He urged the Democrats to "seek new leaders from among the new generation of Democrats."

Civil Rights an Issue

Sen. Smathers, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, contended in a speech before the South Carolina Textile Association convention in Sea Island, Ga., that the South is not being given full political recognition.

"It is an unfortunate fact that because of one issue—the so-called civil rights issue—this great area, which in the past has provided so many national leaders for the betterment of this country, can no longer have its sons considered for the Presidency," he said.

"I would warn the leaders of my party that they face a great challenge in this changing Southland.

"Whistling in Dark"

"The days of the pot-bellied, run-down sheriff have come to an end—the screwball Governor with a Dixieland band and the Claghorn Senator with the flowing tie and big cigar are no longer typical of the South. The South today demands and gets ability and respectability. It demands full attention and a seat in the main dining room from the party who would seek its favors."

Sen. Gore, who headed an investigation last year into political campaign expenditures, said in a speech at a Rome, Ga., party rally that while the Democrats can't count on strength in some "traditional areas," Republicans who talk of establishing their party permanently in Dixie are "whistling in the dark."

One of the reasons for this, he said, is that the policies of the Eisenhower administration "are not designed to promote further development of the new industrial base of the South."

Many Whites and Negroes Are Friendly Neighbors, National Study Reveals

Dispatch Fri. 6-7-57 Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK.—Undeniable proof that white and Negro families are living as friendly neighbors in many American communities was presented here by Dr. John A. Morsell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Gallup Poll—

North, South Mutually Liked —Negro Issue, Cold Repellent

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Mon. 5-27-57

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26. — Confederate soldiers would likely turn over in their graves if they knew that nearly two of every three Northerners expressing an opinion in an institute survey today believe Southerners generally are "mighty fine people."

And that three of every four Southerners voice similar complimentary remarks about their Northern neighbors.

However, three of every 10 Northerners and two of every 10 Southerners take exception.

The Northerners say Southerners generally are living in the past and are slow and lazy.

Southerners say Northerners are always stirring up trouble in the South and take a superior attitude.

'Images' Are Examined

As part of its special survey on the "images" held by Northerners of the South and those held by Southerners of the North, the institute asked both what they thought of their neighbors on the other side of the Mason and Dixon line and what they especially liked and disliked about them.

Northerners were asked:

"What do you think of Southerners generally?"

Here are some of the typical unflattering comments of Northerners about their Southern neighbors:

"Southerners are fine people, but they're a little behind the times."

"They're living in the past."

"They stick to their old customs and don't like to change."

"They're procrastinators, but genial and likable people."

"Well, they want easy living I think they're kinda slow."

"They take life much easier than we do in the East."

Lazy, Shiftless

"They're fine, if they'd only stop fighting the Civil War."

"They're lazy, shiftless and ignorant."

To turn the tables around, what are some of the negative images held today by Southerners of their Northern neighbors?

Here are some of the typical comments of Southerners:

"Northerners get down here and mess up things. They ought to leave us alone."

"They claim we're still fighting the Civil War. I claim they're still fighting us, making fun of us all the time."

"They're always rushing around and are uncouth."

"The 'damnyankees' think they're better than others."

"They're pretty good, I guess, a lot better than I used to think they were."

Yankees Like Warmth

To a majority (55 per cent) of Northerners expressing an opinion in the survey, the South's climate is its chief drawing card, followed by the friendliness and hospitality of the people, mentioned by 19 per cent.

When Southerners were asked what they liked best about the North, most spoke of job opportunities and working conditions.

Slightly more than one Northerner in every three, or 35 per cent, points to the South's handling of the Negro problem as the one thing they like least about the South.

What do Southerners like least about the North?

More than four of every 10 Southerners, or 42 per cent, said the one thing they like least about the North is the cold.

One 73-year-old Mississippi day farm worker, a Negro, put it this way:

"I don't like none of it—no way, shape, form, or fashion!"

More Seek The South

One of the interesting findings to come out of the survey is the fact that there are proportionately twice as many Northerners who say they would like to make their home in the South, as Southerners who say they would like to live in the North.

Northerners were asked:

"Would you like to make your home in the South?"

The results, based on Northerners expressing an opinion:

LIVE IN SOUTH?
(Views of Northerners)

Yes	16%
No	74
Wouldn't care either way	10

When Southerners were asked if they would like to make their home in the North, here are the results:

LIVE IN NORTH?
(Views of Southerners)

Yes	7%
No	87
Wouldn't care either way	6

Before numbers on saddle cloths were introduced to horse racing, jockeys wore numbers on an arm band.

Integration Roundup

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 1-26-57 P. 3

• Six college students, three white and three Negro, were arrested in Tallahassee, Fla., and charged with riding together on one of the city's buses.

• A majority of Tallahassee's Negro citizens are still observing the traditional policy of riding in the rear of local buses, despite an NAACP admonition to sit "where you please."

• **Louisiana State University has been restrained from denying admission to its graduate school for Arnease Ludley, 23-year-old Grambling grad, who wants to do work on an MA degree in sociology. The order for restraint was handed down in U. S. District Court at New Orleans by Judge Herbert W. Christenberry.**

• William Doyle, Pine Bluff, Ark. father, attempted to enroll his five children in the all-white Dollarway School but was rebuffed after school officials told him they "just hadn't planned for integration" during the 1956-'57 school year.

• **Fourteen Knoxville, Tenn. school children have filed petitions in U. S. District Court seeking admission to that city's all-white secondary and elementary schools.**

• The 21 Negro bus riders who were arrested in Birmingham on Dec. 26 for defying jim-crow laws have asked U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms to rule against such laws.

• Fourteen-year-old Mary Alberta Washington and her father, Leonard Washington of Lafayette, La. have sued the Southern Pacific and Texas and New Orleans Railroads for $25,000 in damages alleging that Mary was denied sleeping car accommodations on a trip from Lafayette, La. to Los Angeles solely because of her race and color. Mary suffers from cataracts on both eyes.

• A Montgomery, Ala. group is seeking to organize an "all-white" bus line on a "club" plan with State Rep. O. J. Goodwyn named as its attorney.

• A Circuit Court judge has rejected the appeal of a $15 fine imposed upon Faith Bissell, a white woman who refused to move from the Negro section at a political rally in Arlington, Va.

• **The American Federation of Teachers Union is going ahead with plans to organize an integrated local in Atlanta, Ga., after the Atlanta Public School Teachers Association, Local 89, surrendered its charter rather than eliminate the "white only" clause from its constitution.**

• Miami Negroes ignored NAACP pleas and sat in the rear of city buses despite a ruling that city and state segregation laws are unconstitutional.

• Georgia's General Assembly will be asked to pass a resolution requiring that the NAACP be placed on the Federal Government's subversive list.

• In Birmingham, Ala., the Rev. Alvin Horn, a Ku Klux Klan leader, has vowed "war on Negroes" and warned: "We're going to get back some of the concessions we have already made the Negroes."

• **Miami's White Citizen Council has promised to take a photograph of any Negro who sits up front in a Miami bus.**

• Tallahassee authorities have blamed the recent wave of racial violence on "high school kids."

• A boycott of the Washington Redskins professional football team this fall is being threatened by a Negro group unless the team hires some Negro athletes.

• **Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne has issued an order to end racial segregation in McCracken County (Ky.) schools.**

• **In Charlotte, N. C., the city's municipal golf links have been opened to Negroes.**

• Houston's superintendent of schools has admitted that the board has no plan or target date for the desegregation of its schools, despite the fact that the Supreme Court decision was handed down two years and eight months ago.

As The Mill Of The Gods Grind "Exceedingly Well"

Daily World P. 6

The President of a nation, being the top custodian, should above all, be that upstanding executive around whose personality the whole of a nation's sentiment should subtend. Not only his party should be sensitive to his ideals, but those of a national interest, and out for the general welfare of the nation as well, should respond.

Atlanta Ga

Never was this exhibited in any administration more prominently than in the present crisis of the civil rights legislation now hanging in the balance.

Sat 6-15-57

From the first, President Eisenhower made it plain that the nation should be a one country affair; that all citizens, regardless of race or creed, should be accorded the same privileges.

Accordingly upon his ascendency to office he laid down the preamble of scuttling segregation of the races. He would have none of the South's "separate but equal" facility and, through his Attorney General, made known his desires that segregation must go.

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court handed down a decision outlawing segregation at the public school level, Forthwith, the President ordered that segregation cease in the city of Washington, and in time the "Colored" and "White signs were ordered removed from railway stations and in travel compartments.

The slothfulness by which desegregation has made the grade through a maize of local legal entanglements and sundry evasions, with the right to vote being seriously tampered, the administration spearheaded what is being known as certain civil rights bills. These have been rightly called the administration's legislation program, and to this hour the President has not receded one whit from his base in pushing full length this legislation.

From the sideline it is seen that both conservative Republicans and Northern liberal Democrats are lining up behind the President's legislative program.

Apparently the main amendment, the trial by jury proviso, is losing ground every day. Such a condition obtains through a coalition of those liberal minds gracing the halls of the American Congress.

The President of the United States feted in a supper a few nights ago certain key men in the struggle behind his program.

The country is to be congratulated upon having at its head at this time one whose magnetic personality, rugged honesty and determination of purpose would be the magnet attracting all liberal and upright Americans.

Face Responsibility In New Age, Robinson Urges

Daily World Wed. 6-5-57

Atlanta Ga.

Negro young people should look beyond the problem of race relations to the greater problems facing them, Dr. James H. Robinson told the graduating classes of Atlanta University, and Spelman and Morehouse Colleges. The baccalaureate speaker said that the time of protest had passed and that the present need was for people who could be constructive.

P. 1

"Since you were born, half the people of the world have changed their way of living without resort to power," the pastor of the church of the Master of New York said, citing India as an example.

"Who wins the minds of young Africans will rule Africa," he said, deploring the fact that Christian mission boards do not have five trained youth workers in Africa. He urged young Negroes to go to Africa, not as preachers, but as sociologists, public health workers and nurses.

Saying that the United States has a great reservoir of people on whom they could draw to make a most profound impact on the people of Africa, he urged a more adventurous pursuit of the ideals of democracy.

"Don't think in terms of the sadness and sorrow that has been our lot," he said. "Rise above these limitations, or you cannot be ambassadors to others."

This was the 26th joint observance of Baccalaureate Sunday by Atlanta University, and Morehouse and Spelman Colleges. President Albert E. Manley of Spelman presided and President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University introduced the speaker. The Reverend H. I. Bearden, pastor of the Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, read the scripture, Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild of the Temple offered the prayer and the Reverend T. C. Lightfoot, pastor of the West Mitchell Street C. M. E Church pronounced the benediction.

Raps Views Of Minister Who Said South Was Good Place For Negroes To Live

Call P. 5 Feb. 14-57

TOLEDO, Ohio. — (ANP) — A Toledo minister scorned the Rev. Simon Peter Montgomery, former pastor of Old Mystic Methodist church, Old Mystic, Conn., for his statement that Negroes in the South were better off than Negroes in the North.

Kansas City, Mo.

In a scorching letter the Rev. A. L. Roach, pastor of Mt. Nebo Baptist church declared:

"I do not understand how any intelligent person can visit one small village in the South and give an honest opinion of conditions as you have attempted to do.

"Economically, educationally, politically, socially and otherwise, I believe that I know the South as well as any man living today because I was born, reared and partially schooled there.

"I can truthfully say that there have always been and there always will be some good, sincere people in the South both white and black. I further agree that we have good and bad people in the North.

"The Negro suffers in the North from prejudice in employment, housing conditions and in many other ways, but in no sense is the Negro's condition in the North compared to the Negro's condition in the South."

The Rev. Mr. Roach noted that hate groups are now terrorizing Negroes in the South merely because they seek to vote.

"No people are better off," he wrote, "when the people themselves who make the law defy the ruling of the highest court of the land. No people are better off where they do not have protection of the law because of the color of their skins, whether it is behind the Iron Curtain in Russia or behind the Iron Curtain in Mississippi."

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery made his statement after returning to Connecticut from a visit in Pineville, a small community in South Carolina.

Plessy Vs. Ferguson In Bombay

Advertiser P. 4-A Montgomery, Ala.

One of the more specious arguments against segregation is the globaloney one: the colored peoples of the world hold it against us and we should therefore mingle to keep them happy.

In Louisville the other day a London-educated lawyer, Rahimtoola Abdullar, a native of Bombay, was critical of American segregation but defended the segregation of Moslems in the ghettos of Bombay. That's different, he said, because Hindus and Moslems are, well, different:

"Our dress is different; our foods are different and our most basic habits differ . . . It would be almost impossible to intermingle completely — we can't even eat in the same restaurants."

But, he hastened to add, it wasn't segregation, this separation of 40,000,000 Moslems from 316,691,000 Hindus:

"Moslems and Hindus are equals, both in our heritage and under the law. It is not like what I have heard of segregation in the United States—there is no suggestion of social inequality."

In other words, separate but equal.

The South Besieged

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 8-27-57 P. 4-A

Virginia Editor Suggests That The South Has Failed In Communicating With Other Regions; We Spend Too Much Time Convincing Each Other

EDITORIAL IN THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

IT IS not in bitterness, but rather in a sense of bewilderment, that many a Southerner these days looks toward the Congress of the United States. He asks himself, as he reads of precipitate action on the "civil rights" bill, What has the South done to deserve this palpable insult? What could account for the hatred of the South implicit in the drafting and in the handling of this vicious measure?

One explanation is simply "politics," but that is too simple. Granted that some members of Congress are deliberately cultivating a vital bloc of Negro voters, other members who supported this tyrannical measure have an insignificant Negro vote in their districts.

We must seek elsewhere for some additional explanation, and it seems to us —we may be completely wrong in this— that part of the answer lies in two conditions: One of them subjective, historical, and probably not demonstrable, and the other more immediate and tangible.

The first may be a sense of envy of the South. The thought ought not to be brushed aside without sober consideration. Other major divisions of the United States have undoubted characteristics of great worth — the thrift of New England, the productivity of the Midwest, the industry of the Southwest, the expansiveness of the Pacific Coast. Yet the South, because it is the South, envies none of these. We do not covet our neighbor's life.

Instead, the South continues to exhibit certain traits of gentleness, civility, good manners, and resistance to "progress" that have identified this region since the very beginning of the republic. A different set of values obtains in the South; there is a genuine indifference to materialism, a deep-rooted abhorrence of the hucksters' hollow gods. The pace is slower here; we take more time.

AND possibly, quite possibly, the very serenity of the South invites irritation in our impatient brethren. The zeal to reform, the restless ambition to cast all things in the same mold—these frenetic forces rush upon the South and break upon the tranquillity we know, or used to know. And because we will not plunge into Change, or adapt swiftly to every passing conception of a New Order, a lust for power that is inherent in all men suggests that the South must be *compelled* to conform. Is the South poor but contented? Then it must be made rich and anxious. Does the South possess something of the spirit that others lack? Then this must be destroyed, so that all may be equally impoverished.

Strenuously as this sense of envy may be denied, by those who denounce the South most frequently, we have a feeling that it exists; it has always existed, and the South has always suffered by reason of it. But more is involved than this: A more immediate explanation for the South's condition of siege may be found in the South's failure to communicate its own accomplishments.

We talk too much to ourselves down here. We persuade each other. Somehow the South has failed to reach effectively beyond the Potomac; somehow we have failed to sell our story abroad in the land. Those of us who have lived all our lives in the South, to be specific, know of the almost incredible gains of the South Negro in the brief 90 years since Reconstruction.

WE KNOW that the Negro has advanced farther and faster in the American South than he has advanced anywhere in the world, in terms of political equality, of material wealth, of creature comforts. We know that here, where racial separation has been most carefully observed, the Negro people have climbed highest and been most affectionately regarded by the society around them. We know, too, what sacrifice is represented by the sort of school shown above, which must be paid for largely by white taxpayers. All these things the South knows.

But others do not know these things. And because they do not know—because they accept the distorted picture of a "bigoted" South that is peddled by propagandists of the NAACP—it is perhaps understandable that at every turn the South is rebuked and her entreaties scorned. Our inadequacies and shortcomings are shouted from the housetops; our steady gains are muffled and interred.

This is the critical problem in "public relations," if you will, that sorely besets the South. We are not much given to horn-blowing or self-acclaim; we stand helpless when a *Mayflower II* spills the winds from the *Susan Constant's* sails; we suffer indignities because it is not fitting to acknowledge them. The South's modest tradition is to conceal its light beneath a bushel, and Southerners ought not to wonder that the light goes unseen.

We offer diagnosis, not prescription; and we do not intend to imply that many influential Southerners, among them Virginia's spokesmen in Congress, have not desperately attempted to gain sympathy for the South's position. Our thought is merely to suggest that in some fashion these efforts must be redoubled—that somehow the barrier in communications must be overcome. Otherwise the siege of the South must continue until we are overwhelmed; and when that time comes—when there is nothing in the South left to envy and our antagonists stand triumphant — it will be too late to sell a South, for the South will have ceased to exist.

—Editorial

The United States Supreme Court faced with the issue of racial segregation, ruled that it was unconstitutional.

The United States Senate, confronted with its duty to enforce the Supreme Court's decree, declined to act.

Last week, a group of Catholic laymen asked His Holiness Pope Pius XII to decide whether segregation is a mortal sin and whether Catholics have to open their churches and schools to all members of the faith without regard to race.

We have no doubts about how the Pope will rule.

His utterances on racial equality have been too frequent and too strong for any Catholic except possibly a few dumb men in New Orleans not to understand the church's position on this important question.

However. His Eminence can answer the question in one of two ways.

He can declare that he has already spoken on the issue and hold that it is no longer debatable.

Or he can give the New Orleans jim crow appelants a straight 'yes' and 'no' answer.

We hope he chooses the second way.

Such a response would be most heartening to Archbishop Joseph Rummell and to the great Catholic hierachy in the United States which has opened the doors of the church and the schools, firmly believeing that is forward step the Pope would have had them take.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Dealing With South's Nearoes

Both races seem to be frustrated over what the future might bring. Both races have lived in the South since the Civil War, suffering together in poverty. In recent years the South has been rapidly regaining the wealth she lost during the war; colored people have gained along with the white people; like brothers they came up together.

The colored man recognizes the white man as friend and boss. The white man recognizes the colored man as his friend and servant. The friendship is shown on both sides by the mutual relationship existing between families. Almost every white family owes a large portion of their prosperity and happiness to Negro service. They are so closely connected with their servants that they are deeply concerned with the well-being of the servant's family. Negroes are so deeply interested in the white family for whom they have worked and known for years, that the troubles and worries of that white family are the troubles and worries of their servants.

Should we allow this cordial bond of friendship to be broken? History does not record a time nor a place where such unbreakable bond has been developed between former masters and slaves. In this crisis why shouldn't the problems of one be the problems of the other?

The problems of the Negro should be most carefully considered by the ruling classes. They are many but they can be classified as follows: Protection without brutality, education, participation in government, employment and living conditions.

These problems should be handled in view of the fact that no serving class of people can be schooled, kept about the home, office and the plant without discovering the fact that they are entitled to certain rights and privileges.

Negroes are in and about the homes, offices and plants of white people, yet they lack essential information to keep them from taking hold of foreign ideas that might lead to a disturbance. White people, with their far seeing ability should have told the colored people long ago what was coming and how to withstand evil influences; at the same time, gradually, the Negro should have been given some of the things he wanted so as to keep him from looking north for help.

At present it seems that harmony between the races is impossible. Both races should cease to do things for vengeance, both should close their eyes on the past and use the present as a guide to a happy future. White people who claim that the purpose of the aggressive Negro is to mix the races should get that out of their minds. More than 300 years of respect and adoration to white women warrant no such charge.

Police brutality can be stopped by a command from the proper city or state officials without extra expense. The Boards of Education should do their best to improve Negro educational facilities then explain to the masses that the best possible is being done but improvement will continue until their system is as good as any other system. Negroes have always trusted white people, and they will trust them still. All the mistakes that Negroes have made in trying to better their conditions have been for the lack of knowledge. White people should teach them or send one of their group to do the job. Negroes will do nothing against the wishes of their white friends.

Cities and counties with large Negro populations should start by allowing the preachers and school teachers to register and vote. Negroes should be taught the proper use of the ballot by people who have had hundreds of years of political experience. A little companionship with Negro voters, and there need be no fear of them putting in office people of their race.

Crime and illegitimacy seem to be an inheritance from slavery. Negroes are not able to loose themselves from their grasp. If a small portion of the money and energy spent against him had been spent in his favor, the country would be better, besides floods of compliments would have been coming to the South from the four corners of the earth. Place the faults and shortcomings of both races in balances, along with their virtues and good intentions, and it will be found that there has grown up a unique degree of culture in the South that cannot be equaled nor surpassed.

The two races have brought the South to its highest peak of prosperity. Let us hold that we have gained by working together, ever mindful of the fact that in the end God will bring every work into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil; in so doing we should find rest to our wearied souls. JOHN H. CLAY,

1943 Eugene Avenue, Selma, Ala.

Reds Hit U. S. Bigs!

Russians Shame America!

LONDON, England — Caustic comment from widely separated parts of the globe has been aimed at the U. S. in the wake of the Little Rock school integration incidents.

One of the more bitter commentaries was contained in Soviet Fleet, official publication of the Russian Navy, which asserted:

"The ruling circles in contemporary America really have something to worry about. Corrupt, man-hating propaganda for warmongers, as spread in the United States, depraves youth, cripples them physically and morally turns many into gangsters.

"Notorious segregation is flowering in the United States on a broad scale and millions of Negroes are deprived of elementary human rights. The bandit sallies of racists have created a situation in which parents fear to send their children to school. Such are the fruits of 'enlightened,' democratic America."

Here in London, Lady Cynthia Colville, who was named an "honorary citizen of Little Rock," commented, "Oh, dear, yes. I am an honorary citizen of Little Rock, but I rather wish I was not. I did seriously consider writing to say what I think of the things they are doing to the children. But I felt it would rather be like biting the hand that fed me. I am deeply shocked at what has been going on. I feel very strongly about the color question. If I knew a little more about Little Rock I might do something. But I shall keep quiet."

Rogers On "Race Mixing"

A foreword for and excellent book, title of which is 'NATURE KNOWS NO COLOR LINE," should be "Must Reading," for a whole gang of politicians and writers of this generation.

The author is J. A. Rogers who has traveled all over the world, has been a painstaking observer and compiler of facts about which the overwhelming majority of his contemporaries are blissfully ignorant. They will likely remain in their state of ignorance "from now on" because of their set determination to ignore and even dispute historical data compiled by a Negro historian, which Mr. Rogers is proud to confess himself to be.

In his book, Mr. Rogers has made diligent research, he says, "Into the Negro Ancestry in the white race."

Verily, Mr. Rogers' book must be highly amusing to many, while at the same time it must cause others to wish that the book be put on top of a heap the Nazis will schedule for "treatment" at their next "book-burning" holiday.

In the opening chapter of "NATURE KNOWS NO COLOR LINE." Mr. Rogers asks and promptly answers maybe for the benefit of Faubus & Co., the following question:

WHERE DID THE COLOR PROBLEM ORIGINATE? AND WHY?

The very first line in the chapter which takes up the above burning question, is as follows:

"The two varities of humanity which have intermixed the most and longest are the so-called Negro and Caucasian."

You can bet the "anti-Race mixers have refused to read any further in Mr. Rogers' book than to the period in the above sentence, and forthwith they probably have let loose in unison, in the direction of Rogers with their favorite answers to a "damaging" charge: "YOU'RE A LIAR." But educated persons can not avoid saying: "Yes, Mr. Rogers, what you are saying is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

At the very outset Mr. Rogers quotes from Shakepeare, a Caucasian, who breaks down and lets the cat out of the bag," saying the following:

"Strange is it that our bloods of color, weight and heat, poured all together would quite confound distinction. .. '"

But Shakespeare, the Caucasian, comforts himself in the concluding line of the quotation, after saying in effect the "blood poured together would quite confound distinction" by saying, "yet stand off in differences so mighty."

Of course we know "blood is blood" and you can't tell the difference. Mr. Rogers explains what these "mighty differences are, says he:

"They are economic, social, educational and religious, also.

In other words, "Man has contrived mighty differences" in so-called races, where God Almighty actually didn't make or organize any races at all, despite all you hear is a loud voice from many pulpits.

'Negro Elite Echo Whites,' Frazier Says

Courier 1,2
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 11-2-57

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard University, struck at Negro elite for attempting to deny their heritage in this new process of integration. "Integration merely means that we are being accepted," he said. "It does not mean that we will become invisible."

Addressing the first session of the Workshop of Leadership Responsibility sponsored by the American Council on Human Rights, Dr. Frazier urged these leaders to train young people to face up to their heritage. Rejection of heritage means a loss of identification; and people who have no past have no future, he said.

■

OUR LEADERS, he continued, must get over their confusions. They must define values and establish goals. They must learn to think for themselves. He accused Negro leaders of echoing everything the white man says. This is an indication of an inferiority complex. If the Negro is going to play a leading role he must think for himself and not merely echo.

Teachers must be efficient and must insist upon efficiency in their students, continued Dr. Frazier. Charging Negro schools with being sloppy and inefficient, the noted sociologist declared that too long "we have sat behind the walls of segregation and had a good time." We must change our double standards and give our students a new conception of life. We have got to get out of our proventialism, he emphasized, and get a broader outlook.

The American Council on Human Rights is an organization composed of Greek letter sororities. The majority of its membership is engaged in the teaching profession. The two-day workshop included many prominent speakers. Noted among them was Mrs. L. C. Bates, Little Rock NAACP president.

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IN HER address before the dinner meeting, held at the Burlington Hotel, Mrs. Bates, who has so effectively counseled the Negro children attending the Little Rock Central High School, discussed the place of prepared leadership in the fight for the end of racial discrimination.

The workshop was successfully carried out under the direction of Mrs. Thomasina J. Norford, conference chairman, and John Blue, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

Moderate Calls For Patience

Post Herald
Birmingham Ala.
11-21-57

Please let a moderate speak. The extremists have been very vocal.

It is hard for us to think objectively about the segregation issue. It is too close to us. We are like the man who could not see the woods for the trees. A lot of us do not think about it at all. We just fell more or less violently.

There has been a great deal of criticism of the Supreme Court for its decision that segregation laws are unconstitutional. Separate but equal schools have been constitutional for 75 years. Our compliance with that decision has been "too little and too late." But whether segregation laws are unconstitutional or not, they are certainly undemocratic.

In a democracy, it is contradictory to deny one group of citizens access to public institutions and facilities because of race, color or creed. Negroes pay taxes (if they have anything to pay on). They serve in the Armed Forces and shed their blood in time of war, and otherwise fulfill the obligations of citizens. Voter qualification should be based on education, not on color or the ability to interpret the Constitution. The Supreme Court cannot always do that to our satisfaction! Taxation without representation is still tyranny. We need not fear that Negroes will vote as a bloc. That was one of the arguments against giving women the vote a generation ago. But there is no woman's bloc. There is no labor bloc. There would be no Negro bloc.

Whether we like it or not, unless we change our Constitution, court decisions and court orders are the law of the land. The Supreme Court is the umpire. We could not have a ball game if the players did not obey the umpire even when they think he is wrong. If the end of segregation had not come by way of a Supreme Court decision, it would have come, sooner or later, by a constitutional amendmnt which would have been more acceptable, perhaps.

The Supreme Court did not say we must mix our schools. It just wiped the segregation laws off the books. It did do that. And Federal law must supersede state law, or we would have no United States. When the Prohibition Amendment was repealed (and I thought that was a good law), it did not say I or anybody else had to go out and buy a drink. It just said I could without breaking the law.

Furthermore if a majority of the citizens of a county or state did not want liquor sold within its jurisdiction, it did not have to have it. I see no reason why we cannot have local option on school segregation. If a majority of the parents of the children involved (not qualified voters, but parents) voted without intimidation that they preferred separate schools, it should be lawful. We can have voluntary segregation, but it must not be by law. Where numbers are so nearly equal there seems no advantage to anybody to mix the schools and I believe a big majority of Negro as well as white parents feel their children are happier in separate schools. It is worth trying.

There has been much bitter denunciation of President Eisenhower for sending Federal troops into Little Rock. I have not heard anyone say what Ike should have done, only what he should not have done. The local law enforcement officers had admittedly failed to handle the situation. Trouble was breaking out in various parts of the city. Certainly the governor could not be counted on to enforce the law. He had been using state troops to prevent compliance with a court order, which is the law. The mayor and governor were at odds. The situation was desperate and called for drastic measures. The troops were sent in to quell riots and demand respect for law, not to enforce integration. Unless mob rule was to prevail and anarchy reign, something had to be done. President Wilson sent Federal troops into Little Rock in 1914 to quell riots in connection with coal strikes.

The world is changing and changing fast. The colored races all over the world are demanding and getting their independence from white nations who have helped them (and in some cases exploited them). We cannot stop change any more than we can stop time in its flight. We cannot go back to the horse-and-buggy age any more than we can unscramble eggs. The atomic age is here whether we like it or not.

High school would always be the worst possible place to begin. Graduate school the best. We welcome Japanese, Chineses, Iranians, South Americans, all racs and nations except our own Southern Negro whom we love. Not every consistent.

Let us pray for patience, undersetanding, and wisdom in this difficult situation.

MRS. H. T. HOPKINS,
Demopolis, Ala.

WORLD SPOTLIGHTING U.S. RACIAL TROUBLE

Commercial Appeal
P. 45
Fri. 9-13-57

Egyptian And Soviet Press Playing It Up Big

IT'S BLOW TO PRESTIGE

Memphis Tenn.

By The Associated Press

The Egyptian Government has ordered its powerful Voice of Arabs radio to hit hard at the troubles in the United States over integration.

And the communist press is advising the world to turn its eyes to Little Rock and Nashville instead of worrying so much about Hungary.

These are examples of the way the school segregation story is affecting the United States abroad.

Soviet Spotlights It

The Egyptian directive, reported in Cairo yesterday, is for the Voice of Arabs to go all-out particularly in its broadcasts to Sudan, whose Southern people are dark-skinned and mostly pure African. The same directive is reported to have ordered increased attacks on "imperialists," particularly the United States.

Soviet newspapers are focusing on treatment of Negroes in the United States after a slow start on the current story. The newspaper Soviet Russia said yesterday the world press should turn its complaints to that instead of Hungary. It called foes of integration "white men with black souls."

The Soviet trade union paper Trud captioned pictures of National Guardsmen in Little Rock: "Soldiers Against School Children."

Soviet Russia said the United States Government does no more than express regrets at the troubles.

Hungary's Esti Hirlap, in an article headlined "School War in Little Rock," said the United Nations committee which accused Russia of oppressing Hungary should "make a study trip up the Arkansas River."

The racial situation has been mentioned briefly in United Nations debates on Hungary. Peter G. Voutov of Bulgaria told R. S. S. Gunewardene of Ceylon Wednesday he might have trouble if he went to Little Rock. Gunewardene was a member of the United Nations committee that made the report on Hungary.

Voutov said "There are people who have come to regard lightly the lynching of persons whose skins are dark."

Received Good Treatment

Gunewardene commented he had visited every state in the Union and that at Montgomery, Ala., "they rolled out the red carpet."

In the United Nations debates Reis Malile of Albania declared it hypocritical for Americans to refer to violation of human rights in Hungary in view of "brutal acts that are the consequence of racial discrimination in the United States."

In South Africa, whose government pushes a policy of racial segregation, the press has given restrained treatment to the story, mostly on inside pages. The Johannesburg Star, largest in the country, said "More dynamite blasts and even bloodshed are expected in America's Deep South."

Newspapers of India also have given only moderate attention to the story. Hindustan Standard said despite the outbreaks of violence, racial "prejudices of the past in the United States are slowly yielding to changes more truly in keeping with the spirit and ideals of Jeffersonian democracy."

In Ghana, the newly independent state of West Africa, and in Western Europe the troubles received major attention.

The Daily Graphic, Ghana's largest newspaper, gave prominence to President Eisenhower's signing the Civil Rights Bill and to preparations of the Government to take action against Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus.

Integration has received heavier play in Rome newspapers than any American story in months except for the Confidential magazine libel trial.

Italy Exploits Story

Italy's leftist and communist press exploited the story with news and pictures. Several Italian magazines carried between two and four pages of pictures and articles on integration this week.

Il Quotidiano, organ of the Roman Catholic Action Movement, said the situation "does not bring honor to the greatest democracy in the world."

French newspapers also are publishing the story prominently. France-Soir headlined a picture showing a Negro girl being jeered by a white crowd at Little Rock: "This Picture Shocked Americans Too."

Japan's largest newspaper, Asahi, has said: "It is an abnormal scene of education when children are kept away from school by armed forces under the order of a governor." Point-

ing to other racial discriminations, it said the United States "cannot talk of a big thing like humanitarianism."

Truman Puts Rights Crisis Over Sputnik

Advertiser P. 6B
Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 11-15-57

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Former Democratic President Harry S. Truman last night advised the nation not to worry about Russia's Sputniks. But he said we ought to worry about Little Rock and civil rights.

Truman told the Joint Defense Appeal of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith:

"Our attitude on this vital struggle for equal opportunity and human liberty is being watched by the world.

"Don't worry about the Sputniks. We can take care of that situation.

"Let's make sure we preserve the greatest inspiration we can give the world, the liberties and the rights we profess through one of the most wonderful documents in the world—the Constitution of the United States."

Truman has said little previously about the Little Rock school integration crisis. When Gov. Orval Faubus used the National Guard to keep nine Negroes out of Central High School, Truman declined comment except to remark that Faubus "is a wonderful fellow and a very good friend of mine."

But last night he said:

"I was shocked to see the governor of Arkansas take it upon himself to obstruct the enforcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court decision expressed the stated purpose and intent of the Constitution of the United States which extends equal educational privileges as well as civic and economic rights to every member of our population, regardless of race, creed or color."

In Little Rock, the Negro students have been attending classes under military protection since Sept. 24 when President Eisenhower sent in federal paratroopers and federalized the Arkansas National Guard.

What would Lincoln have done?

38a

(An Editorial)

general

Speaking on television Sunday, poet-historian and expert on Lincoln, 70-year-old Carl Sandburg, was critical of the action taken by President Eisenhower in the Little Rock situation.

Afro-American

Mr. Sandburg declared that Lincoln was better informed about America and would have found "some other answer" to the defiance of Governor Faubus than Mr. Eisenhower, and would "have accommodated himself better."

P. 2 Baltimore Md.

We concede that Mr. Eisenhower, due to his long occupation with military affairs, has been sheltered from many of the problems of civilian life, he has been dependent upon his advisors for guidance in many instances.

Sat. 11-9-57

This probably accounts for his delay in taking a firm stand on the Little Rock situation before it developed to the point that it did.

Part of his procrastination was also due to the fact that he underestimated the nature of the opposition and expected Faubus to live up to his word given at Newport.

He failed to take into account the depths to which some men would sink in catering to the emotions for political advantage.

We would like, however, to know just what course Mr. Sandburg thinks Lincoln would have followed. The record shows that although slavery was the bone of contention in 1861 and touched off the Civil War, Mr. Lincoln did not sign the Emancipation Proclamation until the conflict had dragged on for several years. Then he took this action with some reluctance.

We think the patterns followed by both Presidents were almost identical. Lincoln abolished slavery to preserve the Union. Eisenhower intervened in Little Rock, not to enforce integration, but to preserve the law of the land.

Mr. Sandburg may be an expert on Lincoln, but until he can give us a solution to the Little Rock situation more effective than the course which Eisenhower followed, we cannot accept his theory. Mr. Lincoln or any other President interested in living up to the responsibilities of his office would have taken similar action.

Segregation Greatest Evil, Editor Declares

Atlanta World Atlanta Ga.
P. 7 Sun. 11-24-57

There is no greater evil than racial segregation, and nothing worse than one group of people saying, "We are better by law than you," Harry Golden, editor of the Carolina Israelite, declared Friday night.

More over, many southern leaders are "committing a fraud on their people" by spreading "chunks of bunk about segregation," the journalist told a meeting of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

Mr. Golden, who addressed approximately 200 persons in the meeting at the Life of Georgia Building, named specifically, Senator Irvin, of North Carolina, Senator Eastland, of Mississippi and "the governor of Georgia".

"The real issue," Mr. Golden declared, "is not whether a Negro child can go to school unmolested It is a question of a clear declaration that all men are created equal."

The speaker refuted claims that integration knows he can achieve whatever his talent may be then there will be less mingling of the races."

He predicted the Negro race will be darker after 100 years of integration than it is now.

However, the speaker said, it is hard for "white people to think black."

There is still "considerable dreaming in the South of old Plantation days and mint juleps."

He said that fear of "losing case" was the strongest emotion opposing integration. He named the sex factor as second.

Golden declared: "The surprise resistance to integration has been from the upper middle class. The Negro expected this class to become his allies, but they turned on him because of a fear that integration would put the Negro on much the same scale as themselves.

"The South is losing much of its white labor, because the white man will sit at home rather than dig ditches and become identified with the Negro."

But Golden predicted the fear of mingling of the races will take the oppisite road from what prosegregationists claim. He predicted also that the South may one day find it has for generations overlooked "the greatest untapped consumer market among Negroes."

STEPIN FETCHIT

Negro Calls Southerners Top Friends

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Stepin Fetchit, retired Negro comedian, said today the Negro will find more friends and more help in the South than "among the supposed-to-be liberals posing as his greatest friends" in the North.

The former movie actor told a Press-Scimitar reporter in an interview that he had always been treated well by Southern whites.

"My only trouble," he said, "has come from fellows supposed to be liberal out of New York City. . . . The Negro will find that some of his greatest friends have been and will be Southerners."

Constitution

Stepin Fetchit, whose real name is Lincoln Perry, symbolized carefree laziness in his career as a comedian. He said the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People played a part in his retirement several years ago.

P. 2

"My wife got me to retire after they said the lazy character I portrayed belittled the colored race."

Atl. 10-16-57

Perry is a native of Key West, Fla., and attended school in Montgomery, Ala. He is visiting a cousin, Dr. W. A. Bisson.

THE GALLUP POLL

Whites Stiffen Resistance; Negroes Close Dixie Ranks

By JOHN M. FENTON
Gallup Poll Staff Representative

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 30—Events of the last two years have served to widen the gap that exists between the white and Negro races in the South.

The white South, in the last 22 months, has stiffened its resistance to the idea of integration with the Negro. Southern Negroes, on the other hand, have closed ranks tighter than ever.

In an "exact repeat" of a study made 22 months ago, the Institute recently assigned its Southern staff of white and Negro interviewers to return to virtually the same areas and ask the same questions that they covered in the earlier study.

Just how far apart the races are today is evidenced by the following comments from interviews made in the same city with whites and Negroes — in areas not too far distant.

In Mobile, Ala., a white woman, the wife of a spray painter, said: "I just think that God intened no mixing of the races. The Negroes around here are pushing themselves in with the whites— I just don't know how we're going to work this thing out."

A Negro store owner from the Gulf seaport city commented: "The Negro schools just don't have the equipment that white schools have. And the white people here think Negroes are not up to par with them. It makes me mad. I don't know how we're going to do this thing. I hope the people will obey the Supreme Court decision."

VIEWS OF SOUTHERN WHITES

When the views of Southern whites—in all of the 13 states of the South — border areas mid-South and Deep South— are added, attitudes about the Supreme Court decision are virtually unchanged. The results today on the issue, compared with those recorded in February, 1956:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

VIEWS OF SOUTHERN WHITES

	Today	Feb., '56
Approve	15%	16%
Disapprove	83	80
No opinion	2	4

The reasons why Southerners hold to their views about the Court's ruling are also virtually the same—it's against Southern tradition, the races just weren't meant to mix, separate but equal schools work better.

If anything, this reporter noted that in the South today there is an even greater determination in the typical white person's voice when he tells you that "white and colored just shouldn't mix" or that "if God meant for the races to mix, He would have mixed them."

A 71-year-old retired farmer from the town of Bronwell in Terrell County, Ga. (Negroes make up 67% of the country's population) was typical in his feeling and determination.

"Why don't I want integration?" he asked. "'Cause it's just not right and it's just not constitutional. It never has been the way of life here and it never will be. We won't have it here in the South. I wouldn't say what we would do if it were forced on us — we don't know ourselves."

MID-SOUTH STIFFENS RESISTANCE

One interesting thing that we noted was that while there has been little change in attiude toward the Court's decision in the "Border states" of the South—Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Oklahoma—there has been a definite stiffening in reistance in the states of the Middle South—Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia.

Two years ago, the Mid-South states were approximately midway between the Border and Deep South states (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi) in their vote on the school ruling.

Today, the people of the Middle South vote virtually the same way as do those in the sister states of the Deep South — where over nine out of 10 express disapproval of the ruling.

TALK ABOUT ISSUE LESS

In the report on our 1956 study, I wrote that "everybody is talking about segregation". Today, it is certainly uppermost in poeple's minds—but here is greater reluctance to discuss it openly.

As a well-to-do Atlanta matron, whose home is on fashionable Peachtree Street told us: "It's just not something that 'the girls' talk about over bridge". The prevalent attitude today seems to be one of "if we don't talk about it, maybe it will go away".

There is also evidence from the study that there has been a definite breakdown in communication between whites and Negroes on the subject of integration.

This is not to say that whites and Negroes do not talk about the issue together. But when whites tell you they discussed it with Negroes, the conversation they mention is generally like that reported by a 59-year-old Dawson, Ga., farm housewife:

"I've talked with them about it —we talked about whether they'd be better off or worse in mixing. They don't want a change. They say please let them alone."

On the other hand, the discussions that Negroes reported having with whites usually run along the lines of that cited by a Negro school teacher from Lenoir, N. C.:

"They (the whites) said they think integration can work. We talked about the way we thought it should happen."

In brief, the evidence is that both the white and Negro South is hearing only what it would like to hear about the topic from the other race.

NEGROES HAVE MORE PRIVILEGES

Despite the breakdown in communications, both Negro and whites are agreed on one basic issue, namely, that the Southern Negro has made great progress in the last year and has more privileges now than in the past.

But even on this question there is little more than a "surface agreement"—a report on something that is a matter of record.

To the Southern white, more privileges for the Negro do not necessarily mean a betterment of relations between the two races. It is more often stated with an attitude of "look what we've given them and now they're causing all this trouble."

The typical Southern white, as a matter of fact, tends to feel that relations between the two races have gotten worse during the last year—or, at least, have not improved.

"Things sure are worse," said a 28-year-old wife of a farmer in Fitzgerald, Ga., "the Nigras are more forward — they don't give over to whites to be waited on first in the stores. And they have a lot more, too—why they have better schools now and it's much easier for them to get a job."

To the Southern Negro, more privileges usually mean more integration—in schools, buses, parks and other areas. To him, the situation between the two races is at least as good if not better than it was a year ago.

"Of course, things are better," said a young Negro crane operator in Louisville. "Why? 'Cause we got integrated schools, parks, swimming pools and even restaurants in some places. Why wouldn't they be better?"

Throughout the 13 states of the South, our white and Negro interviewers constantly met with this difference in viewpoint from Negroes and whites. It is a difference that stems from a lack of communication and an uncertainty over just what the future will bring. In back of it are the views of two races sincerely convinced that their goals are good ones. Unfortunately, for both races in the South, these goals today would seem to be light years apart.

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Gallup Poll—

Dixie Attitude Toward GOP Soured By Little Rock Move

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Wed. 12-4-57 P.1

(Last of Four Articles)

By JOHN M. FENTON
Gallup Poll Staff Representative

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 3.—The arrival of Federal troops in Little Rock may well have sounded the death knell to the Republican Party's chances in the South.

Following the 1956 presidential election when President Eisenhower polled a majority of the vote in the 13 states of Dixie, the GOP's outlook in that area was probably as bright as at any time since the Civil War.

But when this reporter recently traveled throughout the South as one part of a special American Institute of Public Opinion study on Southern politics, he found nothing but dissatisfaction with Mr. Eisenhower and the GOP for their handling of the segregation dispute.

'Went Back On Word'

The general attitude that the study turned up most often can be summarized briefly:

"Eisenhower said he wouldn't use force. He went back on his word."

Some 90 experienced opinion reporters from the institute field staff asked a representative cross-section of Southern whites this question:

"Has your attitude toward the Republican Party changed in any way during the last year?"

The vote was as follows:

SOUTHERN WHITES

Yes, has changed	30%
No, has not	62
Don't know	8

Virtually without exception, the change in attitude has been one for the worse for the GOP—and one brought about by their handling of Little Rock and other racial disturbances.

"The Republicans are the cause of all this trouble," said a 47-year-old farmer from Cordova, S.C., "I think less and less of them. They have no sympathy for the South and no understanding of conditions here."

In many instances, of course, because the South is so heavily Democratic, the change is not so much a switch in allegiance as it is a further confirmation to a Southern Democrat that the Republicans "are up to no good."

Likes GOP 'Worse'

Typical is the wry comment of a 27-year-old farm housewife from just outside of Clarksdale, Miss. She supported Adlai Stevenson in 1956 and has yet in her life, to vote Republican.

"Yes, I've changed," she said, "I don't like the Republicans—only worse than I did before."

Actually, in the case of this young housewife and many other dyed-in-the-wool Democrats in the South, the GOP has not really lost a vote. What they have lost is the chance of these voters even considering a vote for the Republicans.

More important politically, however, is the evidence in the study that nearly half of the Democrats who voted for Mr Eisenhower in 1956 say they have changed their attitude toward the Republican Party in the last year.

Memphis Tenn.

The comment of a 66-year-old nursery man from Chase City, Va., is typical:

"The fact of the matter is I voted for Eisenhower last time. But now, I'm going toward the Democrats again—I'm disappointed in Eisenhower."

Vote For Man, Not Party

Commercial Appeal

The majority vote that Southerners gave Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 was very much a vote for the man and not his party.

Although the GOP's share of the popular vote for Congress in 1956 was something of a "high water mark" for the last 10 years, the President still ran ahead of his party in that area by about 25 percentage points.

Here is the trend of the congressional vote in the South since 1948:

Wed. 12-4-57

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN SOUTH

	Rep.	Dem.
1948	21 %	79 %
1950	20.5	79.5
1952	20	80
1954	22	78
1956	27	73

If an election for Congress were being held today, the latest regular institute survey shows the vote in the South as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN SOUTH
November, '57

Democratic	76%
Republican	24

From a Republican point of view, congressional elections have to be won entirely in states outside the South. Of the 120 seats apportioned to the 13 Southern states, only nine are now held by Republicans.

Only Nine Held By GOP

In 1956, less than half of the 120 Southern seats were contested by the Republicans. In 65 districts in the South there were no GOP candidates entered.

Starting with this backlog of 111 seats, the Democrats needed to pick up only 107 more seats in the North to have the 218 necessary for a majority and control of Congress.

The Republicans, on the other hand, were faced with the prospect of winning 209 seats outside the South to win control of the House. Despite Mr. Eisenhower's majority, this hurdle proved insurmountable in 1956.

As of the moment, the prospect looks dim for a GOP "breakthrough" in the South. Political strategists would agree that a strong local organization is a prerequisite to victory in congressional districts.

Southerners today offer little in the way of suggestions to help strengthen the GOP in the South.

'Give Up Integration'

Two years ago, when we asked Southerners what could be done to make the Republicans strong, we were given many suggestions—ranging from getting better candidates in local elections to door-to-door canvassing to get votes.

Today, the usual suggestion given by Southern Democrats is one like that offered by a 27-year-old wife of a river pilot from Metairie, La.:

"Just give up the idea of integration—I think that's turned all of us against them."

In 1956 this housewife voted for Mr. Eisenhower. Yet today she says:

"I leaned toward the Republicans when 'Ike' ran last, but it was more for the man than the party. I am completely Democratic now."

This woman's attitude is typical of what has happened politically in the South in the last year or so. Like her, an overwhelming majority of the Southern electorate is "completely Democratic now."

Many Southern Democrats cast their first Republican vote when they supported Mr. Eisenhower in 1956. In the opinion of this reporter, it was probably the "first and last" for many.

Others Are Blamed

In light of Mr. Eisenhower's illness, it should be pointed out that one result of the "vote for the man" mentioned above, is a tendency on the part of some Southerners to blame someone other than the President for the trouble at Little Rock.

You often hear the remark that other members of the Administration were "in back of the whole thing."

As a 52-year-old wife of a Dallas insurance executive commented: "At times, you think Eisenhower has some poor advisers."

A 43-year-old lumber mill worker from Fitzgerald, Ga. was more outspoken:

"If you ask me, Nixon and the NAACP are too buddy, buddy about this."

In short, the available evidence now is that Mr. Nixon's popularity in the South is something less than President Eisenhower's.

The mood in the South today—III

Birmingham, Ala. News

Vote new weapon for Negroes

Wed. 12-4-57

but how many will use it?

BY JOHN M. FENTON
Gallup poll staff representative

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4—In the opinion of many political observers, a powerful factor in the South's segregation dispute will be the future voting behavior of whites and Negroes in Dixie.

Any analysis of Southern politics must be divided into two basic investigations.

How many Negroes will vote—and with which party will they affiliate? What will white voters do in the South?

Today's article deals with the viewpoints and politics of Southern Negroes.

A later article will analyze the effect of the segregation dispute on the politics of the white South.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO is, first of all, a person who until fairly recently was disenfranchised in a good many places in the South—whether this disenfranchisement was self-willed or brought about by white pressure.

In some areas of the South today where the Negro is able to vote, the tradition of not voting has been deeply ingrained.

For these Negroes, their position is perhaps best summed up in the words of a young Negro woman we interviewed in a small Tennessee town near the northern border of Mississippi. When she was asked her political affiliation, she shrugged and replied:

"Huh! Neither Republican or Democrat—here, we're just colored folks."

Her attitude is typical of many Southern Negroes today. It is perhaps one reason why the total number of Negroes on voting rolls in the Southern states in 1956—as estimated by the Southern Regional Council—did not exceed 25 per cent of the Negroes of voting age in that region.

Still, the number of Negroes who are registered to vote has increased considerably over the last decade. The 25 per cent estimated registered today is nearly twice that of Negroes who were registered in 1947.

AND OUR STUDY revealed that there has been an increase in interest in voting since the last presidential election in 1956.

The weight of sentiment with Negroes we interviewed was that more Negroes than ever would register to vote in the next election. Virtually no one said they thought fewer would vote.

The general reason why more Negroes will be voting can be summed up in the bitterness of a 57-year-old farmer from near the town of Cotton Plant, Ark., who said he thought more of his race would be voting in his area "to put our present governor out of office."

In short, the Southern Negro ties increased voting directly to the coat-tails of the segregation problem. As reported on Monday, his desire to fight for integration has increased sharply since the first Institute study on the subject 22 months ago.

The Southern Negro can now see some use to which his vote can be put. To him, it is at least one weapson with which he can fight for what he wants—an integrated way of life with the whites.

"I don't know just how many will vote," said a young Negro waitress from a Georgia farming community. "But there'll be a lot of them. A lot were scared to vote, but they understand it more now that they're had it explained to them. They thought it was wrong before. Now they know."

As regards plans for registration, this is how those Negroes who say they've never voted answered our staff:

SOUTHERN NEGROES WHO NEVER VOTED	
Yes, I plan to register	57%
No, do not plan	14
Don't know	29

AS POLITICAL observers know, intention to register is a far cry from an actual appearance at the polls on election day.

But the important political fact is that the bulk of Southern Negroes today who have never voted are at least interested enough in voting to give some thought to the first step of registering.

The fact that more Southern Negroes are thinking about voting—and no doubt in certain states will vote—is one thing. How they will vote and with which party they will align themselves is another.

INDICATIONS ARE that neither party has yet done a real selling job with Southern Negroes. Traditionally Republican since the days of the Civil War, in recent years the relatively few Negroes who have voted have gone heavily Democratic.

But largely because of Eisenhower's intervention at Little Rock—a move that came as a pleasant surprise to many Southern Negroes—the GOP has a slight advantage today. It is by no means an overwhelming support.

The fact of the matter is that a mapority of Negroes in the South today (52 per cent) either say they don't know together and vote for one candidate.

"I don't think they will get far just voting for the same man," said a 37-year-old Atlanta shipping clerk. "It just makes the white people mad when they do."

The Southern Negro is just beginning to realize that there is power in his ballot—the shipping clerk is aware of it when he fears the consequences of bloc voting.

If the Negroes should some day come to the conclusion that they don't care if the whites get mad, more and more Southern campaigns may come to be directed at winning the Negro vote.

But for the time being, many Negroes are happy just in the fact that they can vote—something they consider a "giant step" forward.

Once they are certain that this privilege will not be taken away from them—and many are not—they will no doubt do some serious thinking about how to use it to their advantage.—©

The 85th Congress

Herald-Tribune P. 1 Sec. 2 New York Sun 3-31-57

No Major Legislation Completed; Civil Rights, School Aid Still Wait

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON.

The first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress is not likely to set a record of legislative achievement.

Only two domestic proposals that fit into the rather arbitrary category of "major" legislation now appear to have much chance of adoption this year. One of these, the school-construction bill, may get caught up in the economy mesh.

The other is the civil rights recommendations first sent to the Capitol last year by President Eisenhower. As matters now stand, the civil rights bill has a better than 50-50 chance.

There is, it is true, a rising murmur in the cloakrooms about an income tax cut to take effect next Jan. 1. But it is far too early to weigh the effects.

How It Goes

The first session of any new Congress is usually a pretty torpid affair, taken up with organizing of committees, testing of political strength between the two parties, and the long, arduous committee study of the President's new program.

Much of the hard, dull work done in stuffy committee rooms the first year of a new Congress requires the polish of final action in the second year.

What has given the first half of this Congressional session an unusual and signficant flavor is not so much legislation, in the formal sense, but the emergence of a Democratic party position on foreign policy that has compelled the Republican administration to negotiate with the opposing party in Congress.

The instrument used by the Democrats was, of course, the President's Middle East Resolution. The pressure was applied almost wholly from the Senate, although House Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, let it be known that he too, had serious reservations about the new policy.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., made skillful use of the resistance by separate groups of Senators to different portions of the resolution to compel compromise by the Administration, and to give the program a Democratic stamp.

Johnson Maneuvers

Having accomplished that, he sat by quietly while the Senate delayed action until it became clear that the threat of sanctions in the United Nations against Israel had been eliminated.

Under his direction the Senate has assumed a greater voice, and hence a greater responsibility, in foreign affairs than at any time since the bi-partisanship leadership of Arthur H. Vandenberg in the late '40s.

The Senate's new influence, and Sen. Johnson's new role as foreign policy leader in the Senate, have been the outstanding political developments of the Congressional session to date.

In the last few days, however, it has become clear that the battle of the budget threatens to overshadow all else in the remainder of this first session of the new Congress. Because of the irresistible attraction of the budget-cutters to the President's $4.4 billion foreign aid program, Sen. Johnson's skill as the foreign policy leader in Congress will be put to an unpleasant test. His job in the Senate will be to guard against irresponsible foreign-aid slashing.

The vote on the economic aid portion of the Middle-East resolution disclosed far more Democratic than Republican defection. Sen. Johnson must be on guard to protect his party from a charge of going isolationist.

To do this in the face of the grass-fire of resistance to foreign aid now sweeping the South, coupled with the attack on the budget, will require statesmanship of a high order.

Both the House and Senate have conducted a thorough study of the whole concept of foreign aid. The special Senate Foreign Aid Committee will file a report and recommendations soon. Even if, as expected, it recommends continuing a substantial aid program, its impact is not likely to have much effect.

Eisenhower's Role

In the last analysis, however, President Eisenhower will have the greatest influence over final Congressional disposition of the aid request. Recent indications are that he intends to fight for the entire program. Nevertheless a reduction on the order of a billion dollars or more is still in prospect.

The school-aid bill is the most likely casualty of the economy wave which already has washed away small portions of the first general appropriations bills to reach the House floor. The best estimate today is that the $1.3 billion school bill will fail this year.

As for civil rights, the President's program will be taken up in the House late next month, after the mid-term Easter recess, with every prospect of overwhelming passage. In the Senate, the stiff wind of resistance is already blowing up out of the South. But a preliminary nose-count shows only eighteen Southerners ready to filibuster, and perhaps twenty-five ready to vote against the President's proposal—provided the sticky problem of contempt-of-court trials without a jury can be solved.

Postal Rates

Elsewhere in the legislative mill is the high-priority administration request for higher postal rates, given a fair chance of final action; extension of the Federal minimum wage to department store workers and other retail and wholesale employees, and a few others.

Congress has already passed an extension of corporate and excise-tax rates for the next eighteen months, beating back efforts to give small business a tax break.

North, South Poll Shows

Herald P. 21-A Miami Fla. Mar 30-57

Geography Affects Race Bias

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

The Gallup Poll

PRINCETON, N.J. — Three years ago the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its historic decision that segregation of the races in the public schools violates the Constitution.

In the 35 states of the North, initial reaction to the May 17, 1954 decision was one of approval. That approval has steadily grown in the last three years.

In the South, firm opposition to the decision has always been found. Although the number who disagree with the decision has lessened in the last 36 months, there is still a substantial majority in the South today who oppose the school ruling.

When the views of both Northerners and Southerners are added up, 63 per cent of all Americans favor the decision, 31 per cent are against it, and 6 per cent have no opinion.

But in the latest survey by the Institute, many Southerners concede that if they lived in the North they might not favor segregation.

Likewise, many in the North say they think they might favor segregation if they resided inthe South.

The latest figures on the school ruling show the following split in opinion between North and South:

	TODAY	1954
THE NORTH		
Approve	74%	65%
Disapprove	19	30
No Opinion	7	5
THE SOUTH		
Approve	27%	24%
Disapprove	67	71
No Opinion ...	6	5

When Southerners were asked how they would feel about segregation if they lived in the North, and Northerners if they lived in the South, the results were as follows:

SOUTHERNERS— If Live in North	
Would favor seg'ation .	45%
Would not favor it	43
No Opinion	12
NORTHERNERS— If Lived in South	
Would favor seg'ation .	37%
Would not favor it	50
No Opinion	13

Deep South Defies Integration

Advertiser Tues, 5-21-57

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Montgomery Ala.

THREE years ago this month the United States Supreme Court ordered the desegregation of public schools. On the anniversary of this occasion, some 50,000 persons held a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" in Washington. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., appealed to the President for "strong aggressive leadership" in behalf of racial justice.

P. 4-A

Why is executive leadership necessary? What does the record of three years show?

One year ago the *Post-Dispatch* published an editorial, "Two Years of Achievement," which described vast progress toward integration of public schools in Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Oklahoma and Kentucky, considerable progress in southern Texas and hesitant steps in Arkansas and Tennessee.

The first two years after the Supreme Court's order were years of achievement, not just because progress was made in those states where obstacles were fewest, but because even those states might not have integrated their schools if the court had not ordered it done.

The third year after the court order, however, has shown far less achievement. The single major example of public school integration occurred in Louisville, which was indeed significant. And integration was extended somewhat in other parts of Kentucky, Oklahome, Maryland and border states generally.

Nevertheless, not one inch of advancement has occurred in five states of the Deep South where, in fact, resistance to integration grew bolder. Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia adopted types of "pupil assignment" laws, or other measures to resist integration. The Louisiana legislature simply declared that "all schools shall be operated separately." The past year began with general resistance to the law of the land and ended the same way.

Hence it can now be said that the integration order of 1954 has accomplished much of its purpose in the border states, but has yet to face the challenge of defiance in the Deep South.

No doubt, as the years and the courts proceed, and as integration closes around the Deep South, some inroads will be made on unequal education in those five states. But it is clear that the impetus of integration would be stronger if the federal courts had encouragement and assistance from the executive and legislative branches of the government.

President Eisenhower has yet to make a clear, unequivocal statement in behalf of equal treatment of public school children in the Deep South. His party's leadership in Congress has done little about the issue, and the Democratic majority now seems reluctant to meet the issue of civil rights generally for fear of a party split.

Three years after the Supreme Court order, the advance of educational democracy has reached a wall far south of the Mason-Dixon line. A statement by the President as the one man elected to speak for the nation could help to breach that wall.

Scientists agree segregation is damaging both races

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-25-57

CHICAGO — Segregation not only hurts those against whom it is directed, but inflicts damaging psychological scars on persons who countenance or foster discrimination, 250 psychiatrists and social scientists contended here Thursday.

Their observation, contained in a report entitled "Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation," were made public at a meeting held in conjunction with the annual convention of The American Psychiatric Association.

P. 3

The conclusions were the results of a study sponsored by the group for the Advancement of Psychiatry of NYC. Dr. D. L. Farnsworth, president of the group and Harvard faculty member, said the report is intended to aid the smooth change over to desegregation in the nations' schools.

* * *

INTENDED AS a guard for public officials, school administrators, and others now working on interracial problems, the survey agrees with the U.S. Supreme Court decision that segregation impairs the psychological growth of children.

Segregation causes psychological damage not only to individuals but also to the communities in which it is practiced, the psychiatrist said.

* * *

THE REPORT also assailed prejudiced and racial myths which it said are among the principle stumbling blocks that stand in the way of successful desegregation efforts.

One of these myths, in which colored people are often depicted as being morally and intellectually inferior to whites, is without any scientific report, it was stated.

1. Segregation is not merely a legal problem 'but a social, and above all, a psychological problem.'

2. Segregation is related to racial prejudice which "knows no geographical limits."

3. "Wherever segregation occurs there are damaging effects to the personality growth and development of the person discriminated against.'

The report also declared segregation practices inflict damaging psychological scars on persons fostering them.

4. Although segregation contributes to mental and personality disorders "this is by no means to imply that all those who believe in and advocate segregation are themselves maladjusted or otherwise psychiatrically abnormal."

MANY REASON GIVEN

The report adds:

"Obviously, many persons in the U. S. who are free from psychiatric disorder strongly favor segregation for many kinds of reasons. These range from desire for economic and political power to sincere conviction that continued segregation is the soundest solution to Negro-white relations."

But the report noted that there were a "certain number of maladjusted, seriously insecure or anxiety-ridden people who are much more completely in the grip of prejudice thinking than the average; and who need to retain their prejudices to serve as defenses against their own inner feeling of lack of worth."

More "Prepared" To Accept Desegregation In South

Daily World Fri. 5-17-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

BY EDWIN DIAMOND

International News Service Science Writer

CHICAGO — (INS) — A psychiatric survey issued Thursday reported more white Southerners are "psychologically prepared" to accept school desegregation than are opposed.

The report suggested such persons — a "silent majority" in many communities — appear willing to change their actions without changing their feelings on school desegregation and other integration issues.

The report said despite existence of these feelings, based on life-long racial conditioning to segregation, "psychologically-flexible" practical southerners would use reality "as a guide for their decisions an dactions, even though it may not alter very much their feelings."

The report was made by a group of some 250 psychiatrists and other specialists called the Group for Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP.)

GAP is a private organization made up of scientists from every section of the country and includes both Negroes and whites.

BASED ON RESEARCH

Dr Viola Bernard, a Columbia University psychiatrist, said the survey was two years in the making and was based on first-hand research and observation in border states where school desegregation has already taken place.

States in the "Solid South" where the 1954 Supreme Court decision declaring school segregation unconstitutional has so far been resisted, also were studied by the group.

These points were stressed in the 80-page report and at a news conference held by its chief authors at the American Psychiatric Association at Chicago:

WASHINGTON, May 17 — An educator called today for "an agonizing reappraisal" of the theory that this country could leave it to the next generation to end racial discrimination.

Ernest O. Melby, Dean Emeritus of Education, New York University, presently a visiting professor at the University of Michigan, said the population was aging so fast that today's youth would merely trickle slowly into set patterns of power.

"The kids won't build a better world anywhere near fast enough to catch up with social change," Dr. Melby told a five-state human relations conference at the University of Maryland. The conference was sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jewish service organization.

"The school is one, and only one kind of education," he said. "The community must educate itself and change itself."

Legislation, Dr. Melby said, can eliminate only the surface elements of second-class citizenry. Actual equality, he added, can come only by a conversion of the majority to the conviction that all men have worth and dignity—and that those who discriminate are hurt worse than those discriminated against.

A message of greeting from President Eisenhower to the conference said:

"Through the schools and colleges of our land much progress is being made in lessening tensions and in advancing the spirit of goodwill among our people.

"This is the result of the splendid work of educators and all responsible citizens who are meeting the daily problems of human relations with intelligence, courage and mutual respect. This is the American way."

Robert R. Nathan, consultant economist of this city who has just returned from his tenth trip to the Far East in the last five years, said that the economic level of a country depended not on its natural resources but on the ability and education of its people.

He said that withholding opportunities to all groups of Americans for education, "will cost this nation billions of dollars in the next ten years."

Dr. Joseph H. Douglas, program coordinator in the office of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, suggested from Virginia, where segregation is mandated by state law.

"as laboratories in which students, parents and teachers can work together in learning about diverse cultural groups."

About 160 superintendents, principals, college professors and other educators were present. These included twenty who came

Educator Says This Generation Cannot Defer End of Racial Bias

Times Sat. 5-18-57

New York P. 32-C

By BESS FURMAN

A Study In Southerners'

Advertiser

THE *Minneapolis Morning Tribune* (a newspaper with which Montgomery has enjoyed close relations on occasion) has delivered itself of an editorial entitled, "A Study In Southerners." It says in part:

38a General

Thurs. 5-9-57

For many years the American Negro has been the victim of a cruel and unjust stereotype. We have been told by the white supremacists that he is shiftless and ignorant, congenitally disposed toward crime and dedicated in his childlike mind to racial intermarriage.

Montgomery, Ala.

Today there is danger that the white Southerner will be similarly victimized. The stereotype, in his case, differs somewhat in form but it is quite as ugly. The white Southerner, we are told by his thoughtless critics, is bigoted and arrogant. Where the Negro is concerned, he is utterly without conscience, seeking to maintain segregation by fair or foul means and sowing broadcast the seeds of night-shirted terror and intolerance.

P. 4a

This stereotype came to mind Sunday evening when the imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan was interviewed on a television network. Here was bigotry at close range with every minute facet of it ruthlessly exposed by the television cameras. The imperial wizard was garbed in the ceremonial robes of his order but his dream world of ignorance, his evasiveness, his bland contempt for the Negro, were nakedly revealed. Through this dream world the press, the Anti-Defamation League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stalked like ghostly villains and nothing was real or good that did not have the mark of racial segregation on it.

Yet any thoughtful citizen must have known that the imperial wizard was hardly more representative of the South's people than the boll weevil is representative of the South's agriculture.

★

IN THE first place, *The Advertiser* wishes to match this era of good feeling in the form of this *Tribune* editorial by asserting that Northern newspapers have been the victim of an unfair stereotype. While many of them are dense and ignorant of the South, there are exceptions. None strives more painfully than the *Tribune* to be understanding.

The Kluxer is no more representative of the South than a Minneapolis blizzard of its climate. In Montgomery it is no exaggeration to say that the Kluxers are looked upon as the village idiot.

The Minneapolis paper will probably be intrigued by *The Advertiser's* assertion that a Klan leader would have no more chance of election to public office than one of the NAACP Mau Maus.

We have watched at first hand Kluxer oafs plodding down Dexter Avenue. Montgomerians reacted with expressions that made it obvious that the Kluxers were lucky to get off Dexter Avenue without being spat upon. And if somebody had to be lynched, one of these albino hooligans would have been the popular choice.

Trouble, the South has had, trouble the South will have, but *The Advertiser* does not believe it will come in the sheet and form of the Klan. Northern reporters and TV dandies are interested in familiar symbols. They use the Klan like a yo-yo.

★

ONE more counsel to the *Tribune*, because it plainly wants to understand. It makes an error if it thinks whites generally considered Negroes irremediably "shiftless and ignorant, congenitally disposed toward crime."

All statistics, including those recently released by the FBI and those of the police department in every Northern metropolis, show that this is relatively true at present. But whites well recognize the potentiality of the colored man. He has a long way to go, but he has already come a longer way.

This white attitude is epitomized by Alabama's expenditure on Negro education. A third of our population is Negro, a third of our state schools budget is for Negro education. Does anybody think we'd be spending $30,000,000 a year if we doubted that the certain destiny of the Negro is onward and upward?

Anybody who does business in Montgomery knows what Negro economic power is. Ask the credit reporting agencies about Negro credit. You will get a surprisingly favorable report. It is a mistake to think that the white is oblivious to the colored man's potential.

Dr. Mead sees equality for all in 25 years

afro american

Sat. 5-11-57

Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON, Va. — "The next quarter century will see the skills which the western world has been evolving over the last century, made available to people all over the world," declared Dr. Margaret Mead, famous anthropologist and associate curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History.

P. 8

Dr. Mead was speaker at the annual Service of Dedication for 24 students of the Department of Nursing at Hampton Institute, in Ogden Hall, Sunday evening.

38a General

Dr. Mead, who is also an adjunct professor at Columbia University in New York and a member of the Board of Trustees of Hampton, recalled the work of missionaries and emissaries who pleaded, persuaded and cajoled less developed peoples to accept the knowledge we could offer. "Today," she stated, "there is no spot so remote, no people so primitive, that they themselves are not anxious for this knowledge."

* * *

ELABORATING on the subject "Nursing in a Widening World," Dr. Mead said that World War II taught the world what modern medicine could do, "and all over the world mothers are asking that their babies may no longer die."

She challenged the student nurses to accept the opportunity to spread the "saving knowledge," for in such ways the "gap of racial distrust which centuries of colonialism and exploitation have left in many parts of the world" can be bridged.

Dr. Mead hailed the advertised day of complete automation, when things shall be made untouched by human hands. For then, "the first time in human history, human hands will be freed from the tasks of working with non-living things, and free to do what no machine can do—work with living things."

There will then be "enough hands to care for children properly, to care for the sick, to soothe the frightened, to quiet the mentally disturbed, to guide the faltering steps of the aged." And with glowing words she looked forward to a future in which man's unkindness due to starvation and proverty, to inhuman conditions can be done away with and each can be given the care that each needs.

"In such a world the nurse will come into her own, in a world where compassionate hands are as imporeant as the trained mind and the sensitive heart to create a different kind of world."

* * *

DR. MEAD was introduced by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the college. Miss Helen Seller, chairman, of the department of Nursing, presented the caps to the student nurses.

The lighting of the lamps was supervised by Miss Georgiana McFarlan, instructor in nursing. Mrs. John Lyman, chaplain of the Newport News Branch, Gideons International, presented Bibles to each student nurse.

The musical porition of the ceremonies was in the hands of members of the Music Department.

* * *

RECEIVING the caps were: Gertrude Baskin, Roxbury, Mass.; Annie Mae Brown, Pleasant Hill, N.C.; Sylvia Louise Burt, Little Rock, Ark.; Dorothy Lorene Cullen, Baltimore; Annie Blanche Demps, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla;

Harriet Jo Ann Doty, NYC.; Mary Ann Eaves, Jacksonville, Fla.; Janice Louise Feemster, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Alyce Geraldine Hargraves, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Eleanor Ann Hayes, Orlando, Fla.;

Carolyn Barbara Hicks, Northfork, W. Va.; Marie Georgene Jefferson, Prince Frederick, Md.; Marion Frances Knight, Bradenton, Fla.; Geneva Beatrice Law, Roanoke, Va.; Shirley Maggie B. McDowell, Washington.

Frances Elizabeth Moore, Christianstad, St Croix, V.I.; Reba Mae Noble, Augusta, Ga. Elsie Virginia Reed, Hinton, Va.; Hildred Elvary Riddick, New York, N.Y.; Delores Vivian Sharp, Norfolk, Va.;

Eldra Louise Simmons, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I.; Shirley Natalie Sullivan, Newport News, Va.; Sallie Mae Tucker, Baltimore; and Julia Nerissia Wade, Westwood, N.J.

Segregation Held Rising In The Cities

Courier Journal

Fri. 2-8-57

Louisville, Ky.

© New York Times News Service

New York, Feb. 7 — Racial segregation is increasing in cities and suburbs, Robert C. Weaver, New York State rent administrator, declared tonight.

Despite scattered progress against discrimination in the sale and rental of housing, Commissioner Weaver said, existing Negro ghettos in cities were getting larger and new "lily-white" subdivisions were growing beyond city lines.

"Signal gains have been made in New York state in barring discrimination in publicly assisted housing," he said. "But the majority of our dwelling units are still closed to minorities.

"Our failure to secure a wide distribution of ethnic groups throughout communities tends to increase segregation in all its forms."

Weaver said the influx of Negroes into Northern cities increased their concentration in those neighborhoods where housing was available for them. He declared that this, in turn, resulted in some schools, parks, and other community facilities being utilized almost exclusively by Negroes, while those in other neighborhoods served only white residents.

Birmingham Ala.

PEOPLE WHO KEEP asking me to reconcile Ike with Brownell's planned Southern Gestapo should ask several million other Southerners, too.

A clean majority of us were able to like Ike at the polls last year in spite of his failure to see with us on the race question and knowing full he didn't.

38a General

P. 8A

How Ike and his Democratic opponent last year and most of the Senate and House of both parties can stomach this unconscionable legislation, however, may be explainable only by the human nature that divides minds into airtight compartments on some questions.

It is the sin of this century, with Hitler and Stalin the worst offenders, but America's Dealers and do-gooders are following hard. The worst offenders, believe, to practice what he preaches, most of all, know better, are the nervous nine who held hands and jumped.

As for Ike, he has been a practical man so long and a philosopher only so lately that he honestly forgets sometimes, I believe, what he philosophizes.

Baptist Convention Head Says:

Courier P. 20

'Why Shake Hands In Africa But Whip Heads in America?'

Sat. 5-18-57

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—"The hand-shaking of Vice President Nixon in Africa may be all right, but it doesn't mean anything. Hand-shaking in Africa and head-whipping in America just won't bring a peaceful solution!" said Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church here, scene of the Empire State Baptist Convention.

"The doomed dead of Hiroshima cry out from the grave against the injustices of the United States of America. In spite of what we have given to the nations across the sea, America is the most hated nation in the world," Dr. Jackson continued.

More than 100,000 people lined the streets of Harlem to see the motorcade of nearly 100 cars conveying the National Baptist Convention leader and his host of followers, including Dr. T. S. Harten, vice president of the convention.

Dr. Jackson addressed the convention on "The Security of America." He launched out at both the domestic and foreign relations policies of the nation. He spoke of the old allies of the country and their present condition. He stated that "diplomatic foreign relations of the country, for security in the future, should be conducted with black nations."

Words of greeting were given by Rev. William L. Houston, vice president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of New York and Vicinity; Hulan Jack, president of Manhattan Borough, and Dr. Sandy Ray, minister of the Cornerstone Baptist Church, Brooklyn, who is president of the Empire State Baptist Convention.

Clash of Authority Called Mental Bar to Integration

Post & Times Herald P. 4-B

Thurs. 5-16-57

Washington D.C.

By Eve Edsrom

CHICAGO, May 15—More people are psychologically ready to accept desegregation than publicly stated opposition indicates, some of the Nation's leading psychiatrists reported today.

But the clash between Federal and local authorities makes "many individuals obey the near because it feels more compellingly real for them," the psychiatrists observed.

Their findings—which underscore how segregation has damaged whites as well as Negroes, communities as well as the Nation—were published today by the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry.

The report, "Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation," represents the pooled observations of more than 250 psychiatrists and social scientists from every region in the Nation, according to the Group's president, Dr. Dana L. Farnsworth of Harvard.

Psychiatry's Role

Because desegregation is not merely a legal problem but a social, economic and "above all a psychological one," the Group feels that psychiatry has a "great deal to offer" in working toward a solution.

The solution, they continue, is handicapped by irrational fears and prejudices held by both Northerners and Southerners. Addressing themselves to public officials, teachers and parents, they offer evidence to destroy these fears in the hope of effecting a smooth changeover to desegregation.

Objective evidence, they agree, will not sway those whose steadfast resistance to desegregation serves "unscrupulous purposes." But the most "violent denunciations," they said, come from a minority of maladjsted people whose prejudiced attitudes reuect a need for psychotherapy for emotional dis orders.

The bulk of people, they declare, are not maladjusted. For economic and political reasons or out of sincere conviction, they may believe segregation is the soundest solution to the problem.

If their childhood conditioning is not too deep-rooted, they are "psychologically flexible" enough to modify their opinions when they are presented with evidence that desegregation can be carried out successfully, the psychiatrists say.

Numerous factors which have nothing to do with the race issue prevent public endorsement of desegregation, they observe. These include Southern fear of Northern economic domination, and a need to conform to dominant group patterns.

Conflicts of Authority

"In many ares of the South, citizens of both races are caught in the open conflict between local authority which forbids compliance with the Supreme Court ruling and Federal authority which requires it," they continue.

"These serious differences between external authorities, plus internal conflicts over attitudes toward authority coupled with intense feelings about desegregation springing from other sources, put many Southerners into situations of conflicted loyalty and conflicted sense of right and wrong which make rational action extremely difficult."

But, the psychiatrists assert, many Southern local officials, school superintendents and members of school boards who feel "their hands are tied by the local white power situations, welcome with a sense of relief whatever authority the Federal Government can bring to bear in the situation."

"Since for the most part, those who feel this relief dare not openly express it, their attitude is seldom recognized, concealed as it is behind the more vocal interests of the segregationist against outside intervention," they state. "Actually Federal and state authority can greatly support the morale and strengthen the hand of many local authorities who dare not otherwise act in accordance with their own convictions as to their responsibilities."

Inferiority Myths

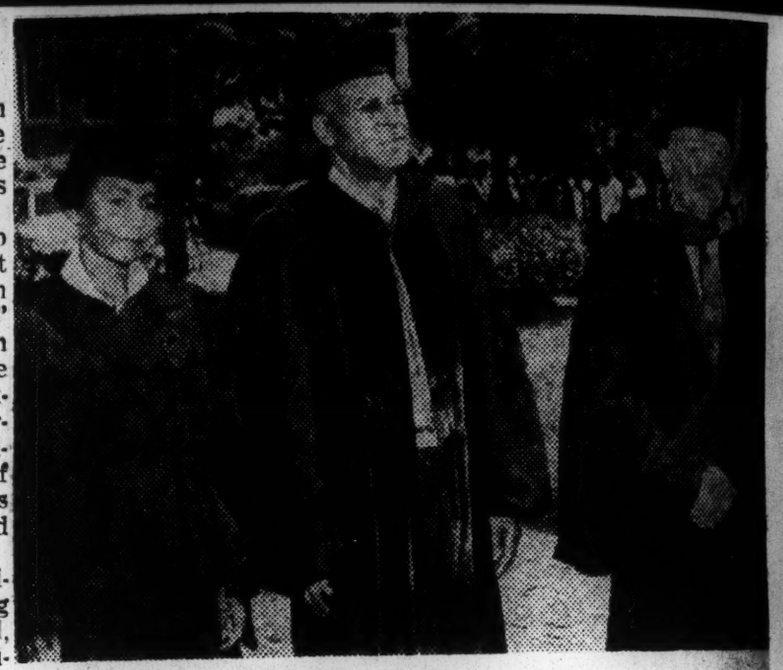
The Supreme Court decision reflected the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the population, the psychiatrists state.

They emphasize that "no law can by itself bring about a fundamental alteration in personal and group attitudes," that for a "lasting change in attitudes . . . there must be long-term exposure to new experiences together with opportunities to develop new insights." But the possibiities of learning from new experiences are reduced by deeply grained prejudices, they say.

For this reason, the psychiatrists note, myths concerning Negro inferiority—intellectual, moral and social—play a crucial role in preventing attitude change.

The study, which supports previous scientific findings that there is no difference in intellectual capacity between Negroes and whites, breaks down a number of myths and also describes how attitudes can be changed to bring about a more favorable climate for desegregation.

The psychiatrists emphasize how classroom disturbances can come from hostile attitudes brought from home and also from group tensions which have nothing to do with racial issues. Teacher leadership not only must be responsible for identifying correctly the problem but has a responsibility to bring parents into a working relationship with the school, they declare.



AT BENEDICT COMMENCEMENT—Prnicipal figures at the Benedict College commencement at Antisdel Chapel were Miss Maurice Allen, highest honor graduate; President J. A. Bacoats of Benedict College, and the commencement speaker, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head, department of history, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. R. W. Logan at Benedict College

Courier Section

Integration Called 'Tool of Democracy'

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-15-57

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"Democracy — America's Greatest Intercontinental Ballistic Missile" was the theme from which Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head, department of history, Howard University, Washington, D. C., addressed the 112 gradutes of Benedict College at the commencement exercises held in Antisdel Chapel.

In his message, Dr. Logan called for total integration as the "most powerful weapon in the arsenal of democracy." "In 1954," he said, "the walls of segregation were steadily tumbling down, but since then there has been a resurgence of opposition to our gain." This he noted as representing a danger to American chances in its "cold war with Russia" and a potential jeopardy of its relations with European and Asian allies."

The speaker lauded the NAACP for the work which it has done in bringing down the walls of segregation. Throughout his discourse, Dr. Logan challenged the graduates to remain true to the principles of democracy; for democracy, he said, means "freedom under the law."

President J. A. Bacoats presided over the exercises and conferred the degrees.

'WE'LL MARCH'

Prayer Pilgrimage To Capital Planned

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57

Baltimore Md. P.1

(SPECIAL TO THE AFRO)

NEW ORLEANS—Shocked because President Eisenhower has turned a deaf ear to their pleas that he speak out against the rising wave of violence in the South attending desegregation of schools and other public facilities, colored leaders here this week announced plans for a pilgrimage to Washington unless the Chief Executive speaks out.

The plan was unanimously approved at a two-day meeting of the Louisiana Baptist Ministerial Alliance held at New Zion Baptist Church, the Rev. A. L. Davis, pastor.

The announcement was made by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, president of the Southern Leaders Conference, comprising 97 leaders from all of the southern states.

* * *

THE REV. MR. KING, also head of the Montgomery Improvement Association which led a successful year-long bus boycott movement in Alabama's capital city, told newsmen he did not know exactly what form the pilgrimage would take.

He added, however, that thousands of colored people joined by thousands of whites in both the North and South, would go to Washington.

"This will not be a political march. It will be rooted in a deep spiritual faith," the Rev. Mr. King pointed out.

The press session was called after a telegram had been sent to Mr. Eisenhower imploring him to speak out against lawlessness in areas where integration was taking place.

* * *

THE MESSAGE is the third addressed to the President by this group since the first of the year. On Jan. 11, the Leaders Conference asked the President to speak anywhere in the South. Later, the Rev. Mr. King asked Mr. Eisenhower to speak anywhere in the nation about the violence erupting in the South.

The President, after consulting with the Justice Department, replied that he would be unable to do so, despite pleas from many individuals and organizations that he publicly discourage lawless elements.

The telegram also urged the President to call a White House conference on the maintenance of law and order.

* * *

"WE BELIEVE such a conference can help develop in the South and in the nation an orderly growth toward civil rights," the telegram said.

"Since our last appeal," the telegram stated, "violence has continued to erupt by night and by day. It has grown to alarming proportions. Some of the acts of violence would be unbelievable were the grim ruins not mute testimony."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the fight against bus segregation in Birmingham, Ala., whose home like that of the Rev. Mr. King has also been bombed, remarked that the group was not trying to "threaten the President" with the telegram.

Sat 2-23-57

HE CITED from the message:

"In the absence of some early and effective remedial action, we shall have no moral choice but to lead a pilgrimage of prayer to Washington.

"We implore you to enunciate, whether in the North or South, an Eisenhower doctrine for democracy at home."

Raymond B. Floyd, secretary of the United Clubs Inc. of New Orleans, explained that a pilgrimage to Washington would be somewhat on the order of the one planned by A. Philip Randolph, seeking to have Congress enact on FEPC law several years ago.

P. 5

The spiritual and moral aspects of the present situation would be stressed in any current pilgrimage to Washington, however, it was pointed out.

Attorneys J. M. St. Augustine of New Orleans and Thomas Berry of Alexandria, La., will be legal advisors to the Pilgrimage led by the leadership group.

* * *

IF, BECAUSE of the refusal of President Eisenhower to speak out the march on Washington does come about, it will set no precedent in the history of the nation.

Largest mass protests have been the march of Coxey's Army just before the turn of the century and the Bonus March at the height of the depression, when Herbert Hoover was President.

Jacob S. Coxey of Massillion, Ohio, worked out a plan to save the country during the panic of 1893 by the enactment of two bills providing for large issues of legal tender currency to be spent for good roads and other improvements, thus furnishing work for the unemployed.

* * *

AIDED BY Carl Browne, he planned the march as a "living petition" of the unemployed to Washington as the means of arousing public and congressional interest in these bills.

Because of Browne's religious zeal, the organization was called "The Commonweal of Christ."

It marched out of Massillon on Easter Sunday, 1894, with about 100 men, followed by half as many newspaper reporters.

Thinking that the movement would "snowball" as it rolled across the country, Coxey had only 500 converts when he arrived in Washington instead of the 100,000 he predicted.

* * *

HIS PARADE was cheered by enormous crowds, but when he tried to speak from the Capitol steps he was arrested, fined and sent to jail for carrying banners and walking on the grass in the Capitol grounds.

In the meanwhile, "industrial armies" larger than Coxey's were organized by the unemployed all over the country and some 1,200 finally assembled in Washington in futile support for the currency printing bills.

The District of Columbia finally paid their way back to their homes.

* * *

LESS FORTUNATE were the "soldiers" of the Bonus Army which converged upon Washington in May, 1932. These were World War I veterans who assembled from all parts of the United States to petition Congress for adjusted compensation or bonus certificates.

Some 15,000 were estimated to have moved into the city, most of them penniless.

Problems of food, shelter and sanitation embarrased D. C. Chief of Police Glassford, who tried to provide quarters for the men. Most of them, however,

built wretched hovels or lived in tents while they made their plea for government compensation.

They did not use religious slogans, but appealed to the patriotism of the congressmen, under the strict leadership of Walter A. Walters.

In mid-June, Congress defeated the bonus bill by a small majority, but the veterans stayed on, haunting the Capitol grounds.

Late in July, Glassford ordered their evacuation; and by instructions from the President, U.S. troops drove them forcibly from their quarters in public buildings and from their camps.

* * *

IN 1941 a proposed "March on Washington," organized by labor leaders, was called off when the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8802, providing equal opportunity in employment.

If such a "Pilgrimage of Prayer," as now proposed was organized it would take the form of a gathering of colored and white Christians in the Washington's churches, praying for an end to violence in the South.

From an international standpoint, it would not be a pretty picture for the Asian-African nations the United States is currently trying to win as allies in the global cold war.

* * *

PRIOR TO the prospect of the mass "Pilgrimage of Prayer," President Eisenhower heard with his own ears about the crisis in Dixie.

Also in New York he was charged by Gov. Averell Harriman with "a tragic failure to assert his responsibility" for not speaking out in the South against interracial violence.

At Thomasville, Ga., a white minister, the Rev. A. Allen Gardner, 34, of the First Presbyterian Church, at which President Eisenhower worships during his visits to Thomasville, warned the chief executive of danger in the South in a sermon.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner took his text from "He whohath ears to hear, let him hear" (Matthew 11:15) and his topic was "When God Speaks to Man."

The minister said, "God speaks, not through nations screaming at nations, and not through racial tensions that hang over our southland like a heavy thunderhead. In spite of all the noise, there is a power working for good to reconcile man with his neighbors."

* * *

IN A SPEECH at a Madison Square Garden rally celebrating Brotherhood Week, Gov. Harriman accused the President of "discourtesy" in his failure to respond to an appeal from colored leaders to speak out for law and order in the South. Gov. Harriman said:

"This is more than a discourtesy — it is a tragic failure to assert his responsibility and to speak the conscience of the American people."

Before going to Thomasville, for a vacation, Mr. Eisenhower had said his schedule was ooo busy to permit and anti-discrimination speech in the South.

Mr. Harriman, observing that two-thirds of the world's people are non-white, continued:

"Violence in the Deep South or the housing riots in the Middle West impair our effectiveness aong the peoples that have newly come out of colonialism."

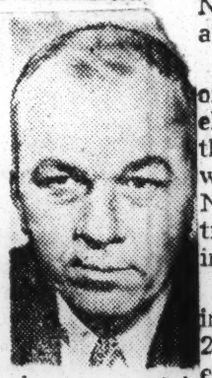
Thomas L. Stokes

Constitution

Ike Grooms Nixon For the Presidency

Atlanta Ga.

Sat. 3-9-57



WASHINGTON—Vice President Richard M. Nixon's present mission to Africa, an incident that occurred there, and some observations by a past vice president—John N. Garner of Texas—help clear up certain misconceptions about the current Nixon role and get it into better focus.

The familiar generalization that the vice presidency has assumed more importance under Nixon's occupancy needs some reservations.

Without minimizing the importance of his role, which is chiefly significant is that it's different from that of his predecessors in at least three ways.

For one thing, Nixon has become a stand-in for the President in a manner not seen before. This is due to circumstances. President Eisenhower has a natural disinclination for public appearances in the number and of the sort to which most presidents subject themselves.

For another thing, Nixon has become a sort of political buffer upon whom are shunted matters in which the President does not wish to become directly involved. And, for another thing, the vice president is getting the limelight as part of the promotion of him as the Eisenhower successor.

In the vice president's current African tour we see these three roles exemplified.

He was more or less dragged into the buffer role by an incident at Accra, during celebration of Ghana independence. Turning up there also, as guest of the Prime Minister, was the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala.

He told at a news conference how President Eisenhower had refused an invitation to go South to make a major anti-discrimination speech.

Soon thereafter the vice president and the Negro leader of the bus integration movement ran into each other. In the course of a friendly chat the vice president invited the Rev. King to come to Washington later and confer with him.

This takes the burden off the President, who has very carefully sidestepped any involvement in Southern integration problems.

Other vice presidents before Nixon have had important places in the administration in which they served.

In an active role of administration, such as Vice President Nixon has had, was Vice President Henry Wallace. In his one term as vice president, in Franklin D. Roosevelt's third term he was chairman of the important World War II agency, the Board of Economic Warfare.

The other sort of role was that filled by the veteran John N. Garner when he was vice president in Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two terms.

He was liaison man with Congress and most effective because of his wide acquaintance and previous experience as Democratic Party leader and speaker of the House, giving him tremendous influence.

Vice President Nixon doesn't have much influence at the Capitol because of the open antagonism of most Democrats and the lukewarm attitude of many Republicans to him. He is often away from there, whether or not it is accurate that he has presided over the Senate less than any other vice president, as former Vice President Garner says in an interview in U.S. News and World Report.

The 88-year-old Texan said he did not believe that President Eisenhower could "make Mr. Nixon great," but based this largely on the little time he gives to presiding over the Senate.

It is the other—and new roles—upon which Dick Nixon counts.

Negroes Bid Ike, Nixon Visit South

Herald

Jan. 1-13-57

Miami Fla.

ATLANTA —(AP)— President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon been have asked to come South to aid Negro leaders in the fight against segregation.

The requests, along with one of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell requesting an interview "at the earliest possible date," were made by the Southern Negro leaders conference on transportation and non-violent integration.

Winding up a two-day meeting, the 60 Negro leaders from 29 communities in nine Southern states and the District of Columbia wired the President:

"We ask you to come South immediately to make a major speech in a major Southern city urging all Southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's decision as the law of the land."

Nixon was urged to make a trip through the South similar to the one he made on behalf of Hungarian refugees and report to the President on "economic boycotts, and reprisals, and bombing and violence directed against persons and homes of Negroes who assert their rights under the Constitution."

South a Victim of Prostituted Pens

Florida Times Union

Jacksonville Fla.

This is the day to ponder the dire forebodings which come to a California scientist about the fate of Florida. Dr. Joseph Kaplan, professor of physics at the University of California, in his role as head of the U. S. committee for the International Geophysical year which begins today, says much of Florida may be inundated in another half century.

This prophet of evil declares that unless atmospheric temperature can be controlled, the Sunshine State will be one of the worst affected areas as a result of the melting polar caps. He blames increased use of oil and gas.

Perhaps this is the cataclysm which the late Henry L. Mencken once so fondly sought. The "Sage of Baltimore" was more all-encompassing in his words of ill will toward the South. He didn't limit his remarks, which were as scurrilous as they were libellous, to the State of Florida. He declared that if some phenomenon of nature would suddenly shear off that portion of the U. S. below the Mason-Dixon Line and plunge it into the ocean, the rest of the country would lose nothing in consequence.

Are scientists, like "literatti," subject to losing a grip on "objectivity," particularly when they reside in an area with interests inimical to those of Florida? To hear members of the fraternity rhapsodize about the pureness in heart of the brethren, one could hardly believe they would ever lower their eyes from the heights? But then there was Klaus Fuchs who sojourned in our land as a friend, and then advanced the cause of Russian A-bomb research at least a year and a half with his perfidy.

Could a California scientist lose his objectivity when speaking about the State of Florida? The implications are odious, but people sometimes forget for advantage. That was the case with that gone but not lamented—by Southerners, that is—cheap Baltimore publicist who spawned the generation of writers who have followed the tradition he established.

Man can't serve God and Mammon both, and the prostituted pens that are plying a lucrative trade of maligning the South make more burning the biggest issue of our times:

Just how objective is objectivity?

TO AIR PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL

Negro Leaders Set New Orleans Talk

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7 (AP) —Negro leaders will meet in New Orleans Feb. 13-14 to consider President Eisenhower's "refusal to come South to appeal for law and order," a pro - integration spokesman said today.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said he was speaking for Negroes who met at Atlanta recently, and urged the President to make a personal appeal from a Southern platform.

Shuttlesworth, whose home and church were wrecked by a dynamite bomb, issued a prepared statement criticizing Eisenhower's failure to make the trip.

"At a time when our churches and homes are being bombed, when the darkness of each night brings physical danger to our people, President Eisenhower has decided not to come South and put the moral weight of his office against the breakdown of law and order," said Shuttlesworth.

"It is ironic that less than three weeks ago millions of dollars were spent on an inaugural ceremony, the climax of which was the oath by President Eisenhower 'to uphold the Constitution of the United States. We Negro leaders of 28 communities and 10 states ask for nothing more than this — and we ask for it here in the South, and now."

Shuttlesworth said widespread disappointment at the President's decision has been expressed by Negro leaders in both Northern and Southern communities.

"Significantly," he said, "many of these leaders were prominent supporters of President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956."

Negroes Ask President's Help in South

Implore Him to Use His Office on Visit To Oppose 'Terror'

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11 (UP). —Sixty Negro leaders, asserting that "a state of terror prevails," urged President Eisenhower today to visit the South immediately and use the "weight of your great office" to bring about compliance with integration rulings throughout all of the region.

The Negroes called for presidential help as a Federal judge's ruling against a Virginia school segregation plan and the hurling of "Molotov cocktails" at a Chattanooga, Tenn. bus kept the south in racial turmoil.

A statement issued after a two-day meeting of Negro integration leaders from nine States also called on Vice President Richard Nixon to make a "tour of the south" similar to the one he made in Europe on behalf of Hungarian refugees.

MINISTER HEADS LEADERS

Heading the Negroes was the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the year-long Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott whose followers finally won vindication when the Supreme Court overthrew Alabama Jim Crow seating laws.

The group disclosed it had sent a letter to the President asking him to make a major speech in a southern city urging "all southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's decisions as the law of the land."

"American citizens have been unjustly and brutally attacked at home," the letter said, referring to the bombing of integration leaders' houses, particularly at Montgomery.

"We, therefore, urge you to use the weight of your great office to point out to the people of the South the moral nature of the problem faced at home and abroad by the unsolved civil rights issues and the violent racial disorder that will arise again and again until these issues are solved."

A new showdown was shaping up at Tallahassee, Fla., which with Montgomery has been one of the main integration test centers.

EMERGENCY ORDER OFF

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida revoked his emergency order which suspended Tallahassee bus service on New Year's day as a safety measure. The city had adopted a new ordinance making bus drivers responsible for assigning seats so as to provide maximum safety and "health" for the passengers.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee Negro integration leader at the Atlanta meeting, said the Negroes planned to ride where they pleased.

In Norfolk, Va., U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, ruled that Virginia's new law providing every pupil in the State is subject to placement in a particular school is unconstitutional because it is "directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court."

Hoffman denied motions for dismissal of segregation suits against the school boards of Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

There had been no integration of buses in Chattanooga. But the Southern Coach Lines, operators of city buses, announced early this week that the last screens separating the races had been removed from the vehicles.

About midnight last night, a man crouching in a culvert hurled two gasoline-filled bottles — nicknamed "Molotov cocktails" in the Second World War—at a Chattanooga bus near Rossville, Ga., a suburb.

Ike May Confer With 3 Leaders

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower may soon see a delegation of Negro leaders, but the White House has said it would probably be limited to just three persons.

This revelation came after Rep. Adam Powell conferred with Sherman Adams, the Presidential assistant on Friday.

Powell declared that Adams told him it was not a policy of the Administration to see delegations and that the President had turned down requests from any number of groups, including Jewish organizations.

RANDOLPH ASKS

Adams said that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had a request in for a long time and had submitted the names of 18 persons to accompany him as an outgrowth of last year's "state of the race" conference.

He also said a request had been received from Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president of the Baptist Training Union Congress who had submitted 16 names.

Unconfirmed reports say that if such a meeting is held, the delegation will probably include besides Randolph, J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist convention, USA.

SENIORITY DEAL

Adams also assured Powell that all but three of the Republican members of the House Labor and Education committee would support him in a new vote on seniority privileges when this comes up again on Feb. 19.

All of the Republicans had voted against him when the committee was organized a week ago. As third ranking member of the committee, Powell is entitled to a subcommittee chairmanship, but was bypassed.

The White House has assigned Edward McCabe, its legislative liaison assistant, to work with Powell on reaching a possible agreement on his clause in the school-aid bill which would prohibit funds from going to states that defy the Supreme Court decision.

Powell said he had discussed with Adams on Tuesday the whole matter of the civil rights and he felt that the President's remarks at his perss conference that he was too busy to make a speech in the South on the moral aspects of desegregation was very ill advised.

Eisenhower Evasive On Mob Rule Issue

Editor, Journal and Guide:

It is extremely regrettable that President Eisenhower cannot find time during his busy schedule of "vacations" to speak out against the tidal wave of racial terror and violence now going on in the South.

Mr. Eisenhower has consistently ignored this problem that keeps law-abiding citizens in constant fear of their lives. Like the Jews in the Jewish-Egyptian war, Negroes in the South constantly fear they will be maimed or their homes bombed.

WHEN RECENTLY asked by a New York reporter whether he planned to make a trip to the South, Mr. Eisenhower gave a stumbling, evasive reply that must have chilled the spines of victimized Negroes. However, Mr. Eisenhower did go South—but to play golf and later to shoot quail. Perhaps these pastimes are ample devices to combat mobster bombs and bullets.

Local government blatantly cry about states' rights, but because many government officials tacitly condone mob violence or are allied with White Citizens' Councils, embattled Negroes of the South find little or no protection.

Currently many of us are sympathetic and deplore the brutal treatment the Hungarians are receiving from the Russians, but on a problem of the same gravity on our own doorstep, Mr. Eisenhower, President of all the people, remains silent or, at best, evasive.

CHARLES LEWIS

Washington.

Ike Turns Request By Ministers Over To Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — President Eisenhower has turned the request of Negro leaders of the South to come to the area over to the Justice Department for study.

The question of whether he intended to respond to the plea for a personal visit or some expression on racial violence there was raised at the Chief Executive's first press conference in his second administration and the first he has held in more than two months.

The President said he knew of the request and then turned to White House Press Secretary James Hagerty for a whispered consultation before answering that Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, had sent the request on to the Justice Department.

Negro ministers meeting at Atlanta had asked that either the President come or that he send Vice President Nixon to make a first hand investigation of the situation and then report on it.

Justice Department Says Invitation Of Negro Leaders Asking President To Make A Major Speech On Civil Rights Has Been Declined

Says Primary Responsibility For Maintenance Of Law And Order Lodged Lith Local And State Authorities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — The Justice Department disclosed today that an invitation to President Eisenhower to make a major speech in the South on civil rights had been declined.

The department also made known that it had advised a group of Negro leaders that a conference with the attorney general to clarify the extent of the Federal Government's responsibility to enforce anti-segregation laws and court decrees would "not be helpful or appropriate" at this time.

The requests for the speech and the conference were made by a group of Negro leaders in the South.

Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President, replied on Jan. 18 that it was not possible for the President to schedule the requested speech.

In disclosing this today the department also made public a letter of the same date from Warren Olney, 3d, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, to the Rev. M. L. King, Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., rejecting the conference request.

Telegrams Sent Jan. 11

The requests were in telegrams to President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. They were sent Jan. 11 and were signed by the Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth, Birmingham, Ala., the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La., and the Rev. Mr. King.

Both messages of reply were sent to the Southern Negro Leaders Conference on Transportation and Non-Violent Integration, then in session at Atlanta.

The telegrams to the President and Mr. Brownell declared it to be a responsibility of the Federal Government to maintain law and order and described disorders in the South in situations involving civil rights as a challenge to Federal authority.

Mr. Olney, in the letter made public today, said that the Federal Government was fully aware of its responsibilities.

"This department will cause allegations of Federal offenses to be investigated, and will act vigorously when such investigations reveal the commission of Federal offenses," he asserted.

"Notwithstanding our deep aversion to violent acts of the sort you describe, the primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order is lodged in state and local authorities.

Limit On Power Cited

"The Federal Government has no general police power and this department can act only when offenses transpire within the purview of existing Federal statutory provisions."

Mr. Olney offered assurance of "our serious concern" over the situation. He urged the authors of the telegram to make available to the Federal authorities any specific information indicating interference with civil rights protected by the "Constitution and laws of the United States."

In the telegram to President Eisenhower the Negro leaders asked him to "make a major speech in a major southern city urging all southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's decisions as the law of the land."

They asked also that he "use the weight of your great office to point out to the people of the South the moral nature of the problem faced at home and abroad by the unsolved civil rights issues and the violent racial disorder that will rise again and again until these issues are solved."

Mr. Olney pointed out that the President had addressed himself to the topic in his State.

President Urged To Tour South

Serious Integration Problem Demands Top-level Action

NEW YORK—(INS)—Former Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D) New York, proposed this week a three-step program for President Eisenhower to deal with the integration problem, which Lehman called "the most serious internal crisis the United States has faced in a generation." Lehman, in a statement transcribed for a Sunday radio broadcast, declared: "I prophesy that if President Eisenhower should continue to stand aloof from this crisis, he will be subject to the very harsh judgment of history.

* * *

"I URGE strongly that President Eisenhower immediately convene a White House conference of white and Negro leaders from the South --educators, businessmen, lawers, clergymen and politicians--to reestablish the lines of communciatoin between the whites and the Negroes.

"I urge that President Eisenhower undertake a special tour in the South and meet with the local leaders in each area in order to discuss and advocate integration and the abolition of segregation.

* * *

"I URGE that President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell call together all the law enforcement oficers in the nation and take counsel with them on how to restore the rule of law and respect for law in the South."

LEHMAN IN RACIAL PLEA

Urges President Tour South to Confront 'Crisis'

President Eisenhower was urged yesterday to tour the South to meet "the most serious internal crisis the United States has faced in a generation."

The plea was made by former Senator Herbert H. Lehman on the WMCA radio program "Report From Washington." Mr. Lehman said the President would be "subject to the very harsh judgment of history" if he continued to stand aloof from the integration crisis.

Mr. Lehman also urged that the President call a conference of educators, businessmen, lawyers, clergymen and politicians to re-establish communication between whites and Negroes.

Challenges Statement By White House Aide

NEW YORK.— A statement by Bernard M. Shanley, appointments secretary to President Eisenhower, "that feelings engendered by the (Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, anti-segregation) decision have resulted in the dropping of Negroes, especially graduate students, from universities in the South where previously they had been accepted," has been called "erroneous" by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Shanley's remarks were made following an address he delivered on March 21 to students at Fairleigh Dickinson university in Rutherford, N. J. Queried about the Supreme Court ruling during a question-and-answer period, the White House aide is quoted in The New York Times as having said that the "Supreme Court decision on segregati n has set us back many years." Later he is reported as having said that the decision had done "incalculable harm."

In a telegram dispatched to Mr. Shanley on March 22, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP regretted Mr. Shanley's "erroneous statement" and declared that "there are more Negroes enrolled in southern universities today than at the time of the ruling. For example the University of Texas last year opened all undergraduate schools to Negro students as against only graduate schools in 1954. Also, additional church-connected and other private institutions have enrolled Negro students since 1954."

Only in Louisiana, the NAACP leader told Mr. Shanley, has an attempt been made "to get rid of Negro students at the state university and this attempt has thus far been thwarted."

The present difficulties in the South, Mr. Wilkins continued, were not created by the Supreme Court ruling, "but by the White Citizens Councils, the Ku Klux Klan and other elements openly and contemptuously preaching defiance of the Supreme Court. Whatever your declared intention," he asserted, "your statement has given White House staff approval to the oft-stated views of these groups."

Moreover, Mr. Wilkins said, "as a lawyer, your statement places you on the side of expediency in the law rather than in support of the constitutional morality expected of the nation's highest court."

Police Vow To Crack-Down On Integration Violence

World Wed. 1-30-57 B'ham, Ala. P. 1

Officers Told To Stop Bombings, Cross-Burnings

Mobile, Ala. and Tallahassee, Fla. police officials moved Saturday to stop violence by white opponents to integration drives by Negro leaders.

Chief Dudley E. McFadyen of the Mobile police said he would invoke emergency measures if his policemen don't come up with some arrests in an outbreak of violence, including one explosion, two attempted bombings and 20 cross-burnings.

He said during a special meeting of all city police that "all cross burnings and dynamiting in Mobile" will be stopped or officers will be working longer hours without special privileges. This would mean a seven day work week and no privileges to work outside jobs, he indicated.

The Mobile city commission, at the same time, offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of persons responsible for the violence. The commission's announcement said "these hoodlums, these rabble-rousers should not be put in the jails. They should be put under the jails."

Meanwhile Tallahassee Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said 18 white students are believed to "know something about" recent vandalism against Negro integration leaders here.

However, he said no charges were made against the youths because of insufficient evidence. He warned them that further lawlessness might land them in jail.

In Birmingham, Ala., another integration sore spot, police today are searching for a fifth suspect in the shooting of two Ku Klux Klan members, who they believe was wounded in the Tuesday night skirmish.

Police said Harold Wm. McBride, for whom a warrant was issued Friday, probably suffered a flesh wound at the Klan meeting shooting and had been treated by a doctor outside the city.

Meanwhile, Chad C. Bridges, shot when he went to the aid of fellow Klansman J. P. Tillery, also shot, was placed on the critical list in a local hospital. Tillery was in "fair" condition.

Three other persons, including Asa Carter, head of the Birmingham White Citizens' Council, have been charged with assault with intent to murder. Carter is free on $20,000 in bonds, but Lewis Curry, 27, and Ira Evans, 32, remained in jail.

Mrs. Mary Nell Tatum, 32, was charged with being an accessory after the fact, and released.

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him on reservations, denied him citizenship. Atlanta, Ga.

I wonder if Mr. Middlebrook stopped to think about how the Negro is treated. The Negro has worked hard to help make this United States what it is today. Yet he is denied his full citizenship.

MRS. PEARL HENDERSON.

ON STATE SEGREGATION LAWS

Advertiser Sun. 2-10-57

Byrnes Hits U.S. Court Actions

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 9 (UP) — Former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes said tonight that if federal judges are permitted to disregard state assignment laws and order school integration, "the American people will have as serious a problem in the Southeast as we now have in the Mideast."

Byrnes a firm advocate of continued racial segregation in the South, said the Supreme Court had substituted the courts for Congress" by its integration rulings.

"That means the power of injunction," he said. "The power of injunction is a dangerous thing, often abused."

The 77-year-old former U. S. Supreme Court justice and secretary of state addressed the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Illinois State Bar Assn.

He said different judges would interpret integration rulings differently.

As an example, he cited the interpretation U.S. Circuit Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., placed on the Supreme Court's decision against segregation, as compared with that of a district judge at Clinton, Tenn.

Parker said the Supreme Court had not ruled that the constitution required integration but that it "merely forbids discrimination."

Parker, in other words, held voluntary segregation possible, Byrnes said, but in Tennessee a U.S. district judge took a different view.

He issued an order Jan. 4, 1956, which required Anderson County, Tenn., school authorities to adopt a "program of integration that will expeditiously permit the enrollment of Negroes of high school grades in the high school of that county."

"Subsequent events demonstrate the chaos that will result from these judge-made laws," Byrnes said.

He cited the use of troops and tanks to quell the riots which followed the integration order at Clinton. As a result of the riots, a number of persons face a contempt hearing.

He said they want to know whether a district judge, "instead of enjoining discrimination against individuals, has the power to issue an order requiring the adoption of an integration program."

Byrnes said that heretofore, it has been thought that when a person was alleged to have violated an order of injunction and at the same time to have violated the criminal law, the defendant was entitled to a jury trial.

Advertiser

"The people want to know if this has been replaced by the court," Byrnes said.

P. 2-A

He called upon Congress to exercise the power of Article Four of the Constitution to regulate the appellate powers of the Supreme Court.

38a

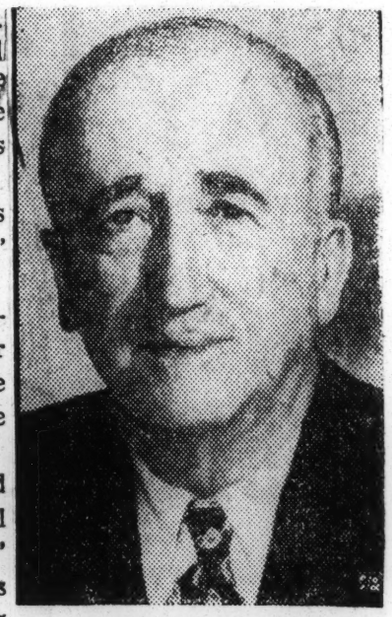
"Congress by legislation should protect the people against judicial abuse of the powers of injunction."

Byrnes said "pride of race" is not confined to the South, pointing out that 23 states have laws forbidding intermarriages of the races.

"It is useless for men to argue whether the racial instinct is right or wrong — it exists. It is nothing new," he said.

Byrnes said the people of the South are "overwhelmed by this problem of race which was inherited by them more than a century ago."

"Now, they earnestly appeal to you for understanding, as they pray that their burdens may be lessened, if not lifted," he told the Illinois lawyers.



JAMES F. BYRNES
Hits U.S. Ruling

He Compares Plight Of Negro to Indians

Constitution P. 4, Thurs. 2-14-57

Atlanta—B. W. Middlebrook wrote recently about the treatment of the American Indian by the white man and I quote:

"Our treatment of the American Indian was anything but Christian. We dispossessed him, put

Integration Roundup

Courier Sat. 2-9-57
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 13

Threats Silence Dixie Hebrews

Speaking before a meeting of the American Jewish Congress in Buffalo, N. Y., Atty. Harold Reigelman of New York City said: "Threats of economic boycott on Jews in the South have forced them to hide their feelings on the Negro desegregation problem."

■

KKK Cross Burns on Long Island

38a Guard

Persons who tossed a brick through the Long Island home of the Ruel Lesters, also burned a cross and then left this note: "We are not juvenile delinquents. KKK."

■

Money for Bombed Alabama Churches

The National Baptist Convention's board of directors has allocated a sum of money to the bombed and burned churches of Montgomery, Ala. In addition, a wire was sent by the NBC directors to the Southern Baptist Convention (white) urging them "to take the leadership in helpuing to save our dear Southland from the crimes of those who would destroy law and order."

■

Burn Cross for Benefit Affair

A group of Pascagoula (Miss.) Negroes tossed a party for the benefit of the March of Dimes which was attended by 10 or 12 white persons who received $350 in donations. Result: A large KKK cross was burned outside of building during the affair.

■

Seek 'Private' Negro Bus Line

A private "club" of whites is seeking to get Montgomery Negroes to agree to the operation of "an all-Negro bus line."

■

Nab Six Suspected Bombers

Six Montgomery white men have been arrested on charges that they bombed Negro homes and churches in connection with the bus boycott.

■

Texans Introduce School Bill Package

In Austin, a nine-bill package has been introduced into the Texas Legislature by a group of East Texas solons which would provide for white, Negro and integrated schools. The bills also provide for private schools where segregated schools are not maintained.

■

Probe Rights Violations in Louisiana

The Federal Government is probing into the possibility of civil rights violations in Bienville, DeSoto, Jackson and Grant Parishes in Louisiana.

■

Florida Board 'Cautions' Students

Florida's Board of Control has cautioned university students not to become involved in the controversy over integrated buses.

■

School 'Nixes' White Graduate

John Boardman, 24-year-old graduate student, has been prevented from enrolling in Florida State University because he violated policies against race-mixing. Boardman is alleged to have made a speech in behalf of a Negro candidate for the Tallahassee City Commission.

3 More Arrests in KKK Shootings

Three more people have been arrested in connection with the shooting of two Klansmen at a KKK rally held in Birmingham in a hall which was rented out to the White Citizens Council.

■

112 Teaching Kentucky White Pupils

A total of 112 Negro teachers are instructing white pupils in Kentucky, but the state has lost 27 qualified Negro insructors because of the integration of schools.

Patience Running Out, Roy Wilkins Tells Senate Group

World ~~Birm., Ala.~~ Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 2-24-57 p. 1

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Negro's long patience in the face of "continuous violence" may be nearing an end, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee here last week.

Supplementing his testimony before the committee on behalf of 25 national organizations, Wilkins, on Feb. 19, warned the committee members that he could not "predict what mood would be engendered" among Negro citizens if Congress failed to pass legislation assuring them "a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them."

Mr. Wilkins testified on behalf of pending civil rights measures which would provide civil remedies against interference with the right to vote, authorize the Department of Justice to initiate civil suits on behalf of persons deprived of their civil rights, set up a special civil rights division in the Justice Department, and establish a bi-partisan commission to investigate violations of civil rights.

Queried by Senator Sam J. Ervin (D. N.C.), the NAACP leader agreed that the voting rights of Negro citizens in North Carolina are more secure than in Mississippi or Alabama. However, he pointed out, there are only about 145,000 registered Negro voters in the state out of a potential of 550,000. This is far below the national average, Wilkins said, and would seem to indicate restraining factors which keep nearly three-fourths of Negro citizens of voting age away from the polls.

OUTRAGED BUT PATIENT

Recalling that "the period from last September up until last week has been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seek the elimination of discrimination and segregation," Wilkins told the senators that "Negro citizens have been outraged, but they have been patient."

Thus far, he said, "our people have maintained their hope in spite of specious talk, rebuffs and violence. Under advice of some dedicated men they have followed a non-violent course in the face of extreme provocation. Under advice of others, notably the NAACP, they have placed their trust in the law, the courts, in legislative bodies, and in the orderly processes of government."

Sun. 2-24-57

"What they are asking of this Congress, and what sincere men of both parties are seeking to give them, is a minimum is being challenged."

Negro potential seen needed in U. S. economy

Tribune p. 5
Wed. 2-10-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

WASHINGTON — Restricting the potential of Negro labor, denies society "urgently needed manpower skills" while the Negro is "forced into an even more marginal position in the American economy," Herbert Hill, Naacp labor secretary, warned here today.

Addressing the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Hill said, "A basic need today is to make possible the full realization of the individual Negro's talents and abilities in terms of industrial and engineering skills, to eliminate all the restrictions and limitations which prevent Negro youth from becoming highly skilled workers."

Restrictions center in large part on refusal to admit qualified Negroes into apprenticeship training programs in industry and into other forms of vocational training, Hill explained.

"It is evident," he said, "that, despite great changes in the employment and occupational characteristics of Negro wage earners in the last 10 years, the economic standards of Negroes remains substantially below that of the white population."

The Naacp, Hill said, has "urged that all forms of public support be withdrawn from discriminatory apprenticeship programs, including use of public school buildings and other facilities."

Magazine Study Says Discrimination Less In North, but Still Extensive

Negro Progress 'Far Greater' Than In South

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. Thurs. 3-7-57

New York, March 6 (AP)—Life Magazine said today that while Negroes have made far greater social progress in the North than in the South, they are still plagued by countless forms of discrimination in the North.

The magazine published results of a survey of Northern Negroe life in an article titled "The Negro and The North." It was a follow up to a survey of Southern segregation published last September.

'Thousands Hold Good Jobs'

"The North has done far more for Negro dignity than the South," said the magazine. "In the past 15 years, Negroes have advanced faster there than in any previous time, and their political equality is now assured.

"Thousands of Northern Negroes hold excellent jobs, some with white employees under them. Hundreds of thousands of Northern Negroes have social contacts with their white friends.

"In general they fare better and earn more than in the South. This is why Negroes in the North have roughly quadrupled since 1920 while the number in the South has risen a mere 30 per cent.

"Yet Northern Negroes keep encountering walls of exclusion which result from combinations of subterfuge, subtlety, paradox, and hypocrisy.

"Some Negroes are jammed into ghettos more rigid and more squalid than many of those in the South. . . ."

Difference Called Great

Still, the magazine said, "an enormous difference exists between legal segregation in the South and practices in the North, where discrimination is a matter of social pressures."

Life described the difference in this way:

"In the South, resistance to desegregation is open and blatant. In the North, it is covert. In most of the South, segregation is still a way of life to be defended. In more and more of the North, discrimination is coming to be recognized as a wrong to be corrected."

WALLS OF EXCLUSION IN NORTH FOR NEGRO

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Thurs. 3-7-57

Magazine Reviews Progress On Discrimination

SOUTH STUDY EARLIER

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 6.—Life magazine said Wednesday that while Negroes have made far greater social progress in the North than in the South, they are still plagued by countless forms of discrimination in the North.

The magazine published results of a survey of Northern Negro life in an article titled "The Negro And The North." It was a follow-up to a survey of Southern segregation published last September.

"The North has done far more for Negro dignity than the South," said the magazine. "In the past 15 years, Negroes have advanced faster there than in any previous time and their political equality is now assured.

Fare Better, Earn More

"Thousands of Northern Negroes hold excellent jobs, some with white employes under them.

"In general they fare better and earn more than in the South. This is why Negroes in the North have roughly quadrupled since 1920 while the number in the South has risen a mere 30 per cent.

"Yet Northern Negroes keep encountering walls of exclusion which result from combinations of subterfuge, subtlety, paradox and hypocrisy.

"Some Negroes are jammed into ghettos more rigid and more squalid than many of those in the South. The Northern white violence against Negroes at Trumbull Park in Chicago since 1953 has been as bad as any Southern white violence in Montgomery, Ala.—and has drawn a peaceable Negro response modeled on Montgomery."

Resistance Is Covert

Still, the magazine said, "an enormous difference exists between legal segregation in the South and practices in the North, where discrimination is a matter of social pressures."

Life described the difference in this way:

"In the South resistance to desegregation is open and blatant. In the North, it is covert. In most of the South, segregation is still a way of life to be defended. In more and more of the North, discrimination is coming to be recognized as a wrong to be corrected."

Some of the problems encountered by Negroes in the North at present were listed as:

"Negro real estate men find few attractive houses anywhere for their clients, and seek to open new areas for Negroes. They face many obstacles.

"From artists to day laborers, Negroes in the North find themselves excluded from work which white men may do . . . no top American symphony orchestra employs any Negro instrumentalist — although Negroes sing at the Metropolitan Opera . . .

No Place For Surgeons

"There are no Negro surgeons at any of Chicago's 77 private hospitals except Provident. Only a half dozen of these 77 private hospitals accept Negro patients in appreciable numbers . . . In many places in the North, Negro doctors and patients are likely to get a similar short shrift.

"Dozens of Midwestern towns refuse to let Negroes work as clerks. "Some large unions (E. G. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the National Postal Transport Association) still have bars up against Negroes.

On the other hand, the magazines listed these points of advancement for Northern Negroes:

"Today qualified Negro engineers find a readier acceptance in the North than any other professional group. The whole 1956 and 1957 classes of engineers at Howard, a Negro university, had fine job offers long before graduation.

"In the North, 15 states and 36 cities have laws which forbid discrimination against Negroes. Negroes can now frequent most leading Northern hotels, restaurants and theaters, although they still feel a little uneasy about it because pretexts are found to turn them away."

Battle in South today may decide destiny of world

Afro-American Balti. 3-2-57 P. 6

Baltimore Md.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—"This is it—and the South knows it. If they don't win this one, they will finally have lost the American Civil War."

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history and dean of the graduate school at Howard University, made the statement to a rally sponsored jointly by the Anne Arundel County chapter of the NAACP and the Annapolis chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Wednesday night at the First Baptist Church here.

He paid tribute to those who have stayed "in their homes in the South — fighting the problem where it is," and asked his audience of about 200 to "send them aid."

"This battle for liberty in the South today may well determine the destiny of the world," he said, and called the Rev. Martin L. King Jr., "one of the real heroes of the modern world" for his non-violent leadership.

* * *

IN A QUESTION —and—answer session that followed the address, Dr. Logan answered that "in my opinion President Eisenhower is not going to make the address to the South as he has been asked to do."

He emphasized that "I do not make predictions, on this or anything else," but he quoted the President as saying to the South earlier: "It makes no difference whether I endorse the Supreme Court's decision or not."

On the basis of this statement, he said, he feels that the President will not speak to the South on current racial violence and lawlessness.

"If he does, however," Dr. Logan added, "it will be because Sherman Adams (top Presidential aide) and other astute advisors tell him that it is the expedient thing to do."

* * *

IN FURTHER answers to questions, he said that Attorney General Brownell "has not made a single case" on the bombings in the South.

He explained that the American policy of federalism — through which the Constitution guarantees certain rights of the states, forbiding jurisdiction by the Federal Government—often makes it difficult for the Federal Government to exercise power against crimes in the states.

"But," he said pointedly, "the Federal Government has shown more skill in moving across state lines when colored people were not involved than when colored people are involved."

To illustrate this, he mentioned the present law which makes kidnapping a Federal crime. It grew out of the famous kidnapping of the Lindberg baby, 1932.

Although the Federal Government has made no cases in the bombings in the South, "it would find some ground to do so if it really wanted to do so."

* * *

DR. LOGAN deviated widely from his prepared text to tell of his experiences in Atlanta in the 1930's as a teacher at Atlanta University.

A man of fair complexion and a freckled face, Dr. Logan told how he joined a parade of the Ku Klux Klan, and followed them to a rally in Mayo Park.

"It was one of the worst experiences I have ever had," he said.

Hiram Evans, then Imperial Wizard of the Klan, whipped the crowd of men and women into "screaming hysteria," he said, by telling them of how he would like to have been part of a lynching party that killed a colored man shortly before that in Texas.

At the Klan rally, he said, Evans asked the crowd for all to raise their hands if they would like to have been in the lynching party.

"I didn't raise my hand," he said, adding that a woman in back of him made comment of it to a man who gave him a long stare, but no more.

As they paraded through the streets, they (the Klansmen) were more afraid than the colored people looking on," he said.

"We have stopped running," he said. "They were wrong when they thought the colored people were going to run in Montgomery, Clinton and elsewhere down South."

* * *

DR. LOGAN TOOK strong exception to oft-made charges that the NAACP is Communist - infested.

"If it were, it would be on the Attorney General's list (of subversives). It is not. And not one out of 10 who makes the charge believes it.

"Too many persons in our country are being frightened by the charge — especially in the South."

He said that those who failed to support the NAACP because of fear "should get down on their knees and ask God for courage."

IT HAS been the Supreme Court that has brought gains to our race during the last 40 years, and the NAACP has been responsible for the cases and for winning them."

ALTHOUGH DR. LOGAN strayed widely from his prepared text ("Democracy — America's Most Powerful ICBM"), he did discuss what he meant by the title of the prepared statement.

"Now we have almost reached the ultimate in man's foolishness — the ICBM," he said.

He explained that the ICBM (inter - continental ballistic

missle) is capable of "destroying hundreds of thousands of Russians—and Americans."

He pointed out that an exchange of blows with today's modern war weapons is capable of destroying the world or leaving "whoever is left" deformed "for generations to come."

"I don't know any better way to die than to lay down one's life to make this country free for democracy," he said.

But the World War I veteran officer offered "real democracy" as an alternative to modern war.

"It is my firm belief that democracy, as I understand it, is the most powerful weapon the United States has in meeting the propaganda of the Russian cold war."

Mob Rule Hurts U.S. Abroad Powell Tells Eisenhower

U. S. Representative Adam Clayton Powell, of New York is shown as he returned on the SS United States, Tuesday. He is displaying the front page of a London, Eng., tabloid which featured the segregation crisis in our Southland. The picture on the front page is that of Dorothy Counts, colored girls barred from a school in Charlotte, N. C. Racial violence in the South already has had "a calamitous effect on U. S. prestige" in Europe and all over the world, Rep. Powell said on his return from a European mission.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower this week agreed to meet with Rep. Powell to discuss racial violence in the South. Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va. P. 11 Sat 9-28-57

Exiled By Faubus

Advertiser P.A.V. Mon 9-16-57 Montgomery Ala.

Not only is Arkansas taking a licking in national and international opinion currently, the state is also bottom in expected population growth by 1970.

Latest projections show Nevada's expected growth of 92% highest in the nation. The national average will be a gain of 27%. Arkansas is expected to lose an astounding 20%. Alabama is eighth from bottom with an expected 5% increase. Mississippi ranks next above Arkansas with an expected loss of 6%.

38a General

We confidently expect to see the hasty conclusion by experts that Faubus is chasing citizens out of his state faster even than Mississippi. That the out-migration is due to a complication of economic factors will be ignored.

Ignored also will be Arkansas' previous history of good race relations and the fact that the projection was prepared before the battle for Little Rock.

MONTGOMERY-SCHOOLED ACTOR

Stepin Fetchit Says Negro Has More Friends In South

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Stepin Fetchit, retired Negro comedian, said today the Negro will find more friends and more help in the South than he will "among the supposed to be liberals posing as his greatest friends" in the North.

The former movie actor told a Press Scimitar reporter in an interview that he had always been treated well by Southern whites.

"My only trouble," he said, "has come from fellows supposed to be liberal out of New York City . . . The Negro will find that some of his greatest friends have been and will be Southerners."

Stepin Fetchit, whose real name is Lincoln Perry, symbolized carefree laziness in his career as a comedian. He said the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People played a part in his retirement several years ago.

"My wife got me to fire Stepin they said the lazy character I portrayed belittled the colored race."

Perry is a native of Key West, Fla., and attended school in Montgomery, Ala. He is visiting a cousin, Dr. W. A. Bisson.

USIA Fails to Counter Racial Stories Abroad

By the Associated Press

The United States Information Agency said today it did not succeed in countering sensationalized stories on United States race relations in many newspapers abroad, despite a special effort to depict progress in this field.

The agency's report, published yesterday, covered the first six months of 1957, hence did not touch on the effect abroad of the September crisis in Little Rock, Ark., over school desegregation and the ordering of Federal troops there.

But the report listed "American racial problems" among those which required special USIA attention during the six months because "Communist propaganda built (them) up as unfavorable to the United States."

"Soviet propagandists strongly publicized every anti-integration incident in the United States," USIA reported. "USIS (the United States Information Service, USIA's overseas division) presented the actual record of progress toward integration in the schools and elsewhere.

"The effort did not succeed in blanking out heavy press usage in many countries of sensationalized stories on the issue."

The agency, charged with supporting United States foreign policy through information and cultural means, listed among situations in other fields exploited by Communist propagandists and requiring special SUIA efforts:

1. The controversy as to whether a United States court-martial or Japanese courts should try a United States soldier accused of killing a Japanese woman and in general "the complex questions concerning the status of American forces stationed in other countries."

2. United States nuclear weapons tests — "the Soviet press gave repeated emphasis to our nuclear tests, declaring the yshowed that United States proposals on disarmament are meaningless, but failed to mention USSR tests."

The agency said its programs in Western Europe were the hardest hit when it trimmed operations to conform with the reduction Congress voted for the year beginning last July 1, allotting USIA $95.1 million, compared with 113 million for the previous year.

Egypt Orders Voice Of Arabs Radio To Hit At U. S. Integration Crisis

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Egyptian government has ordered its powerful Voice of Arabs radio to hit hard at the troubles in the United States over integration.

And the Communist press is advising the world to turn its eyes to Little Rock and Nashville instead of worrying so much about Hungary.

These are examples of the way the school segregation story is affecting the United States abroad.

The Egyptian directive, reported in Cairo Thursday, is for the Voice of Arabs to go all-out particularly in its broadcasts to Sudan, whose southern people are dark-skinned and mostly pure African. The same directive is reported to have ordered increased attacks on "imperialists," particularly the United States.

Soviet newspapers are focusing on treatment of Negroes in the U. S. after a slow start on the current story. The newspaper "Soviet Russia" said Thursday the world press should turn its complaints to that instead of Hungary. It called foes of integration "white men with black souls."

The Soviet trade union paper Trud captioned pictures of National Guardsmen in Little Rock: "Soldiers Against School Children."

Hungary's Esti Hirlap, in an article headlined "School War in Little Rock," said the five-nation UN committee which accused Russia of oppressing Hungary should "make a study trip up the Arkansas River."

The racial situation has been mentioned briefly in UN debates on Hungary. Peter G. Voutova of Bulgaria told R. S. S. Gunewardene of Ceylon Wednesday that he might have trouble if he went to Little Rock. Gunewardene was one of the UN committee that made the report on Hungary.

Gunewardene commented that he had visited every state in the union and that at Montgomery, Ala., "They rolled out the red carpet."

In South Africa, whose government pushes a policy of racial segregation, the press has given restrained treatment to the story, mostly on inside pages.

Newspapers of India also have given only moderate attention to the story. Hindustan Standard said that despite the outbreaks of violence, racial "prejudices of the past in the United States are slowly yielding."

In Ghana, the newly independent state of West Africa, and in Western Europe the troubles received major attention.

Integration has received heavier play in Rome newspapers than any American story in months except for the Confidential magazine libel trial.

Our Opinions

Recession And Race Prejudice

A recession in the American economy is already under way according to the Federal Reserve Board which acted last week to ease the flow of money. The Board, in a statistical report, noted that over-all industrial production in October fell two points from September, bringing it to the lowest level since last year's steel strike. It was four points below the October, 1956, level.

As a result of an anticipated slowdown in production, unemployment may separate 4,000,000 workers from their jobs this winter. At the peak of the recession last year there were 3,200,000 unemployed.

It is believed that the drop in industrial production has been a major factor in the Federal Reserve Board's action in reducing the discount rate from 3½ to 3 percent. This makes it easier for borrowers to get loans, and generally pumps a little inflation into a sagging economy.

That the downward trend has started is indicated by other signs. There has been a steady decline for the past two months in personal income, non-farm employment, and retail sales. However, long before signs were noticeable, bank loans to business, new orders for durable goods, steel operations and commodity prices started downward.

Negro business communities will feel acutely the adverse effect of the recession. Especially is this true of Negro farmers whose applications for loans are turned down flatly by banks that were formerly friendly and cooperative. With the passage of the civil rights Act, and court enforcement of school integration, hostility has crept up in many transactions where none existed before. Banks in many a Southern community are refusing loans to Negro farmers and businessmen have been denied commercial credit.

Of the four million workers who are expected to be idle this winter, the proportion of Negroes in their ranks will be, of all probabilities, at a ratio of 10 to 1. Such a disparity must be reckoned with as one of the weak spots in our economic system. Dissatisfied and hungry workers do not make loyal citizens. America's survival may well depend on the loyalty of its citizens.

Laymen Petition Pope To Stop Integration

Courier-Journal P. 7
Fri. 8-9-57 Louisville, Ky.

New Orleans Group Bypasses Archbishop, Challenges Right To Define Matter of Morals

New Orleans, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Association of Catholic Laymen—bypassing its archbishop—Thursday asked Pope Pius XII in Rome to stop racial integration in the church.

In a letter that challenged the right of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel to define a matter of morals, the group of New Orleans Catholics asked:

1. That Archbishop Rummel be requested "to take no further steps" toward integration of white and Negro Catholics pending a papal pronouncement.

2. That the papacy decree that segregation is not morally wrong and sinful as the archbishop has said it is.

The letter also listed types of segregation in regions of the nation and the world outside the South.

Archbishop Rummel said he had no immediate comment. He said he would issue a statement later.

"For over two years now," the letter to Pope Pius said, "conscientious and sincere Catholics in the archdiocese of New Orleans have been confronted with the strange doctrine, propounded by our archbishop, his excellency, Joseph Francis Rummel, that the segregation of the white and Negro races is 'morally wrong and sinful.'

Concept Called New and Strange

"Indeed, this concept is both new and strange, for even the clergy and the church itself have participated and are participating in the perpetuation of this type of segregation by, among other things, sanctioning the establishment and maintenance of separate churches and schools.

"Despite the fact that no competent attempt has been made to offer a conclusive proof to establish the validity of the principle, nor to demonstrate a bishop's authority to define a matter of morals, Catholics have been admonished that they are bound in conscience under pain of possible serious sin to accept it."

As a result, the letter said, educated Catholics have become demoralized and uneducated ones scandalized.

"For the good of souls," said the letter, "something must be done and done swiftly."

The letter said some clergy had advised the laymen that the Pope would not consider the question worthy of direct attention, but "we cannot be convinced that this is so."

Catholic consciences, the letter continued, seek to find out "whether the separation of any people or race from any other people or race is in itself 'morally wrong and sinful.'"

Will Accept Papal Decision

"We respectfully submit that, viewed in this light, the resolution of this question of world-wide significance becomes a most serious obligation of your holiness."

Jackson G. Ricau, association executive secretary, said the letter closed with assurance the association would accept as final a papal decree.

The association's letter came only a few weeks before the start of the 1957-58 parochial school year.

The archbishop, however, indicated that conditions must be right before he would order integration. There has been no indication whether the traditional segregation would be abolished when Catholic schools open next month.

Emile Wagner, Jr., association president and a New Orleans lawyer, estimated membership at 2,000 to 3,000.

Segregation Called Widespread

The letter emphasized that it sought not only a ruling on the morals of segregation as it affects the Southern Negro. It said that while segregation of Negroes from whites "obtains openly here, it is equally true that it obtains throughout the rest of the nation, although great pains are taken to deny the fact in many areas."

"Besides," it said, "there are other types of segregation in this country as well as in the rest of the world. . . ."

Archbishop Rummel has been a leader in efforts to integrate Catholics in the archdiocese of New Orleans. In October, 1955, Archbishop Rummel suspended Masses at St. Cecilia Mission at Jesuit Bend, 12 miles south of New Orleans, after parishioners objected to a Negro priest assigned to the mission by the archbishop. The suspension is still in effect.

Pope Pius II Said Behind Race Mixing

Daily News
Sun. 8-11-57
Jackson, Miss.

By CHARLES W. RIDLEY

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 10—(UP)—Pope Pius XII fully supports Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans in his fight against racial segregation in the church, a high Vatican source said today.

It appeared that the Vatican, indirectly, would reject an appeal to the Pontiff by the New Orleans Association of Catholic Laymen asking him to halt the archbishop's program of racial integration.

The source said the church's stand was contained in the first encyclical of the Pope's reign issued Oct. 20, 1939. In that encyclical entitled "Summi Pontificatus" (Of the Supreme Pontificate) the Pope declared all men "equal sons in the house of the Father" once they have been baptized and enter the church.

However, the source said it was unlikely that the Pontiff himself or the Vatican Secretariat of State would reply directly to the appeal of the New Orleans Catholics.

He said a reply probably would be made either through Msgr. Amleto Cicognani, the apostolic delegate to the United States or through Archbishop Rummel himself.

HAS TAKEN STAND

A direct answer from the Pope was not necessary, the source said, because the spiritual leader already has taken his stand that segregation is sinful.

Archbishop Rummel ruled that segregation in the church was "morally wrong and sinful," a statement which the semi-official Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" has echoed frequently in sharp editorial language.

In October, 1955, Osservatore said it was the duty of American Catholics to erase the "color smudge." At the time, Archbishop Rummel had closed down the St. Cecelia mission at Jesuit Bend, La., as punishment because the parishioners refused to accept a Negro priest.

The newspaper denounced segregation as "blasphemy" and "sacrilege."

An even more bitter attack on segregation appeared in the paper last Sept. 6 when it charged that racial discrimination in the United States was a "sin against the nature of Christianity."

Anti-Negro riots in Oliver Springs, Tenn., sparked that editorial in which Osservatore said race discrimination "mortifies" the United States and denies it the full flowering of its "genius."

POPE BACKS RUMMEL IN SEGREGATION SPAT

Commercial Appeal P. 14

Racial Separation Held 'Morally Wrong, Sinful'

Sun. 8-11-57

CATHOLIC APPEAL FAILS

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 10.—Pope Pius XII and the Holy See stand squarely behind New Orleans Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel in his condemnation of racial segregation as "morally wrong and sinful," a high Vatican source said Saturday.

The source was commenting on an appeal sent to the Pope by a group of Roman Catholics in the New Orleans diocese. They asked the Pope to support racial segregation.

The source said it was highly unlikely that the Vatican secretariat of state would reply directly to the appeal. If anything, the source said, a reply would be made either through Msgr. Amleto Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States, or through the New Orleans archbishop.

Reply Unnecessary

The Vatican source said a formal reply to the New Orleans Association of Catholic Laymen was unnecessary because the Pope already had made the church's opposition to racial discrimination crystal clear.

He said the Pope did this in the first encylical of his reign—"Summi Pontificatus" (of the Supreme Pontificate), issued Oct. 20, 1939.

In the encyclical, Pope Pius declared all men to be "equal sons in the House of the Father" once they are baptized and enter the church.

He reaffirmed this viewpoint in 1945 when a world Jewish delegation called on him to thank him for what he had done to help the Jewish people during World War II.

The Vatican City newspaper Osservatore Romano has strongly attacked racial segregation in the United States on two occasins in recent years.

In October, 1955, the newspaper said it was the duty of United States Catholics to rub out the "color smudge" of racialism from their "fine and generous" nation.

Followed Prelate's Action

This followed action of New Orleans Archbishop Rummel in closing down the Saint Cecilia Mission at Jesuit Bend., La., as punishment for the exclusion of a Negro priest.

"Racial exclusion is a sin against the nature of Catholicism; it's negation, it's blasphemy," the paper said at the time. "It is sacrilege."

The Vatican City newspaper attacked segregation again on Sept. 6, 1956, when it declared racial discrimination in the United States to be a "sin against the nature of Christianity."

The Osservatore Romano was commenting on anti-Negro riots at Oliver Springs, Tenn. It said persons who try to deprive Negroes of their rights should themselves be deprived of those same rights.

The mood in South today—I

Whites stiffen resistance, Negroes close ranks in 22 months

BY JOHN M. FENTON
Gallup Poll staff representative

Events of the last two years have served to widen the gap that exists between the white and Negro races in the South.

The white South, in the last 22 months, has stiffened its resistance to the idea of integration with the Negro. Southern Negroes, on the other hand have closed ranks tighter than ever.

In an "exact repeat" of a study made 22 months ago, the Institute recently assigned its Southern staff of white and Negro interviewers to return to virtually the same areas and ask the same questions that they covered in the earlier study.

Just how far apart the races are today is evidenced by the following comments from interviews made in the same city with whites and Negroes—in areas not too far distant.

In Mobile, Ala., a white woman, the wife of a spray painter, said: "I just think that God intended no mixing of the races. The Negroes around here are pushing themselves in with the whites—I just don't know how we're going to work this thing out."

A Negro store owner from the Gulf seaport city commented: "The Negro schools just don't have the equipment that white schools have. And the white people here think Negroes are not up to par with them. It makes me mad. I just don't know how we're going to do this thing. I hope the people here will obey the Supreme Court.

Views of Southern white

WHEN THE VIEWS of Southern white—in all of the 13 states of the South—border areas, mid-South and Deep South—are added up, attitudes about the Supreme Court decision are virtually unchanged. The results today on the question, compared with those reported in February, 1956:

"The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

SOUTHERN WHITES

	Today	Feb. '56
Approve	15%	16%
Disapprove	83	80
No opinion	2	4

The reasons Southerners hold to their views about the Court's ruling are also virtually the same — it's against Southern tradition, the races just weren't meant to mix, separate but equal schools work better.

If anything, this reporter noted that in the South today there is an even greater determination in the typical white person's voice when he tells you that "white and colored just shouldn't mix" or that "if God meant for the races to mix, He would have mixed them."

A 71-year-old retired farmer from the town of Bronwell in Terrell County, Ga. (Negroes make up 67 per cent of the county's population) was typical in his feeling and determination.

"Why don't I want integration" he asked. "'Cause it's just not right and it's just not constitutional. It never has been the way of life here and it never will be. We won't have it here in the South. I wouldn't say what we would do if it were forced on us—we don't know ourselves."

Mid-South stiffens

ONE INTERESTING THING that we noted was that while there has been little change in attitude toward the court's decision in the "border states" of the South—Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Oklahoma—there has been a definite stiffening in resistance in the states of the "Middle South" Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia.

Two years ago, the Mid-South states were approximately midway between the border and Deep South states (So. Car., Ga., Ala., La., Miss.) in their vote on the school ruling.

Today, the people of the Middle South vote virtually the same way as do those in the sister states of the Deep South—where over nine out of 10 express disapproval of the ruling.

How this study was made

In making its study of the South today, the Institute assigned some 90 members of its Southern field staff to return to virtually the same areas they worked in 22 months ago in a special segregation study and ask the same questions they did then.

To insure that unbiased replies were obtained from both races on this highly controversial subject, white reporters interviewed members of their own race while a special staff of Negro interviewers talked exclusively with Negroes.

As was the case 22 months ago, John Fenton of the Institute staff, along with another member of the Gallop office, toured the Southern states during the course of the study. Working as a "team", they sought to get behind the facts and figures and find out why Southerners hold to the views they do about segregation, politics and many other related issues.

The study thus offers the opportunity to measure the shifts in Southern opinion during the last two years. The results are based on the work of many experienced opinion reporters—not just one.

Talk about issue less

IN THE REPORT on our 1956 study, I wrote that "everybody is talking about segregation." Today, it is certainly uppermost in people's minds—but there is greater reluctance to discuss it openly.

As a well-to-do Atlanta matron, whose home is on fashionable Peachtree-st told us: "It's just not something that the girls' talk about over bridge." The prevalent attitude today seems to be one of "if we don't talk about it, maybe it will go away."

There is also evidence from the study that there has been a definite break-down in communication between whites and Negroes on the subject of integration.

This is not to say that whites and Negroes do not talk about the issue together. But when whites tell you they discussed it with Negroes, the conversation they mention is generally like that reported by a 69-year-old Dawson, Ga. farm housewife:

"I've talked with them about it—we talked about whether they'd be better off or worse in mixing. They don't want a change. They say please let them alone."

On the other hand, the discussions that Negroes reported having with whites usually run along the lines of that cited by a Negro school teacher from Lenoir, N. C.:

"They (the whites) said they think integration can work. We talked about the way we thought it should happen."

In brief, the evidence is that both the white and Negro South is hearing only what it would like to hear about the topic from the other race.

More privileges

DESPITE THE BREAK-DOWN in communications, both Negro and whites are agreed on one basic issue, namely, that the Southern Negro has made great progress in the last year and has more privileges now than in the past.

But even on this question there is little more than a "surface agreement"—a report on something that is a matter of record.

To the Southern white, more privileges for the Negro do not necessarily mean a betterment of relations between the two races. It is more often stated with an attitude of "look what we've given them and now they're causing all this trouble."

The typical Southern white, as a matter of fact, tends to feel that relations between the two races have gotten worse during the last year—or, at least, have not improved.

"Things sure are worse," said a 28-year-old wife of a farmer in Fitzgerald, Ga., "the Negroes are more forward—they don't give over to whites to be waited on first in the stores. And they have a lot more, too—why they have better schools now and it's much easier for them to get a job."

To the Southern Negro more privileges usually mean more integration—in schools, buses, parks and other areas. To him, the situation between the two races is at least as good if not better than it was a year ago.

"Of course, things are better," said a young Negro crane operator in Louisville. "Why? 'Cause we got integrated schools, parks, swimming pools and even restaurants in some places. Why wouldn't they be better?"

Throughout the 13 states of the South, our white and Negro interviewers constantly met with this difference in viewpoint from Negroes and whites. It is a difference that stems from a lack of communication and an uncertainty over just what the future will bring. In back of it are the views of two races sincerely convinced that their goals are good ones. Unfortunately, for both races in the South, these goals today would seem to be light years apart.

Professional agitators taught, dispatched—

Review of records shows Reds fanned South's racial strife

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

The race issue in America today is "top priority" for our home-grown Reds and their Soviet advisers. News

The Negroes and whites caught in the destructive whirlpool of strife and emotions, are mere pawns in the Communist master plan which has been spelled out for us by the Communists themselves.

These conclusions are inescapable to one who takes the time and effort to look behind the scenes and see who is arranging the stage settings.

Last of a series

Also inescapable is a fact that may come as a shock to good Americans who have always been taught that Democracy is rule by the majority. P.3 Tu. 10-11-57

The shattering truth that has demonstrated itself time and time again is that the unorganized majority is voiceless and without the means of making its will felt. It is the highly organized, militant and often ruthless minorities which rule almost every facet of our national life today.

Chief among these militant minorities is the Communist Party, U. S. A., and the literally hundreds of "fronts" behind which it disguises itself.

Communism in America has many faces.

Responsible Southern leaders speak sincerely when they charge that behind Southern race incidents lurk the crimson shadow of International Communism.

Previous articles in this series have attempted to explore the basis for these charges. The findings are clear: The Communists and their fellow travelers have seized upon a situation of their own making to bring strife and divide the country's strength at a time when our national security hangs delicately in the balance.

Several states have undertaken to ferret out the Red fronts behind race incidents. Some fault has been laid directly at the door of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been barred from activity in Alabama and several other states.

But the fault goes much deeper than the NAACP, the facts indicate.

SOME LEADERS say we have been protecting too many "sacred cows" disguised under patriotic and religious labels.

Fully half of the officially labeled Communist fronts go under names which begin with the word "American." A large percentage begin with the words "Christian" or Religious" or some other word indicating the group to be religious in character.

Congressional hearings and numerous official investigations have established the fact that the Communists seek anonymity in highly respected organizations, then work from within to change the character and purpose of those organizations to make them fit into Communist plans.

Labor unions, cooperatives civic and patriotic groups, educational institutions, charitable organizations and even churches have been infiltrated by Red agents and their "yes men."

These facts are known to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and often by leaders of the infiltrated groups. Only the latter, and an informed membership, can stop such use of their organizations by the Reds.

How can you tell whether an organization to which you belong is Red-infested, or in danger of becoming so?

1. Look behind its high-sounding statement of purposes and see whether it is really working for American ideals.

2. Read the list of its sponsors, organizers, donars and board of directors. If you find there are names of persons known to have connections with "front groups" it would justify you to look further.

3. If the end result of the policies of the organization would be strife or disorder, or would give aid and comfort to the enemies of our society, you're striking pay dirt.

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia charged that Communist are "preying upon members of both races" in creating discord. He has avowed to expose what he calls the entire Communist conspiracy behind the race issue.

ALABAMA'S attorney general, John Patterson, said his investigations have disclosed connections between race boycotts in Montgomery and Tuskegee, and The Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., which has been called "a Communist training school" by the Georgia Commission on Education.

The school, through its own publications, stated that its field agents worked in almost every Southern city where race incidents have occurred.

The 23rd annual report of the school listed its "accomplishments" of the past 12 months. It listed 11 residential workshops, dealing with everything from labor union activity to the United Nations to "Public School Desegregation Workshop."

The report also stated that field agents of the school had worked in integration problems in Charleston, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Monks Corner, S. C., Tuskegee, Ala., Knoxville, Tenn., Oak Ridge, Tenn., Chattanooga and Nashville.

In Tuskegee, later the scene of a merchants boycott, the field agents "met with school teachers, clergymen, NAACP leaders, civic association representatives and Tuskegee students to analyze deadlock between white and Negro communities and discuss possible solutions. . . ."

In almost every place, according to the field workers reports, they met with NAACP leaders.

At Johns Island, S. C., May 29, 1955, Highlander representatives participated in an all day panel discussion on the following subjects:

1. Why should Negroes be organized?

2. Some of the causes for other races to overlook Negroes.

3. Who is responsible for less than 30 per cent of colored citizens in South Carolina not being voting citizens?

4. Does the buying power of the Negro, when wisely used, help change this condition?

THE LAST SUBJECT would seem to suggest economic boycott, such as occurred in Tuskegee.

Other activities of the school's staff, said the report, included attending:

1. Testimonial dinner for Judge J. Waites Waring, Charleston, S. C.

2. Staff Conference, Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, S. C.

3. Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn.

4. Southern Conference Educational Fund, Atlanta, Ga.

5. Southern Sociological Conference, Nashville.

At least one of the above mentioned, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, has been listed as a Communistic front.

The report also noted that "meeting with Highlander fund raising committees on the West Coast made it possible for staff members to speak to classes at the University of California and the University of Washington.

"During visits to Chicago and New York for similar meetings staff members spoke at the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Sarah Lawrence and New York University."

It might be well to note here that while funds for the school are raised nationwide, "scholarships" are offered only to people in Southern communities who wish to provide leadership along the lines taught at the school.

In July, 1956, the Highlander Report headlined its front sheet with:

"WE WILL EDUCATE FOR INTEGRATION IN OUR RESIDENCE SESSIONS, IN OUR FIELD PROGRAM, IN OUR COMMUNITY!"

It started off the report by saying:

"The immediate and challenging barrier to Democracy in the South is segregation.

"The immediate and challenging task confronting those who desire a democratic South is integration."

In other words, the school's chief aims in 1956, were identical to the stated aims of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in 1928.

The school likes to crow about what it calls accomplishments in areas where racial incidents have occurred. It publishes sheets called "The Story of John Island," and "The Montgomery Story," as examples.

THE MONTGOMERY story, as told by the publication, has Rosa Parks deciding her people "are not goin gto take it any more' 'and thus kicking off the bitter bus boycott.

It is interesting to note that almost every place that staff members of Highlander did field work in 1955, have become the scene of racial incidents.

In Tuskegee the issue is still unsettled. It is led there by Charles G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee. Gomillion is on the board of Highlander, as is Rosa Parks. Gomillion is also listed as a sponsor for the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

His other affiliations, most of them officially listed as Communist fronts, are as follows:

W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee, sponsor, 1951. (DuBois, honorary head of NAACP, holds the distinction of having literally hundreds of Communist front associations — more than any other known American.)

First Line of Defense—signer of statement in defense of Communists. (Reported Aug. 29, 1948, "Daily Worker" page 9.)

Manifesto of Negro eLaders —signer of statement against outlawing the Communist Party, 1947.

Sotuhern Conference Educational Fund, member of board of direcetors, 1954.

Southern Negro Youth Congress, member of advisory board an dsecretary, 1947. (Officially liste d as Communist front.)

Are Negroes being victimized by their own organization, the NAACP, as part of a Red plan in America? Maybe so, maybe not.

The fact is, however, that 10 of the members of the NAACP's natiional board of directors, each have from 23 to 57 known associations with Communists fronts, including direct defense of the Communist Party, in some cases, and of convicted Communist in others.

This may account for the fact that the group has never been able to attract more than a skeleton membership in the South, and must depend largely for its funds from the North and Northern "foundations."

Along that line I will mention The American Fund for Public Service. It was a foundation, amounting to over $2 million, left by the late Charles Garland of Massachusetts.

The fund's own report for 1928-30, listed a gift of $100,000 to the NAACP, and another $5000 loan to that organization.

Significantly, perhaps, most of the other loans and gifts from this foundation were to:

1. Daily Worker, $6875.

2. American Civil Liberties Union (several grants).

3. International Labor Defense, $9975.

4. Max Eastman, for preparation and production of an historic film on the Russian Revolution.

5. Russian Reconstruction Farms, New York, $21,015.

6. Urban League, $15,000.

Those are only a representative part of the report, but clearly shows the makeup of the fund to be a deep red.

COMMUNISTS are not found on soap boxes or handing out leaflets. They operate from offices and respectable addresses. They are like termites which enter a timber, gut it to a shell and destroy its strength before being discovered. In many organizations today they entered just as unnoticed, work just as stealthily and in the end bring about the same ruin.

Old Thinking Now Outmoded

Russia astounded the world on October 4 when it sent aloft the world's first earth satellite.

Hardly had the flurry among American scientists abated before the Soviets, sent aloft their second man-made moon, this time bearing a dog.

The first satellite, weighing 184 pounds, and hoisted 560 miles up, is circling the earth at a speed of 18,000 miles per hour.

The second, weighing an unbelievable 1,120 pounds, was thrust into outer space 1,056 miles and circles the earth every 104 minutes at a slightly slower rate of 17,840 miles an hour.

The Russian moons, scientists agree, were made possible by the development of a new kind of fuel, unknown to our American specialists.

* * *

AMERICANS, accustomed to superiority in this field, have real cause to shudder.

For if the Soviets can project a missle in the atmosphere to that height, it takes little imagination to envision the same weapon carrying an atomic war-head aimed at any of our cities the Russians might select as a target.

So the soul searching has begun.

How, it is being asked, was it possible for a backward totalitarian nation to outstrip the leader of the free world?

How did we manage to fritter away our acknowledged superiority in the scientific and mechanical fields?

The search for answer proceeds at break-neck pace. But we venture to assert one need not look far to pinpoint the tremendous advantage we have given the Russians.

* * *

WHILE WE were forming mobs to drive an Autherine Lucy from an Alabama campus, the Russians were compelling ALL children to attend the best possible schools.

While eight children were being terrorized for trying to obtain high school diplomas at Clinton, the average Russian child at the end of his 10th grade had finished five years of physics.

While guardsmen with drawn bayonets were preventing nine courageous youngsters from entering Central High School, the Russians were requiring ALL high school students to take at least four years of chemistry, six of a foreign language and five of mathematics above the level of arithmetic.

The big advantage the Russians enjoyed over us was that while we were clinging to the ancient myth of racial superiority, they were clever enough to recognize that skin color has absolutely nothing to do with innate ability and that no one segment of the human family has a monopoly on brains.

The news that two young Americans who just received the Nobel prize in physics are natives of China is the latest evidence to support this fact.

* * *

AN INDIAN Foreign Ministry official, commenting on the launching of the twin Sputniks, said: "These developments make old thinking on world problems outmoded."

Unquestionably, he has succintly stated the cause of America's current scientific dilemma.

"Old thinking" is responsible for our lagging behind. Only "new thinking" will permit us to catch up and reclaim our long-held lead.

If the Sputniks can shake us from our dangerous lethargy in this regard, they will have served a useful purpose.

For only when we throw off the dead weight of the past will we be prepared to face the dynamic future with necessary renewed confidence and the united will to win.

Staff Photo—Bob Dendy

RUSSELL ON THE AIR

Intercontinental Debater

He Fears Widespread Troop Use,

Javits Tells Russell in Radio Duel

Sen. Javits (R-NY) said Thursday that "there is a danger of widespread federal intervention" in further integration attempts throughout the South.

He and Sen. Russell of Georgia debated the racial issue on an intercontinental radio broadcast sponsored by the British Broadcasting Co. Javits spoke from New York, and Russell used the radio facilities of WSB in Atlanta.

Referring to his comment on the possibility of federal intervention becoming more widespread, he said: "But I hope and pray that it doesn't."

Immediately after that remark, he said, "I think that Little Rock may turn out to be a useful case in point." He did not say whether he meant Little Rock would be cited as a precedent in legal actions for school integration.

Declaring, "I am opposed to violence in any form," Russell said there is no racial problem in areas in which the Negro populations involved are only 4 or 5 per cent.

In fact, Russell said, "I will say there will be a great deal of integration where there are few Negroes concerned." He said that this integration would take place in border states, or in states which allowed a few Negroes to enter white schools in compliance with the Supreme Court decision of 1954, as in North Carolina.

The broadcast was moderated in London, and questioning the senators were educators and journalists in Paris, Johannesburg, South Africa and Rio de Janiero.

The 45-minute broadcast was divided into three portions: the first, a statement from each of the senators; the second, an interviewing period and the third, a discussion of the future in the matter of segregation. All participants could hear each other on the hookup.

Often, though, interviewers got lost in the verbal scuffle.

At one point, Antonio Collado, an editor in Rio de Janiero, asked

Russell whether the troops were sent to Little Rock to enforce integration or to eliminate violence. "That's a nicety that you'll have to decide for yourself," said Russell.

During another portion of the broadcast, when Javits had evidently embarked on a more detailed answer than Russell thought necessary, the Georgian said, "I think I'm entitled to get into this somewhere."

"Indeed you are," murmured the English voice, over the radio, but he was interrupted by a babble of questions from throughout the hookup.

Javits said the law was to be obeyed and justice should be provided for all persons.

Russell said that all right-minded persons in the South believed in equal justice, and "that the Negro is entitled to every right that the white man has, but there is nothing in the Constitution or Christianity that says the two races must enjoy these rights together." Russell said integration inevitably would lead to intermarriage, and thus, a "diluting" of the blood of the white race.

Javits replied that the theory of "artificial separation" in the South and the threat of intermarriage was an "apparition."

Wednesday night, portions of the rebroadcast were replayed over WSB.

At the end of the broadcast, as Russell and Javits and possibly the professor from Johannesburg were engaged in a simultaneous discussion, the BBC announcer, Robert McKinney, said, "Thank you very much for the discussion which showed characteristic American candor and vigor."

Here And There On Desegregation Front

Defender, Louisville Ky.
Pt. 2 Thurs. 10-17-57

• WISCONSIN — Sid Williams, a junior at Wisconsin University from Little Rock, is the first Negro to ever play regular quarterback for a "Big Ten" school.

Williams, a student of chemical engineering, won eight letters in high school. As a freshman at Wisconsin, he played end but was converted to quarterback in his sophomore year.

Along with his athletic prowers, Williams is president of the student council and a member of a national honor society.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, revealed recently that, for the first time, Negroes have been admitted into local 8 of the Milwaukee Bricklayers Union.

Pointing out that he had worked for more than a year with the Wisconsin Industrial Commission and AFL-CIO officials to secure this admission, Hill called the action "significant because it is a successful attack against the discriminatory practices which are widespread in building trades unions."

Two Negro mechanic, Randolph Ross and James Harris, had initiated action before the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. The commission had ordered the Union to admit then but the union refused to do so.

The refusal to admit them had been sustained by the State Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

• FLORIDA — The new Constitution for the State of Florida which was completed last week contained new provisions for the prevention of integration in public schools. After a stormy session which a Senator resigned because stiffer action was not taken, a provision was passed which provided for the closing of the schools if Federal troops were sent in to enforce integration.

In a move to maintain segregation in public facilities, the city of Ford Lauderdale sold its Golf and Country club to a private golfing association of over half a million dollars.

• ARKANSAS — In direct contrast of 85 church leaders who held services for "observance of law and order and good will among men", 24 baptist ministers of Little Rock held a prayer meeting dedicated to the return of racial segregation. The ministers called for the return of the nine Negro students ot Horace Mann school from Central High.

Fifty criminal cases growing of the disorders at Central High school last month were postponed until November.

In postponing the trials, Municipal Judge Harry Robinson cautioned five defendants to "stay away from the school." All cases involve such charges as disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly, and resisting arrest.

• NORTH CAROLINA — Delegates to the 14th annual convention of the North Carolina State NAACP which was held in Charlotte Oct. 10-13 concentrated on plans for expanding present school desegregation programs and implementing all civil rights for Negroes.

At the session note was taken that "three North Carolina cities have desegregated their schools on a token basis."

Over in Greensboro the first case of violence since the integration began was reported.

A stick of dynamite was set off and thrown at the home of Elijah H. Herring, whose two children racially integrated the Gillespie Park school for the first time. Police seized four men for questioning shortly after the blast occured.

Little damage was caused to the Herring home and no one was injured.

• WASHINGTON, D. C. — An order that would have provided Army task forces for possible use in cases involving defiance of Federal Court orders was created and revoked, according to Army Secretary Wiber M. Bricker.

Brucker revealed the text of the order in response to a demand by Senator Russell of Georgia. The revoked order would have created such task forces in the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N. C.; 3rd Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; 1st infantry, Fort Riley, Kan., and the 1st Armoured, Fort Polk, La.

• NEW YORK — William Delgado, a dark-skinned caucasian and a partly disabled veteran, has moved from his newly rented house in Copiague after receiving telephone threats for "you niggers" to get out. Delgado said he searched for six months before finding the house.

Reporting that there were 15 calls in six days, Delgado said the caller told him that the house would be burned down if he didn't leave the all-white neighborhood.

Police saidt that they could do nothing because there had been no "overt action."

Gov. Averall Harriman recently denied a charge that the New York State Police discriminates against Negroes in appointing troopers.

The charge and denial was caused by a disclosure that the State Commission against Discrimination was investigating a complaint filed by three Negroes.

Harriman's office reported that the governor had written to the State Police Superintendent shortly after the complaint was filed saying that he expected the force "to be wholly free of discrimination." Defender, Louisville Ky

• NEW HAMPSHIRE — St. Paul School, a one-hundred year old boy's preparatory school at Concord, recently broke tradition and set a precedent by hiring a Negro Episcopal priest as a member of its staff. Pt. 6 - Thurs. 10-17-57

Fr. John Thomas Walker who had just completed a three-year pastorate at St. Mary's Episcopal church in Detroit was selected over six applicants. He teaches ancient history and sacred studies.

• OHIO — The Catholic Federation of Women's clubs recently announced the appointment of Miss Martha H. Frye as a member of its executive board for the year's program. Miss Frye becomes the first Negro to serve on the board of directors to this club which is a branch of the National Council of Catholic Women.

• NEVADA — According to reports, the authorities at the Naval Ordnance Depot at at Babbitt have begun a slow piece meal system of housing desegregation that leaves most Negroes living in one section of government base.

The South Besieged

Advertiser

Virginia Editor Suggests That The South Has Failed In Communicating With Other Regions; We Spend Too Much Time Convincing Each Other

Montgomery, Ala.

Shore 6-27-57

EDITORIAL IN THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

IT IS not in bitterness, but rather in a sense of bewilderment, that many a Southerner these days looks toward the Congress of the United States. He asks himself, as he reads of precipitate action on the "civil rights" bill, What has the South done to deserve this palpable insult? What could account for the hatred of the South implicit in the drafting and in the handling of this vicious measure?

One explanation is simply "politics," but that is too simple. Granted that some members of Congress are deliberately cultivating a vital bloc of Negro voters, other members who supported this tyrannical measure have an insignificant Negro vote in their districts.

We must seek elsewhere for some additional explanation, and it seems to us —we may be completely wrong in this— that part of the answer lies in two conditions: One of them subjective, historical, and probably not demonstrable, and the other more immediate and tangible.

The first may be a sense of envy of the South. The thought ought not to be brushed aside without sober consideration. Other major divisions of the United States have undoubted characteristics of great worth — the thrift of New England, the productivity of the Midwest, the industry of the Southwest, the expansiveness of the Pacific Coast. Yet the South, because it is the South, envies none of these. We do not covet our neighbor's life.

Instead, the South continues to exhibit certain traits of gentleness, civility, good manners, and resistance to "progress" that have identified this region since the very beginning of the republic. A different set of values obtains in the South; there is a genuine indifference to materialism, a deep-rooted abhorrence of the hucksters' hollow gods. The pace is slower here; we take more time.

AND possibly, quite possibly, the very serenity of the South invites irritation in our impatient brethren. The zeal to reform, the restless ambition to cast all things in the same mold—these frenetic forces rush upon the South and break upon the tranquillity we know, or used to know. And because we will not plunge into Change, or adapt swiftly to every passing conception of a New Order, a lust for power that is inherent in all men suggests that the South must be *compelled* to conform. Is the South poor but contented? Then it must be made rich and anxious. Does the South possess something of the spirit that others lack? Then this must be destroyed, so that all may be equally impoverished.

Strenuously as this sense of envy may be denied, by those who denounce the South most frequently, we have a feeling that it exists; it has always existed, and the South has always suffered by reason of it. But more is involved than this: A more immediate explanation for the South's condition of siege may be found in the South's failure to communicate its own accomplishments.

We talk too much to ourselves down here. We persuade each other. Somehow the South has failed to reach effectively beyond the Potomac; somehow we have failed to sell our story abroad in the land. Those of us who have lived all our lives in the South, to be specific, know of the almost incredible gains of the South Negro in the brief 90 years since Reconstruction.

WE KNOW that the Negro has advanced farther and faster in the American South than he has advanced anywhere in the world, in terms of political equality, of material wealth, of creature comforts. We know that here, where racial separation has been most carefully observed, the Negro people have climbed highest and been most affectionately regarded by the society around them. We know, too, what sacrifice is represented by the sort of school shown above, which must be paid for largely by white taxpayers. All these things the South knows.

But others do not know these things. And because they do not know—because they accept the distorted picture of a "bigoted" South that is peddled by propagandists of the NAACP—it is perhaps understandable that at every turn the South is rebuked and her entreaties scorned. Our inadequacies and shortcomings are shouted from the housetops; our steady gains are muffled and interred.

This is the critical problem in "public relations," if you will, that sorely besets the South. We are not much given to horn-blowing or self-acclaim; we stand helpless when a *Mayflower II* spills the winds from the *Susan Constant's* sails; we suffer indignities because it is not fitting to acknowledge them. The South's modest tradition is to conceal its light beneath a bushel, and Southerners ought not to wonder that the light goes unseen.

We offer diagnosis, not prescription; and we do not intend to imply that many influential Southerners, among them Virginia's spokesmen in Congress, have not desperately attempted to gain sympathy for the South's position. Our thought is merely to suggest that in some fashion these efforts must be redoubled—that somehow the barrier in communications must be overcome. Otherwise the siege of the South must continue until we are overwhelmed; and when that time comes—when there is nothing in the South left to envy and our antagonists stand triumphant — it will be too late to sell a South, for the South will have ceased to exist.

Dixie Governors Vow Segregation

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-29-57

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—(INS)—Two southern governors vowed to national audiences that their states will not integrate white and Negro children in public schools.

Speaking on the NBC-TV program "Meet the Press," Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, said: a baby born in Mississippi today will never live long enough to see integration."

Asked the same question on whether Virginia's schools will "ever" be integrated, Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia answered: "When you say ever, I'd have to say I don't think so."

The program was televised from the annual governors conference at Williamsburg, Va.

RACIAL PROBLEM

At a news conference, Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement, whose state had the widely publicized Clinton school disturbance, called on the north to face up to its own racial problem.

"If we're washing dirty linen," he said, "let's wash all our dirty linen at the same time."

Clement said racial disturbances in Detroit and Chicago were given less press attention than those in Clinton and other southern communities.

Coleman was asked why only 7,000 of Mississippi's 900,000 Negroes voted in the last election, while almost half of the 1,200,000 whites votes. He answerd that "the great majority of them (the Negroes) are not ready to vote."

He added that "if they were qualified to vote there is nothing stopping them." But later when asked if it were not true that he didn't want the Negroes to vote, Coleman exclaimed: "I certainly said that."

On the supreme court's ruling that the southerners must integrate the white and Negro schools, Coleman said Mississippi had "no intention of complying with a decision that we feel is unconstitutional."

He told the newsmen that the Negroes "can educate themselves and should be given that opportunity."

When Stanley was asked about the supreme court ruling, he answered that Virginia was "willing to continue to operate our schools under legal and constitutional methods."

He explained that this meant "we will operate as we have in the past." Virginia schools are now segregated and Stanley said there was a state law withholding state funds from schools that integrate.

Labor Leader Tells Of Racial Progress In U.S.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

7-12-57

TUNIS, Tunisia — A Philip Randolph, top New York union official, told labor delegates from all parts of the free world Tuesday about the progress being made in America toward wiping out racial discrimination.

Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, received a standing ovation after his speech at the biennial congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The themes of his speech were that the United States could be proud of its accomplishments in safeguarding civil rights and that the test of the Western powers' devotion to freedom lay in the vigor with which they helped the African peoples attain political freedom and higher economic standards.

Advertised Segregation

A pair of Southern governors last week spoke to the nation over the NBC-TV program "Meet The Press" and spit the same type of race-hate segregationist venom so common in the states they preside over.

Throughout the nation went this attempted indoctrination that has about as much chance for future survival as a snowball in hades. Nevertheless, Governor J. P. Coleman of Mississippi and Governor Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia can go back to their respective areas boasting that they got in a free plug for segregation.

Coleman declared that "a baby born in Mississippi today will never live long enough to see integration." Additionally, he stated that Mississippi had no intention of abiding by the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools.

Coleman's reasoning, of course, was unsound, his premise baseless and his theory in direct opposition to the principles we accept as being part of democratic America. He achieved one important point, however, in the form of national advertising for segregation.

Stanley of Virginia felt the same as Coleman.

The world today watches to see if the states of Mississippi, Virginia and the rest of the segregated South dictates the laws of America, or if freedom, justice and the elements thereof still prevail. It must have been a joke on the nation, in the eyes of others, to hear two Southern governors stand and defy the highest court in the land in the name of states' rights and white supremacy.

It is indeed fuel for the fire currently being burned by those souls who stoop to the dictates of communism. Undoubtedly, it appears as making America a farce to that major segment of the world who possess dark skins.

Yet, through advertisements from the mouths of white supremacists, many of the attitudes concerning America are formulated. These attitudes, though erroneously led awry from the codes of our national government, weigh heavily in our dealings with our foreign neighbors.

At a time when America is attempting to establish and maintain friendly outposts in the world of nations to combat the imperialism of communism, such men as Coleman and Stanley advertising their brand of "racial communism" is indeed unfortunate.

We can only pray that people of good judgement and knowledge throughout the nation and the world pay no more heed to the nonsense of the South than they should to the dictums of communism.

'Desegregation will come in the North'

PHILADELPHIA — "The percentage of high school graduates among colored immigrants coming to Chicago is higher than among those of non-whites already in Chicago by two per cent."

"But the real desegregation showdown will come in cities of the North," predicts former AFRO writer Carl T. Rowan as he reflects the field of race relations over the nation in a series of articles appearing in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Rowan, the only newspaperman to ever win three consecutive journalistic annual awards from Sigma Delta Chi, the journalistic fraternity, bases his visions on the great exodus of colored people from the South into great cities of the north.

* * *

"BY 1965," Rowan states, "there will be a million colored persons living in Chicago; under perhaps the most rigid residential segregation in this nation."

He said an almost similar situation of mass migration of colored people is occurring in Los Angeles, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and other major cities in the nation.

Rowan pointed out that as colored persons migrate to big northern cities, non-colored persons are leaving. He added:

* * *

"A CHICAGO Urban League study of adult immigrants showed that the percentage of colored high school graduates migrating into the city was higher than the high school graduate percentage of non-whites already in Chicago.

"Migrants," he said, "are a special burden because for the most part they are crude, uncultured, ne'er-do-wells, out seeking something for nothing.

BAPTIST WHO'S WHO

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The deadline date for the publication of "Who's Who in Baptist America in the National Sunday School and B.T.U. Congress," has been changed from Sept. 30, 1957 to March 30, 1958.

Ghana Student In America, Finds 'Disturbing Conditions'

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—When the Rev. Richard D. Ansah landed in America three months ago from his native Ghana, first student from the new state to arrive in this country, he had an opinion about racism, not quite what he has today.

On arrival at Allen University in April, Mr. Ansah told a reporter that he liked America and had not encountered racial differences since landing a week before at New Orleans.

But this week the 48-year-old ministerial student, completing his seminary training in this country after raising his boat fare from the sale of pigs, was baffled and frustrated.

CONFUSED "BY EXPERIENCES"

The Rev. Mr. Ansah related three experiences which have confused him, all occurring late in June.

On that day:

"I decided to get a sandwich and a cup of coffee while waiting for my bus to Winnsboro, S. C., at the Columbia bus terminal," he said.

Attired in his clergy rainment, Mr. Ansah entered the cafe section of the station, an exclusive lily-white arrangement, and placed his order.

"The woman (waitress) told me they didn't have any cups for coffee," the minister said, adding:

"I saw several white men sitting at the counter drinking coffee from cups, and many other cups ready for use. "I asked her what she meant there were no cups."

Mr. Ansah said that by this time whites at the counter were noting the episode. The white waitress told him that she could serve him in the bus terminal's kitchen.

"MY WIFE NOT IN KITCHEN"

"I say to her, 'why should I go in kitchen. My wife, she's not in kitchen to prepare my food. I have no business in kitchen," he said he told the woman.

"Are you under race prejudice," Mr. Ansah said he asked the woman, who made no reply. Finally, she brought him a sandwich, but no coffee.

He left the sandwich untouched and later boarded his bus for Winnsboro.

Returning after church services that night, he said he had sat down still in his ministerial garb, on the third seat from the front, in the aisle opposite the driver.

A white passenger (male) instructed him to take a back seat.

"I asked him what did he mean 'back seat,'" Mr. Ansah said.

"I told him I paid the same fare, this seat was empty and I preferred it. I told him that your American Vice President Nixon had come to our country and had bowed before our rulers and that if necessary I'd call on him to get people straight about my status in Ghana," Mr. Ansah said.

He posed several questions to the unidentified passenger, who did not answer further. Mr. Ansah took the seat. The bus driver remained silent.

Two Sunday nights later, on another bus scheduled from Winnsboro to Columbia, Mr. Ansah said he encountered a similar experience with another white passenger.

His remarks were similar, but this passenger surrendered his seat for the 26-mile run into columbia.

"What I do not understand," he said, "is why some Americans try to suppress the colored man."

McKeldin Cites Gains By Negroes in U. S.

Star Wed. 9-4-57 P. 10-b

Washington, D.C.

DETROIT, Sept. 4 (AP).—Maryland's Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said last night the United States is more inclined now than ever before to do something about the losses it has suffered by not developing the full potential of its Negro citizens.

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"The country realizes more keenly than ever before that it has been throwing away part of one of its greatest resources in not developing the full potentiality of this group," Gov. McKeldin said.

"I make that assertion without reservation because I have been in position to see what is going on and I am testifying as an eyewitness," he said.

Gov. McKeldin is serving his seventh year as Governor of Maryland. He is the first Republican ever re-elected to that office.

Cites Appointments

Gov. McKeldin made his remarks on the American Negro in a speech at the annual conference of the National Urban League.

He said he has appointed more Negroes to public omce than any of his predecessors, but he denied that he created opportunities for the minority group.

"I have never appointed a man to office solely on account of the color of his skin and I never will," the Maryland Governor said.

Gov. McKeldin said he is half persuaded that all minority groups owe something to the dictators such as Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin.

". . . They showed the world the horrible end to which race prejudice and race hatred inevitably leads," he said.

In other speeches, an industrialist and a union executive today urged Negroes to increase their skills and learn new trades and techniques to share proportionately in the foreseen prosperity.

The men are Robert W. Conder, vice president for personnel of the Chrysler Corp., and Carl Huhndorff, research director of the International Association of Machinists.

"You can't put a man on a skilled job simply by wishing him there," said Mr. Huhndorff to the inter-racial group dedicated to economic and cultural equality.

"The naked truth is," he continued, "that many Negroes are not ready to take advantage of opportunities that already exist. . . . I realize that the Negro has operated in a vicious cycle in the past.

"Because he had no job opportunities in the skilled trades, he had no reason to develop his skills. And because he had no trained skills, he could not break into the skilled trades." Mr. Conder told the delegates:

In my opinion the soundest way to improve the status of any major group is first to identify the areas of prime economic need that are clearly shaping up for the years immediately ahead and then to do everything possible to help prepare the members of the group to meet those needs.

"And if it is true that the need for people with skills and training and education is as great as it appears to be, the sound course for Negro leaders is to give maximum encouragement to their people in securing the necessary education and training to fill that need."

Vote favoring integration shows drop since last January

News

(American Institute of Public Opinion)

The civil rights battle on Capitol Hill takes place against a backdrop of increased opposition to the Supreme Court's decision on school integration.

Although a majority of Americans questioned in an Institute survey approve of the decision today, the vote in favor of integration—which had been increasing steadily over the last three years — is smaller today in all sections of the country than it was seven months ago, when sentiment in favor reached an all-time high point.

Today, 58 per cent of adults across the country approve of the Court's ruling. In January, 63 per cent approved.

THE DECEASE in the approval vote is proportionately greatest in the South but there has been a drop in the number who support the court's ruling in all other sections of the country as well.

First in a Series

The survey question, which Institute interviewers have asked at periodic intervals in the more than three years since the May, 1954 decision:

"THE U. S. SUPREME COURT has ruled that racial segregation in the public school is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

Here is the trend of sentiment since the Institute's first study in the Summer of 1954:

SUPREME COURT RULING

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
July, '54	54%	41%	5%
May, '55	56	38	6
Feb. '56	57	38	5
Jan. '57	63	31	6
TODAY	58	36	6

THE NUMBER of Southerners who disapprove of the Court's decision is greater today than at any time since the ruling was handed down in May, 1954.

As the following trend shows, Southern resistance to the decision reached its lowest point in January of this year when nearly three out of 10 Southereners supported the Supreme Court ruling:

SUPREME COURT RULING
—South Only—

	Approve	Disap. prove	No Opin.
July '54	24%	71%	5%
May, '55	20	73	7
Feb., '56	22	72	6
Jan., '57	27	67	6
TODAY	20	75	5

IN THE REGIONS outside the South, the vote today is as follows:

EAST: Approve, 76 per cent, disapprove, 18 per cent. No opinion, 6 per cent.

MIDWEST: Approve, 61 per cent, disapprove, 33 per cent, no opinion, 6 per cent.

FAR WEST: Approve, 75 per cent, disapprove, 20 per cent, no oponion, 5 per cent.

Outside the South, the sharpest increase in the number opposing the court's decision is recorded in the Midwest. Whereas one person in four in this area (25 per cent) opposed the ruling January, today one person in three (33 per cent) is opposed.

IN LOOKING for reasons other than the civil rights debate of recent weeks for the increased opposition to the school decision, observers might want to consider the several controversial decisions of the Supreme Court in the last few months.

A recent Gallup Poll showed that one American in five had changed his opinion of the court recently—chiefly to holding an unfavorable viewpoint of the nation's highest tribunal.

IN THE SECOND of a series of two articles the views of the public on the future of integration will be covered.

How do Americans size-up the racial situation on the South during the coming year? What approach do they favor in adopting integrated schools? How do they feel about the ultimate course of integration in the South?—(c)

Opposition To Integration Is Rising Throughout U. S.

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Wed. Sept. 4, 1957 P. 1

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 13.—The civil rights battle on Capitol Hill takes place against a backdrop of increased opposition to the Supreme Court's decision on school integration.

Although a majority of Americans questioned in an Institute survey approve of the decision today, the vote in favor of integration—which had been increasing steadily over the last three years—is smaller today in all sections of the country that it was seven months ago, when sentiment in favor reached an all-time high.

38a

Today, 58 per cent of adults across the country approve of the Court's ruling. In January, 63 per cent approved.

The decrease in the approval vote is proportionately greatest in the South but there has been a drop in the number who support the Court's ruling in all other sections of the country as well.

The survey question, which Institute interviewers have asked at periodic intervals in the more than three years since the May, 1954 decision:

"The Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

Here is the trend of sentiment since the first study in the summer of 1954:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
July, '54	50%	41%	5%
May, '55	56	38	6
Feb. '56	57	38	5
Jan. '57	63	31	6
TODAY	58	36	6

The number of Southerners who disapprove the decision is greater today than at any time since the ruling was handed down in May, 1954.

As the followng trend shows, Southern resistance reached its lowest point in January of this year when nearly three out of 10 Southerners supported the Supreme Court ruling:

SOUTH

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
July, '54	24%	71%	5%
May, '55	20	73	7
Feb. '56	22	72	6
Jan. '57	27	67	6
TODAY	20	75	5

In the regions outside the South, the vote today is as follows:

EAST: Approve, 76 per cent, Disapprove, 18 per cent, No Opinion six per cent.

MIDWEST: Approve 61 per cent, Disapprove, 33 per cent, No Opinion, six per cent.

FAR WEST: Approve, 75 per cent, Disapprove, 20 per cent, no opinion, five per cent.

Segregation Increasing in West!

Courier Sat. 8-31-57 p.3

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—It might not be merely coincidental that the jury trial amendment inserted into the civil rights bill was introduced jointly by a Southerner and two Western Democrats. It might also be significant that a Westerner joined with 17 Dixiecrats in opposition to the bill itself.

This is the opinion advanced in a recent report released by the Committee on Human Rights for the Western States.

Contrary to the general opinion that the West has no racial problem, the Human Rights Committee reports that segregation is rapidly increasing in the mountain and great plains states of the West.

■

THESE STATES have previously had "no civil rights statutes guaranteeing the ordinary 'day-to-day' basic human rights for every American, regardless of his race or color, in places of public accommodation," according to this study.

"The Supreme Court school decision has made the evil more apparent and revealed it as a blot and stain upon our American democracy. There are grave dangers to the nation and to the Western states, themselves in allowing the situation of widespread racial or color discrimination in public places to continue until those discriminatory practices crystalize into rigid patterns of segregation.

"With the South on the way toward desegregation, it would indeed be a tragic blunder for the Western states to move in a backward direction. To stand . . . to fail to enact corrective laws, is actually to go backward while the evil of discrimination worsens."

In an effort to point up the importance of this problem and the gravity of the situation, the committee made a state-by-state survey to show the gap between the democratic ideals and the practice of equalitarian principles.

■

THE REPORT showed that discrimination and segregation are prevalent in Bisbee, Warren, Lowell, Douglas and Yuma, Ariz., and that hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars and night clubs generally exclude Negroes in Tucson and Globe, Ariz. The same situation exists in Phoenix where the first-class hotels accommodate only "nationally prominent Negro personalities."

Segregation also exists in most of the leading movie theatres in Phoenix and Globe. Certain sections of Arizona have been labeled "little Dixie."

There is a policy of racial discrimination in taverns, bars, night clubs and places of entertainment and amusement in Boise and Pocatello, Idaho, according to the report. Most of the hotels and many of the restaurants refuse service to Negroes.

The report further revealed that many of the 500 colored soldiers stationed at the Great Falls, Mont., air base have been turned away from eating places, hotels, theatres and barbershops in that area.

There is only one place in Great Falls where Negro airmen can go for entertainment. display "Canadians Welcome" signs and then say, "Sorry, airmen, we don't serve colored people here."

■

THERE ARE ONLY three places in Butte, Mont., where Negroes may eat, and two of them are operated by colored people. Negroes are usually refused service in public eating places in Helena, Mont. Hotels of that state are still cool to Negro patronage although they will accept traveling Negro athletes.

The situation affecting the Negro in Nevada is almost on a par with that of the deep South. There are 5,000 colored people in Las Vegas but they can't gamble downtown with the whites, they can't live in the hotels, and they can't eat in the restaurants.

Negroes are humiliated and segrgated in the theatres in Las Vegas even when such names as Lena Horne or Billy Eckstine are on the marquees.

In New Mexico, discrimination against Negroes is as prevalent in Albuquerque, with its 100,000 population, as it is in Ruidoso, a small mountain resort.

In Southern New Mexico, near the Texas border, not only Negroes but Spanish-speaking people and Indians are subjected to considerable discrimination.

■

IN NORTH DAKOTA, the patronage of both Negroes and Indians is discouraged by first-class hotels and restaurants. Negroes are denied service in some restaurants, bars, taverns and places of recreation and amusement around Sioux Falls, S. D.

Courier P.6

A considerable number of restaurants in various cities in Utah have admitted that they do not serve Negroes, Mexicans, Indians or Orientals.

Negroes are refused service in hotels, motels, motor and trailer courts, restaurants, bars, taverns, bowling alleys, night clubs, pool halls, dance halls, swimming pools and other places of entertainment and recreation in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.

Places of public accommodation in Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyo., discourage and refuse service to Negroes. Repeated complaints have been made by Negro airmen at the Francis E. Warren Air Base near Cheyenne.

General

■

MANY OF THE Western states, however, are now enacting civil rights bills in conformity to a rapidly growing public opinion against discrimination. But no civil rights bills have been introduced in either of the Dakotas or Idaho. (Senator Church, one of the sponsors of the infamous jury trial amendment, hails from Idaho.)

Because segregation is no longer limited to the South but is rapdily spreading westward and will soon engulf the nation unless an immediate halt is initiated, the Committee on Human Rights for the Western States highly recommends passage of civil rights legislation.

"The evil practice of discrimination will not die by mere lapse of time but must be dealt with by affirmative corrective steps," the report concluded. Such steps would include "civil rights laws guaranteeing legal protection to all persons. Upon each individual rests the important and ever-present moral and religious obligation to see that such laws are enacted."

ONLY SUBJECT MENTIONED FOR 16 MINUTES

Troubling Question Of Integration Main Topic At Ike's News Conference

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Generally a presidential news conference is like sitting down with an encyclopedia and flipping through the pages.

Advertiser

The questions, like the articles in the encyclopedia, often seem totally unrelated, and, sometimes, not even having much to do with the real business of government.

But today was different. The questions, like the headline news, were almost exclusively focused on the same topic: The troubling question of integration.

Pittsburgh Pa. 10-4-57

For 16 minutes no other subject even was mentioned. In the remaining 10 minutes there were but the briefest of timeouts for the Middle East, for the budget, for what, if anything, does the administration plan to do about corruption in union-management relations?

As Eisenhower said, every question seemed to be on the same subject and some were deeply philosophical.

USA General

But now, a word about Eisenhower himself.

Probably as a concession to the cameras, he was dressed all in blue, light blue suit and shirt, dark blue tie. They made his eyes look bluer, and went well with his golf course tan.

For anyone seeking some sure, firm answers, this must have been a disappointing 26 minutes.

NO FORMULA

No statement of how long the troops would be in Little Rock. No formula for how this problem can be solved easily.

Instead there were such sentences as these:

"I don't know really of much more that can be done," and, "This is not, I admit, a very persuasive answer."

INTEGRATION FIELD

As the questions ranged over the integration field, and Eisenhower's attempt to handle them all, he raised his voice for emphasis only once. That's when he said: "The courts must be sustained."

Though there often are light-hearted moments at these gatherings, today there was but one. That was when the President was asked if he thought the Navy football team should play in an Oyster Bowl game in Norfolk, Va., before an audience that would be segregated.

JOINED LAUGHTER

Eisenhower kicked that one to the superintendent of the Naval Academy.

"I've got enough problems," he said. Seomwhat ruefully, he joined in the laughter.

Well, the conference ended, and Eisenhower went back to his problems.

It was a lovely day outside. The fountains on the White House lawn looked beautiful. Ditto for the flowers. Ditto for the falling leaves, some of which had been raked into a tidy pile. Nice for jumping in purposes should the Eisenhower grandchildren come visiting.

TYPICAL AMERICAN

The White House squirrels hustled about. Typically American, these squirrels. Though never spurning any free handout, they were toting nuts to their nests in a fine display of free enterprise.

You couldn't help thinking as you strolled by the White House, with the many problems that somehow, somewhere way must be solved, that this is one of those days when it's great not to be President of the United States.

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON GAINS IN WAR ON RACE BIAS

Jackson, Miss. Sat. 5-11-57

Chicago — "Considerable progress" in ending racial discrimination in firms under government contract was announced here by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon served as chairman of the first of a projected series of regional meetings of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The committee, with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell as vice chairman, includes 14 business, labor, and government members. It is charged with "the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in employment done under government contract."

The Vice-President told newsmen here April 30 that existing discrimination in the Chicago area follows a pattern which committee members believe can be broken. It stems, he noted, from an attitude which the committee has decided can be replaced with one of fair play. His fact-finding sessions here with local business, welfare, and government leaders were closed to the public and press.

Persuasion and Pressure

Noting that some 30 million workers are now estimated to be employed by companies holding a government contract for all or a part of their activity, Mr. Nixon emphasized that reduction and ultimate elimination of discrimination in these businesses alone should be adequate to bring about a nationwide atmosphere of fair treatment of all working citizens.

The committee's tools for this task, said the Vice-President, are two: persuasion and threat of cancellation of contracts.

Since August, 1953, when the President's committee was established by executive order, he added, persuasion alone has proved inadequate. But the committee can, nonetheless, recommend to the government agency issuing the contract that the agreement be dropped if an employer persists in refusals to hire capable applicants without regard to race or religious belief. Failure to upgrade workers on the basis of merit and seniority would also be grounds for committee action.

Mr. Nixon explained that committee members are not closely concerned with individual complaints from employees but with what these complaints add up to in terms of a general pattern of discrimination and prejudice. Committee attention is then focused on countermeasures, with the goal of building up the largest possible pool of skilled manpower for the nation.

Sat. 5-11-57

A part of the committee sessions here were taken up with meetings of officials from various contract-letting departments—a broad assortment of government agencies—to hear details of the committee's aims and methods. "We plan definitely to step up our activities," Mr. Nixon explained.

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Contracts Number Six Million

Underscoring the Vice-President's words was the announcement that the committee will shortly open in the city its first branch office to serve a four-state area. These states, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the announcement noted, make up a region marked by a heavy concentration of government contracts.

Contracts outstanding nationally now number about six million, and are worth some 15 billion dollars. Sooner or later, it is estimated in Washington, 85 percent of all American firms are involved in a government contract, as either a contractor or subcontractor.

One eastern employer of more than a thousand men and women spokesmen disclosed, forcefully defied committee efforts for two years. But "we wore him down" and recently he hired nine Negroes including several in skilled positions."

Following up a complaint from the South, committee staff members found a more complex case. An employee whose church urges him to spend a good part of each day proselytizing felt his employer was unfair in repeated attempts to keep him at his bench. No decision was made, staff men noted, since the government contract had terminated before they arrived on the scene.

Nixon and the Negro

News + Observer Thurs. 5-23-57 Raleigh, N.C.

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON — Vice President Richard M. Nixon today is headed toward the biggest gamble of his extraordinary political career. He is about to take actions which show him casting his lot with the pivotal states where presidential elections are won and lost.

P. 4

They are won and lost in such states — New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio and a few others—by way of the candidate's appeal to the crucial minorities of their great cities. Of those minorities none is more politically important than the Negro.

In one day Nixon pledged himself to moves of limited practical significance but of great symbolic appeal to the Negro.

The Vice President promised the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery (Ala.) bus strike leader, to visit the South soon to look into fair employment practices. Nixon is chairman of the President's Government Contracts Committee and it will meet in a major southern city. The Rev. King is a power among his people now by reason of the Montgomery affair.

The President himself, incidentally, has so far refused to visit the South despite repeated urgings from Negroes who want administration prestige behind their cause.

The Vice President also has agreed to support a tactical maneuver which would help to get an early showdown in the Senate on the civil rights bill. In his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate he can rule that the House-passed bill can be put on the Senate calendar after two "formal readings."

The ruling would start a southern filibuster. But when and if the filibuster was broken the Senate could decide who was right by a simple majority, not by the two-thirds normally required to suspend Senate rules. Whatever the end of the debate on the bill itself, Nixon would be enabled to say he had done his part.

That the ambitious Vice President is turning left will not surprise the reporters who covered his 1956 campaign. He picked the big states for his most ardent efforts and he leveled the old human interest appeal at all of them. Being a pro, he avoided the slogan pitfall with which Arthur Larson, an amateur, has saddled the men around President Eisenhower—"modern Republicans."

Above all, Nixon is a pragmatist and the mathematics of his course is plain. A Republican has never been elected president without New York. Democrats of late have been elected by New York and similar big-city states.

Nixon obviously regards the Midwest as the Republican South. It may grumble but by and large it will stick to the GOP. It sounds callous to say it but the simple fact is also that the Eisenhower-Benson farm policies are liquidating the family-size farmer so fast he is almost ceasing to be a powerful minority. Benson's assistant secretary, Earl Butz, has said there were too many farmers, and he has done something about it.

The Vice President's story has by far the most potential importance in the relations of the administration with the South.

Certainly, changing economic patterns there are creating a Republican Party. But, as national chairman Meade Alcorn correctly said, "Stone-age" state laws make the Congressional task terribly hard. By a careful selection of House districts, plus good candidates, the ground can be broken to a degree. But any big crop, state-wide, cannot be looked for soon.

Rains Regrets Nixon Coming For Minority

Post-Herald Birm. Ala. Thurs. 6-20-57

Post-Herald Capital Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19 — Rep. Albert Rains said today it's too bad that Vice President Nixon's visit to the South will be made only "in the interest of minority votes."

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"We in the South," said Rains, "so seldom have a chance to greet many national political leaders because we are a one party region.

"Now," he added, "we hear from the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery that Vice President Nixon will soon visit the Southland to look into fair employment practices and to aid the colored people in their 'civil rights' battle . . .

"I am sure we all hope Mr. Nixon has a pleasant trip when he comes South. It is unfortunate that his visit will be in the sole interest of minority votes."

The Rev. King visited with Nixon for two hours last week.

Afterwards, he said the vice president had said he would come South in the near future.

Lillian Smith asks for a leader

Afro-American
Sat. 6-15-57
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — Miss Lillian Smith, novelist and lecturer, last week asked for one southern "young white man" to rise up to equal the stature of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Lamenting the lack of southern leadership during the past half-century, Miss Smith told Atlanta University's 86th commencement audience that the future lies in the development of leadership.

She stressed the need also, for loyalty of the people to their leaders in order that such leaders may remain leaders and not become martyrs.

* * *

MISS SMITH, who was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters by the university, charged the graduates with their responsibility as free people, living in a world of three and a half billion free people, declaring:

"Free people can jail artists, can say what shall be printed and said, can blow up churches and deny others their civil liberties unless they are restrained by conscience and reason.

"It is God who should be supreme," she concluded, "not the white race, not Communism, not capitalism."

The Source of Prejudice

(First In A Series of Two Articles)

By JOSEPH H. ROSE
Sociology Analyst

With permission of the author, the facts presented here on this controversial discussion may appear dogmatic. But they are the facts found in the recently released book, WHERE DO WE STAND? THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH TODAY.

Education is common knowledge acquired by the many. Knowledge is new education produced by the few. The process by which a belief is acquired by training is one of imitation, but the process by which a belief is produced by reasoning is one of origination.

Negro sociologists have been led to believe much about the source from which prejudice originates by their training, but they have not been led to know the source from which prejudice originates by their feeling and reasoning.

He, who develops a new concept about this source by his own feeling and reasoning will have to wait until a change takes place in the minds of Negroes, who have acquired an erroneous belief about it, before they will accept this new concept by their feeling and reasoning.

But Negroes' right to know is a basic heritage and when they turn their unknowing into knowing, the debased source from which prejudice originates against them, the last hurdle standing between freedom being obtained and the race problem being solved will be surmounted.

However, their ignorance of this source invites their attention to this biblical maxim: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth will make you free. For there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known."

Interracialists

Negroes know little about the theory, "blood will tell," despite the fact, that they are no longer racialists but interracialists, with an interracial feeling of the blood of whites and blacks which makes them unprejudiced against whites. This also accounts for Negroes making whites feel more at ease when at their homes than whites make Negroes feel at ease when at theirs.

Whites are still racialists, with a racial feeling which makes them prejudiced against Negroes. Neither training and fear nor inferiority and superiority account for these two different types of racial and interracial feelings— one prejudiced— the other unprejudiced. These facts about prejudice have never been included in Negroes' training.

Some of the beliefs Negroes have acquired by training are as distorted as the knowledge that processed them. Especially was this true because the distortion offered the processor social and economic advantages. In the training Negroes are acquiring only a few facts are included which their interracial feeling and reasoning created about prejudice.

But prejudice against the Negro is as ubiquitous as air. Its existence against him is universal. But despite this fact, he refuses to challenge his training which alleges that this inherent disease whose cause once was discovered, a curef or it was not ofund? But despite this fact, white sociologists' training has led Negroes to believe training, environment and fear were the cause for the disease.

Training Misconcepts

One cannot be exposed to training without becoming victimizable, but for one to become a permanent victim of a type of training in which many errors exist without discovering them leads to this conclusion. The confidence Negro sociologists have in their training acquired, and the beliefs it has established in their minds, they believe are inviolable and sacrosanct, and should not be changed. For, in his conversation with many Negro sociologists, the writer is led to believe that some of them prefer prejudice to continue to exist against Negroes, than for any of their acquired beliefs about the source from which it originates, to be proven wrong.

But most of the Negro sociologists fail to see that at first, white sociologists made training the source from which prejudice originated. And when it became apparent that training might be challenged as being the real source, environment was included to strengthen training's claim. And when it was suspected that both training and environment would be challenged, fear was added to strengthen their claim.

Thus, like Harvard, Yale and Princeton, Training, Environment and Fear have become the big three, the trinity of the sources from which prejudice must be envisioned, from which it must be acquired, and from which it must be produced.

False Training

Negroes have come to believe that the belief they have acquired by training is their own belief produced by thinking. But they can be more certain about training producing their belief, than about training must first produce prejudice before boys and girls can acquire it by training. How can Negro sociologists ever come to know that training was not purposely used by white sociologists to process a lie for the truth, about a false source from which prejudice originates, because the real source was too shameful to be exposed by training,

Was this not reason enough for white sociologists wanting to hang the cause for prejudice on something more dignified? What could be a more dignified source than training upon which to hang the cause? The confidence Negroes had in training, based upon its many superficial accomplishments, made it easy for them to identify prejudice with training and to accept training as the source from which it is produced as well as the source from which it is acquired. This leads Negroes to believe prejudice would not exist if training was not the source from which it could be acquired.

Negroes, therefore, do not see the real source from which white men's prejudice originates against Negro man as being a pudency, and if the source which creates it was exposed, it would shame white men and shock the modesty of their women beyond compare.

It was a case, not where white men's prejudice was hurting them by knowing the source from which it originated, but one, where if Negroes came to know the source also, white men would then be hurt by their own prejudice and Negro men would be hurt less by it.

It would hurt white men, because this exposure of the source would force suppression and repression of much of the prejudice they had against Negro men which was the thing enabling them to steadily increase their economic advantages over Negro men. To prevent Negroes from knowing the real source, training, environment and fear were instituted as the camouflage sources for the real source.

Women Not Prejudiced

But if white women were as prejudiced against Negro men as white men are, white men would suppress much of their prejudice against Negro men. All women are negative of jealousy in their sex nature, from which prejudice originates. They are neither prejudiced against men nor women, based upon color. This accounts for white women's feeling of anger never becoming inflamed enough to lynch a Negro woman, on the grounds of sexual relations with some white man.

Behind every woman's interest in some man, there is another interest of greater importance, her concern over the security the man she is interested in can offer her. Inversely, behind every white man's interest in things material, there is a greater interest, his concern about the woman he loves. To protect this love, the white man allows his prejudice against the Negro man to transcend itself into his economy to prevent him from acquiring too much of the things material in which all women are interested.

And his indoctrination of prejudice, into the minds of his women, against Negro men is the extra precaution he takes to prevent them from becoming interested in some Negro man, because of his material wealth, should he, however, be fortunate enough to acquire it against white men's prejudice.

Most Negro men have just enough to subsist on, but nothing to save from their labor to depend upon in their old age except their social security or old age pension. Is this the true yard stick of progress based upon America's high standard of living? Does it not go far beyond simply buying or owning a home? Or does it mean having some money over and above the subsistence and maintenance of his home for investment?

(*Continued Next Week*)

The Churches Have A Duty In This Crisis

It is encouraging to listen to some of the sermons and the reading or hearing of strong pronouncements made by those whose charge it is to carry the gospel to the nations. This is a time of action and thought on the part of all who essay to be the leaders of the people. The world and the country as well as the state are in a stage of unrest. On every hand there are those evidences of man's inhumanity to man.

In that, the church has a distinct function and duty in this crisis. The ministers of the day should not toil at far-fetched sermons when they can see one walking along every hour in the day. These must be the time of the fulfilling of many of the prophesies. What the preacher used to labor with in parables is plain before the eye.

We see nations against nations; children against their parents and wars and rumors of wars deafening every ear.

A magazine recently carried pictures of the terrible orgy of a bombing in which Tunisian children were killed in their classrooms. The picture of the mass burials, with some shrouded in sheets and others interred in their wearing clothing in which they were killed, should shock the world.

The world must now move back to the preaching of the gospel. The solution handed down in the sermon on the mount and later carried all over the Near East by Apostle Paul is the solution to the problems of the UN Congress, the world councils of Peace and the high law-making bodies of the world.

Simplier than sword or spear, bomb or Sputnik would be those terms laid down in the Ten Commandments and wrapped into a nutshell in the first and greatest Commandment — "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Not For Men Alone

Women In Frontlines Of Rights Battle

By A STAFF WRITR

The big mess that power-mad politicians and Dixie diehards are making out of issue is, admittedly, hard on men, too, but indications are that it is the women who are caught in the middle of the muddle.

In most of the major sirmishes on the integration front, the girls have been in the frontlines.

THE MOST RECENT indident to grow out of the doings of Dixie diehards was the expulsion of Minsie Jean Brown from Little Roc's Central high school.

The involvement of Miss Brown in an segregationist-inspired muddle follows on the heels of the quitting of a Charlotte, NC high school by Miss Dorothy Counts. This was, in turn, preceeded by the Autherine Lucy near-tragedy at the University of Alabama. Miss Lucy joined Ida Sipuel Fisher of earlier rights-seeing fame and Paula Murry on the roll call of women who have central figures in integration muddles.

• • •

OF COURSE, MRS. L. C. "Daisy" Bates, presidest of the Aransas branch NAACP was right in there pitching, oo, when the days were darest.

Miss Brown, who this wee arrived in New or to tae up studies at the New Lincoln school, was one of the nine students enrolled at Little Rock's embattled Central high school. For fully two months, she was the No. 1 target of forces that ought to rid the school of its colored pupils-come hell or high water.

• • •

MISS BROWN WAS bumped in hallways, the target of jeers, hit with purses, chased with erasers and cat-called day in and day out. et, for nearly two months she merely "too" it. Then, one day a white girl called her a "n----r b----h" and hit her with a purse. Miss Brown retailiated by calling the girl "poor white trash." Th eresult: she was expelled from Central high and the en tire Little Roc public school system. "She had no right to tal bac to a white girl," a school official said.

Miss Brown was gives a scholarship worth $1050 to the New or school, one of the nation's most outstanding in-The school has students from Par avenue and from Harlem, with all races, religious learnings, etc. beisg represented.

• • •

MISS COUNTS, daughter of a college professor at Charlotte, NC, left the school to which she had been assigned by the school board in her hometown because of contined pressures brought to bear on her by white students.

Students surrounded her in the hallways subjecting her to physical and verbal harrassment. They spilled in on her clothes and boos, pelted her with erasers, crayon and paper clips. She stood it as long as possible and withdrew from the school on advice of her parents who saw that whe would soon be "cracing up" under the strain.

• • •

THE CASE OF Autherine Lucy was one of the classics of the decade. Miss Lucy defied mobs — drun on whisey supplied by Alabama politicians—day after day, registering and entering classes at the Alabama university.

Fear for her own safety seemingly never crossed her mind. But a series of maneuvers by state officials made it necessary for the university to expel her.

• • •

THE SIPUEL AND Murray cases are similar. Both young ladies mad epioneer efforts to open institutioss of higher learning to colored students. While they dd not reap the benefits, what they did was not in vain and additional opportunities were made availa ble to persons who followed their leads.

Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Roc has stood up under burdens which would have humbled even some of the more resolute males. Day in and day out, her life was threatened via telephoned messages and mailed missles of hate. She was dragged into court. Attempts were made to blacen her reputation, etc. et, she still stands heads and shoulders above her detractors.

• • •

THE QUESTION "why" these girls and women come involved in such matters arises.

One observer says "They're merely trying to follow in the foot-steps of one of their forebears——Sojourner Truth.

Sojourner Truth, of course, was the roiginator and chief conductor of the Underground ailroad during the slavery era. Her credo: "We shall be free!"

What Negroes can learn from Gandhi

When Montgomery, Ala., integrated its buses, everyone waited for the explosion! But it never came . . . and today Montgomery Negroes sit next to the whites in peace!

Now, in this week's Saturday Evening Post, you'll learn how this major integration battle was won—by following the principles of the great Mahatma Gandhi. You'll see how Negro leaders convinced their people *not* to fight, but to turn the other cheek, just as Gandhi did when he freed 400,000,000 segregated Indians!

And you'll read what the ingredients are in Gandhi's policy of "peaceful protest" that can wear down oppressors, change laws . . . and what *could* happen if our American Negroes put his proven principles to work! It's all in the penetrating article "What Negroes Can Learn From Gandhi," written for the Post by Chester Bowles, our former ambassador to India.

SILENCE OF- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
U.N. WILL GET MATTER

Negro Says If Ike Stays Silent On Strife U.N. Will Get Matter

Courier-Post

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 24 (AP)—A Negro pastor said tonight that if President Eisenhower does not speak out on racial violence in the South he and other members of the clergy will take the matter to the United Nations.

The Rev. Milton Perry, 21-year-old pastor of a Jersey City church, said in a prepared radio address that some may regard such a step as "embarrassing to America," but he added:

"I say that we are already embarrassed because we are preaching democracy in world councils and practicing tyranny in our own backyard."

Rev. Perry, characterizing the broadcast as an open letter to the President, said American Negroes honor the Hungarian freedom fighters.

DISMAY CITED

"We note with dismay, disillusion and deep sorrow, your failure to answer the ringing cry for freedom for the colored and white people in the South.

"You have failed, Mr. Eisenhower, to come to the aid of the bombed out refugees of your own nation, the color of whose loyalty is red, white and blue and the color of whose skin is black."

The broadcast was paid for by Perry's church, Deliverance Temple, church of God in Christ, Jersey City. It was carried by a small independent station in Newark.

As instances when he said President Eisenhower failed to speak out, Perry cited the Emmett Till slaying, the Autherine Lucy case, the Clinton, Tenn., school integration dispute, the bombings of Negro homes in Alabama.

Jackie, NAACP Leaders Clash Over Ike's Stand

Defender Sat. 3-4-57 Chicago, Ill. P.5

WASHINGTON — Jackie Robinson, former Dodger star, and NAACP leaders are in sharp differences and have clashed over President Eisenhower and the role he is playing in race relations.

While Jackie says he believes the President will soon condemn the violence and terrorism directed against Negroes in the South, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, militant Southeastern leader for civil rights, says:

"Negroes have every right to believe that Eisenhower has forgotten them and we are very much aware that Congress doesn't think much of us."

This clash of opinion was voiced at an NAACP rally held at Metropolitan Baptist church before approximately 800 persons.

DISPLEASED

Also showing displeasure of the chief executive's attitude was Franklin H. Williams, West Coast secretary-counsel for the NAACP.

He admitted that he was thrilled with Vice President Nixon and Gov. Adams' statements, but he asked: "Where in Heavens name is the voice of the President of the United States?"

Jackie said he believed Eisenhower would soon take a stand similar to Nixon and Adams because he did not see how he could remain silent. Failing to speak out against southern violence is in some ways endorsing these actions, the baseball great declared.

Jackie is honorary chairman of the 1957 "freedom fund" campaign which expects to raise a million dollars in the fight for freedom. Washington chapter hopes to raise $50,000 of that amount.

MET IKE

While Robinson said he had met the President and felt confident that he would take a stand in endorsing the struggle of the Southern Negro in his fight to freedom, the other speakers blasted the President for remaining silent so long.

Robinson was severe in his criticism of Manning Johnson the former Communist who "viciously and unjustly attacked men like the Rev. King and the NAACP" in Louisiana. Such men, said Robinson, should be put in an insane asylum.

He was very pleased to read a letter from the FBI which denied that Johnson was in any way connected with that Bureau, and that he certainly does not speak the sentiments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Will Take Message To People By Radio And TV . . . Ike

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Eisenhower Wednesday launched a showdown battle with Congress over his legislative program which includes Civil Rights bills and the budget.

The Chief Executive plans to take his next fight straight to the people through a series of radio-television speeches.

The Chief Executive, in combat condition after his Georgia vacation, told Republican legislative leaders he will carry directly to the people his struggle to prevent threatened deep cuts in his 71 billion, 802 million dollar budget.

News Secretary James C. Hagerty said the timing of the radio-television address is being worked out and that the President will seek support for his spending and legislative proposals "every time he talks in public from now until he wins the fight."

Hagerty said that Mr. Eisenhower will correct "a great deal of misinformation" which he feels has been spread about his record peacetime budget.

WOMEN VOTERS

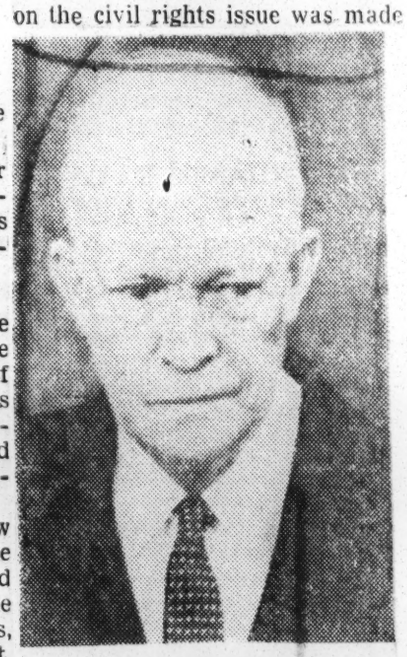
And in the White House rose garden, where he talked to the National Council of the League of Women Voters, the tanned, vigorous looking President voiced a crisp appeal for support of his foreign aid program, now under heavy congressional attack.

He declared: "You can't allow freedom to be pushed back to the shores of the United States and keep freedom at home. Unless the United States understands this, the future doesn't look so bright. Let's not throw away the engines of this ship of state."

Mr. Eisenhower took note of the mounting demands on Capitol Hill for tax cuts and said he hopes that by the time he leaves office in 1961, world peace will be secured enough to justify substantial tax relief.

SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS

The President added: "I would like to go out of office with an even larger tax cut than we put out in 1954." That year tax reductions totaled seven billion dollars, some of it in the form of slashes previously voted by the Democratic-controlled 82nd Congress.



EISENHOWER

to young Republican supporters who are holding a three-day meeting here to map strategy in an effort to elect a Republican-controlled Congress in 1958.

The President spoke to the young politicians of his party after he was given a tremendous ovation at Constitution Hall, where he and Mrs. Eisenhower attended a musicale given in their honor.

The young Republicans adopted a unanimous resolution, read by Republican Governor Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, paying tribute to the President's "dedicated leadership."

Eisenhower told them that his administration and the Republican party represent "soundness in all governmental dealings, with religion or the color of his skin."

The President spoke out against racial and religious discrimination as Southern forces in the Senate lost a battle to prevent the President's Civil Rights bill from being brought up for consideration.

Eisenhower's forceful statement of his administration's position on the civil rights issue was made being placed on the Senate calendar for consideration.

The chief executive made no direct reference to the battle that has been raging in the Senate as southern forces sought to have the house-passed civil rights bill referred to committee instead of

Ike Attacks Religious, Racial Discrimination

Defender Chicago, Ill. P.1

By ROBERT G. NIXON

Sat. 2-23-57

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower said last week his administration will stand unequivocally for the rights of every American "no matter what his religion or the color of his skin."

never-failing concern for every last human being in America, no matter what his religion or the color of his skin."

No Time To Falter, President Warns

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 5-21-57

BY WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower, in a likely review of his next budget appeal, warned Monday that this is no time for the United States "to falter, to hesitate or to turn back" in the fight for freedom.

The President kept alive his bid for support in an address to the national convention of the American Red Cross as budget debate and budget action continued on Capitol Hill and elsewhere.

GOP POLICY

In Chicago, Sen. Styles Bridges (R) N. H., GOP policy chairman, reiterated his call for a three billion 300 million dollar budget slash and he said Mr. Eisenhower, despite his appeal for public backing, "actually has been cooperating in the budget effort."

On the Senate floor, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) Wis., urged Congress not to get so "befogged" in the budget battle that it loses sight of the larger campaign for survival.

And the Senate itself in a temporary reversal of the economy drive, voted 61 to 17 to restore some 30 million dollars asked by the President to continue to purchase a Tungsten and other strategic metals.

Mr. Eisenhower founded a theme Monday which is expected to run through the nationwide radio-television speech he will make tonight on Foreign Aid. His foreign aid message is scheduled to go to Congress today in advance of the 8:30 P. M. (EDT) TV-Radio talk.

DESIRE TO HELP

Comparing the nation's problem with those of the Red Cross, the President said all Americans share a "desire to help the suffering brother" and "to preserve justice and to prevent suffering."

Mr. Eisenhower added: "This is no time for your country or for the Red Cross to falter, to hesitate, or to turn back. 5-21-57

"We must assure ourselves that human hopes are being satisfied under freedom — otherwise freedom will have to retreat."

Ike Breaks Silence

Afro American

Plea after plea has gone out to President Eisenhower to speak out in the South against terror, economic reprisal, dynamitings, cross burnings and murder. Sat. 5-11-57 P. 4

The demand has been for the White House to place the tremendous prestige of the Presidency on the side of the Supreme Court desegregation decision, morality and law and order.

Until last week, there was nothing but silence. Baltimore, Md.

Then, from all places, Augusta, Georgia, came a message.

Church leaders from all over the South had gathered for the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations.

The profound words of presidential wisdom were addressed to them.

Wired Mr. Eisenhower:

"It is important that new plans and effective programs be considered if we are to make the service of God and neighbor meaningful in our generation."

What does this mean? Many of the 300 ministers, who earn their livelihood dealing in words, were unable to say.

Meanwhile about his own meaningful civil rights program stymied in hostile committees of both houses of Congress, Mr. Eisenhower sayeth nothing.

BISHOP WALLS BACKS IKE'S FREEDOM PLAN

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 6-1-57

BOSTON, Mass. — Bishop W. J. Walls, senior prelate of the A. M. E Zion Church, told the delegates and visitors of the 113th annual session of the New England Conference, in his episcopal address, that the world is a seething pot, it is rumbling with earthquakes and is a rising flood under an angry heaven.

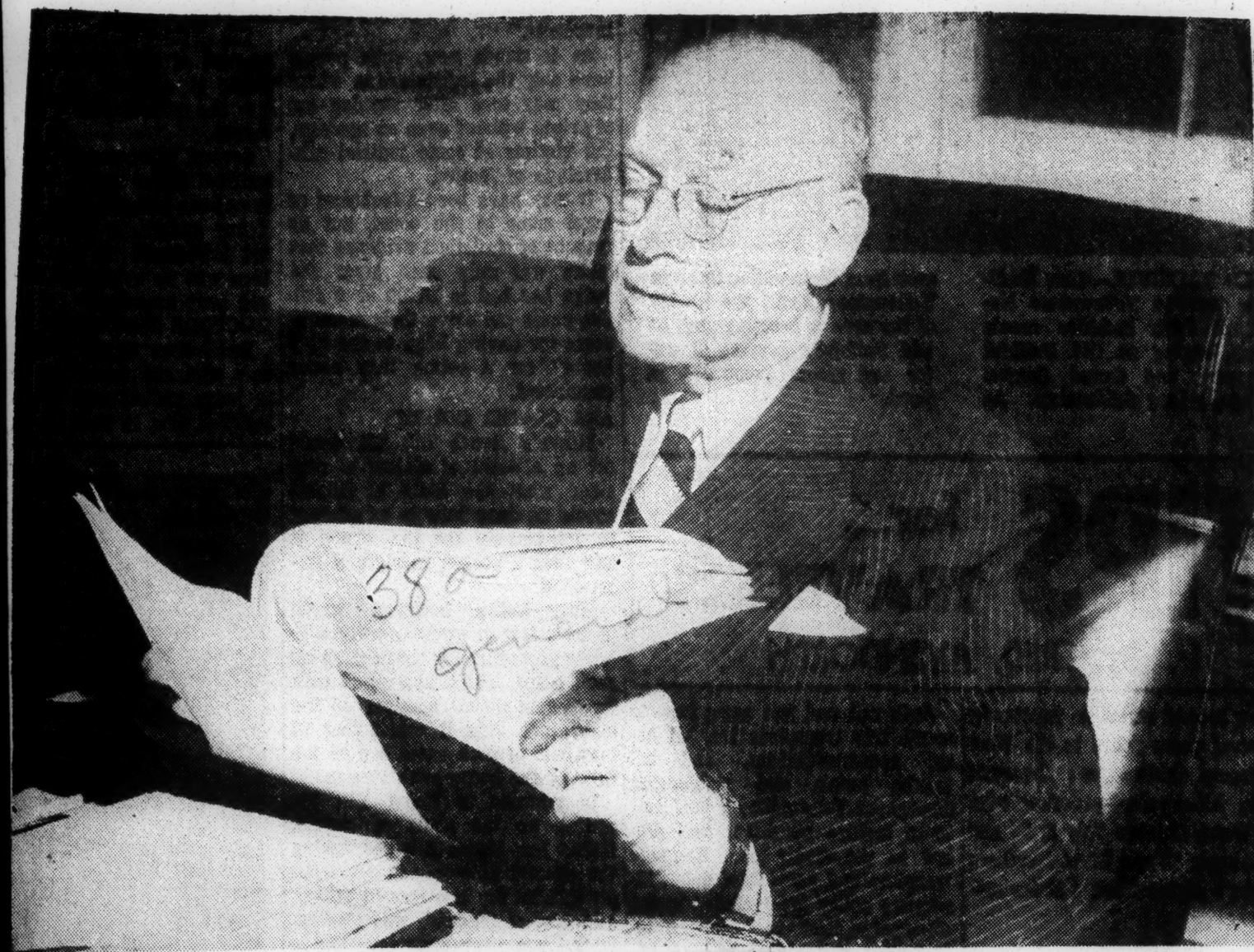
He praised President Eisenhower's stand on freedom for oppressed people everywhere. "Peace con only come when all people enjoy full freedom," said the prelate. He also commended John Foster Dulles for trying to bring peace without war and too much chaos. He deplored the fact that minority groups, here in America, were finding it hard to enjoy the freedom that Eisenhower and Dulles would have all people enjoy. He singled out the Negro, the Indian and the Jew.

He scored those who would deny any citizen his right, but was highly hopeful that the church would continue its role as the leader in obtaining justice for all people. He reviewed that recent forthright manifesto of the Southern Presbyterian Church, issued at Birmingham, Ala., demanding the right to work without limitation, due to race, color or creed, --- the right of free assemblage and organization of defense groups as well as offending groups and finally the right to vote and live the full life of American citizens.

He was proud of the fact, he said, that he was part of a major factor in this endeavor --- the church --- and pointed to such incidents as those sponsored by the women's organizations of southern churches, the National Council of Churches, the Presbyterian Curch in the United States and the Southern Presbyterians in outstanding pronouncements that have demanded forthrightly straight thinking, and fair action in opening the door for the weaker groups.

He called upon the northern brethern of his group to rededicate themselves to the true principles of the Christian religion and the tenets of democracy, by joining those forces which have shown that they mean to fight until peace reigns supreme and men the world over shall brothers be.

He ended his address with a special appeal for the NAACP. "If this group should be hushed, as some mounting opposers seek to do, we as a race would be set back 100 years in our rise to first-class citizenship. God is with us and we cannot fail," said the bishop.



REP. EMANUEL CELLER

Rep. Celler Tops As Foe Of Bias

Defender p.11

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series in the personalities behind the faces on Capitol Hill Hill. Here is a sketch on Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N. Y.) who comes from the 11th District and is a hep person in the civil rights battle since he is chairman of the powerful House Judiciary Committee. Rep. John McCormack (D. Mass.) is the majority leader of the House and the person responsible for marshalling important pieces of legislation through the tortuous maze of committee hearings and deliberations on to the floor for action. As one of the leading policy makers on Capitol Hill, the chances of favorable action on any bills depends on what he thinks of the measures.

Sat. 3-23-57

Former President Truman tells this story about Emanuel Celler.

It seems that the district he represents is made up of stable, financially comfortable people.

He does not have man of the complex problems of other districts. Chicago, Ill

Once, with some spare time on his hands, Cellar undertook to launch a project to collect all of the lost papers of George Washington and have them put in one place in the National Archieves. He wrote to several of his constituents asking them to serve on an advisory committee.

One prosperous merchant who received several letters confided to a friend. "I know who 'Manny' Celler is, but who in the hell is this fellow, George Washington, he keeps talking about?"

A BROOKLYNITE

A tree grew in Brooklyn and so did "Manny" Celler.

He was born there, May 6, 1888, attended school there and then Columbia university in New York where he finished law school and began practicing in 1912.

He has been serving continuously in Congress since 1922, and has been chairman of the House judiciary committee for several terms.

Cellar has been a leading figure in the battle to pass civil rights legislation, though his district does not contain a predominance of Negro voters.

Under his leadership, the House did pass some civil rights legislation in the last session of congress, but this was killed in the Senate.

He has authored innumerable bills on civil rights and has worked closely with proponents of the legislation. He is also close to Sam Rayburn and John MacCormack and is a strong party man.

It was Cellar who was outspoken in his feeling that Adam Clayton Powell had shown disloyalty to the Democratic party by supporting President Eisenhower and was therefore not deserving of any patronage.

This time, Cellar is assuming direct leadership of the strategy to get early action on civil rights by taking over the chairmanship of the sub-committee of the judiciary which has been holding hearings since Feb. 4. This is an indication of the importance of civil rights to Democratic leaders who see the handwriting on the wall in the slipping Negro vote.

John W. McCormack

Boston born and bred John W. McCormack is as Irish as his name and the South Boston in which he grew up.

A tall craggy-faced man, he is both devoutly religious and a politician to his finger tips. Elected to the 70th Congress, he is now entering his 28th year as a legislator on Capitol hill.

Affable and energetic, McCormack is always in a hurry; seldom relaxes. Usually, he is seen rushing throught the corridors of the House side of the Capitol building with an arm load of papers or books.

In his book of rules, politics and that means Democrats, is the science of always playing for the advantage to your side; though McCormack has a good bi-partisan record on such issues as foreign policy, immigration, and labor.

John McCormack writhes in horror at the though of a split party. Hence the reason why for two conventions, 1952 and 1956, he was chosen to head the Democratic platform committee. He is acceptable to both the South and the North.

It was he who held the insistent liberals at arm's length, while he watered down the language of the sizzling hot plank on civil rights. Then it was his job to convince them that the language was strong enough to satisfy Negro voters.

To do this, he and Sam Rayburn drafted former President Truman to speak in behalf of the final version on the convention floor in order to quiet the smouldering rebellion.

McCormack consults frequently with Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, though he and the organization are in frequent disagreement on strategy.

McCormack thinks the NAACP is sometimes too aggressive and should be more practical in its political thinking. With the tide swinging away from the Democrats, McCormack is alarmed that this will have wide repercussion in the 1958 Congressional elections.

It is his job then to whip up enough support on his side of the aisle to assure passage of some legislation at this session of Congress.

Race Decision a Setback, Presidential Aide Says

Star Fri. 3-22-57 P.2-B

Washington D.C.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Mar. 22 (AP).—Bernard M. Shanley, presidential appointments secretary, said yesterday he thought the Supreme Court decision banning segregation had "set us back many years," but he later termed it "a right decision."

Mr. Shanley made the remark about a setback in replying to a student's question after he made a speech at Fairleigh Dickinson University here.

To newsmen who questioned him later, he said he considered that the decision had done "incalculable harm" because of "immediate damage," but that it was only a "temporary setback" for integration.

The Bernardsville, N. J., lawyer added:

"If I were on the bench, I would have voted the same way. But there isn't any doubt that the decision did create additional feeling in the South in the steady progress toward desegregation."

Many Students Leave

He said that he was "not questioning the decision of the Supreme Court, but the decision itself unfortunately resulted in many of our colored students severing their relationships with Southern colleges and universities."

He said he considesed it "a right decision."

The question that prompted the subject came from a student who asked if Mr. Shanley "considered President Eisenhower indifferent to the South, as has been charged."

Mr. Shanley replied: "More has been accomplished in the past four years than in the past 20. Where any Federal dollars are being spent there can be no segregation or discrimination."

At this point he referred to the court decision.

Newsmen questioning him later asked him if he had been expressing White House policy. He said he was expressing a personal view.

"Considerable Damage" Seen

He said the court decision was "a right one" but "in effect it has done considerable damage." Some areas of the South are as "hot as foxes" about the issue, Mr. Shanley said, and he felt the Supreme Court did the correct thing in leaving implementation of the decision to district courts.

In his speech, Mr. Shanley said: "It's impossible for the President to do the things he did three years ago." He said, "I have seen the President so tired, he has rested his head in his hands."

Mr. Shanley went on:

"Undoubtedly you have been reading many of the columnists who now indicate that a so-called 'palace guard' is preventing the President from seeing members of the Congress and other people who would give him views other than those he is receiving from his staff.

Different Viewpoints Desired

"The President has given me full authority to determine his schedule from day to day. I, therefore, have a very grave responsibility to make certain that those who see the President represent not only different viewpoints but also are responsible spokesmen for his particular cause.

"The President is an inveterate reader and because of his vast experience, if I were to fail in my responsibility, he personally would see to it that these diverse views were presented to him through people whom he invites to his residence rather than his office."

Mr. Shanley said the State Department had decided that Mr. Eisenhower will greet "every ruler of every country personally from now on" when they visit Washington.

Mr. Shanley was counsel to the President for 25 months before moving to appointments secretary two years ago.

Negro Leaders Called Heroes

Courier P.12

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-30-57

CHICAGO—Speaking before a Loyola University (Chicago) group here, Rev. Joseph Gremillion, a Roman Catholic priest from Shreveport, La., said that Negro leaders of the South's integration movement are the heroes of our day. Rev. Mr. Gremillion said that Negro leaders will do much towards solving America's race problems.

Thomas L. Stokes Reports

Herald P. 8-B

Miami, Fla.

The White House And Integration

Wed. 3-27-57

WASHINGTON — While the White House is pretty well sealed off and insulated these days, we occasionally get a revealing glimpse into what goes on there and of the thinking and attitude of the inside circle when one of that elect group makes a speech somewhere and pulls up the curtain a bit.

The most recent illumination came from Bernard M. Shanley, President Eisenhower's appointment secretary, in his answers to some questions asked by students of Fairleigh Dickinson University at Rutherford, N.J., after he made a speech to them.

Most illuminating of all perhaps was the insight given by Mr. Shanley into the hands-off attitude of the President toward the integration problem in the South, which has been so studied that it has become very noticeable.

★ ★ ★

THE STUDENTS who sat before Mr. Shanley seemed aware of it, judging from the question from one of them as to whether the President's secretary "considered President Eisenhower indifferent to the South, as has been charged." His reply was that "more has been accomplished in the past four years than in the past 20."

Afterward, however, he said that the Supreme Court public school integration decision had "set us back many years." When queried later about this remark, he sought to tone it down by saying he felt the decision had done "incalculable damage" but was only a temporary setback for integration. He emphasized that he considered it a "right decision."

In the general attitude he revealed, which must reflect complaints you hear among Southerners, even the "moderates." They contend that if the decision had been delayed it would have been easier to adjust to it. They argue that the South gradually would have adjusted to integration on its own, even without the Supreme Court. They are very vague, however, about how long that would take, or how long the court decision should have been postponed.

★ ★ ★

IT'S STRANGE for a White House official to accept this attitude; but it may explain why the President has not tried to use his great personal influence, as he has been besought to do, to try to bring about understanding, tolerance and conformity.

Anyone who understands the Southern people knows that whenever the decision came, should it have been delayed, it would have been resisted and probably with the same heat and bitterness as of today. That would have happened under any circumstances. It would seem that the best way to look at the decision is that the South will be just that far ahead in trying to adjust to it, and such adjustment admittedly is going to be difficult.

Editorials

Courier Sat. 4-13-57 P.9

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Colossal Robbery

The rejection last week by the U. S. Supreme Court of appeals from judgments ordering desegregation at a Florida swimming pool and a Texas court house cafeteria reminds us afresh of the colossal robbery of colored citizens, of which mainly the Southern states have been guilty, and which is now drawing to a close.

Until recently (and to a large extent), colored citizens have been robbed of billions of dollars over many decades by the denial to them of facilities supported out of taxes which they pay along with other citizens but which they never enjoyed.

The most glaring robbery has been in the field of education, of course, but there are many other examples which are not so obvious but are galling nevertheless.

Public swimming pools through the South (and until quite recently in the rest of the country) have been supported out of taxes which all citizens paid but which only white citizens (and even aliens) enjoyed.

The same has been true of public tennis courts, golf links, parks, camps, auditoriums and other facilities whose construction and upkeep were paid out of taxes paid by all of the people but to which admittance was given only to whites.

A great uproar has rent the welkin all over Dixie because Supreme Court decisions have legally put a stop to this robbery, and the burden of the complaints has been that white people should not be forced to associate with colored people in these tax-supported facilities — as if one who helps pay for an installation should not share its use!

If these tax-supported facilities were of no value, they would not have been constructed and maintained; so when and where colored Americans are barred from them, they are robbed of their share of the value of these public services.

The argument that "Negro" facilities supported by common taxation are also maintained is entirely invalid because it does not disprove the fact that some of the public facilities available are closed to colored (or white) people.

This colossal robbery of colored citizens since the Civil War makes the fleecing of the aboriginal Indians pale into insignificance, considering the disproportion in the numbers of Negroes and Indians.

Legally, logically and humanistically, those Southern whites who would exclude their colored fellow-citizens from tax-supported educational, medical, entertainment and recreational facilities haven't a leg to stand on.

They know this, and knowing it they are desperate, for the resort to force and the reckless defiance of the Constitution and the Supreme Court's interpretation of it.

It is very hard to defend robbery, especially on such a colossal scale.

Integration Foe Aids Probers

Post Sun. 2-3-57 p. 4a

Washington D.C.

By Connie Feeley
Staff Reporter

Leslie Hall, chief counsel for the Virginia Legislature's new Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, is a soft-spoken, Alabama-born segregationist.

Reared in southern tradition, the 44-year-old attorney believes that racial integration "is wrong for the South."

As legal advisor for the investigating committee, he will guide a statewide probe of groups concerned with racial activities.

Critics of the 10-member committee have called it a "witch hunting" unit set up to stifle the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The committee itself announced this week that the initial targets of its probe will be the NAACP and the two major pro-segregation groups in Virginia; the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties and the White Citizens Councils.

Hall said: "It's bound to be controversial because of its subject matter, but it was the consensus of thought of the members of the committee not to go on any witch hunt or anything resembling a McCarthy committee . . . we're going to try to conduct it in an orderly fashion."

21 Years of Practice

The orderliness of the upcoming hearings and the collection of evidence will be some of Hall's responsibilities as chief counsel. He will rely on his background of 21 years of law practice, including nearly two years service as Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney in Alexandria.

He temporarily left this job to take the committee post. "The committee was looking for somebody with trial experience and asked me if I was interested . . . it was a complete surprise. I felt very complimented."

The trial experience came naturally to Hall because he was born into a family of lawyers and political office holders in Bay Minette, Ala. He left his home town to obtain a law degree from the University of Alabama in 1935, then returned home to practice for six years.

He moved to the Washington area in 1941 and became head of the Claims Branch of the Real Estate Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

After moving from Washington to Arlington, he was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1944 and began law practice in Arlington. He served as a Commisioner in Chancery there for 10 years and also presided periodically as an acting Circuit Court judge. In 1955, he became a prosecutor in Alexandria where he now lives at 1708-A Commonwealth ave.

In his new job, Hall, father of four children, will be involved in a study of the possible effects of integration on publis schools in Virginia. His personal opinion is that segregation should be continued.

"I think integration is wrong, for the Souht at least . . . it will upset the mores and customs in a great segment of the population of the country.

"The South has just as good schools for colored people as for white people in most places. Colored people have just as equal opportunity for an education as the white people do. There is no reason why any one group should be forced on another group against its will when it's not to the advantage of either one."

Reflects Byrd Thought

The 1954 Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools was "based an socialogical and phychological principles rather than on legal theory and precedent."

Hall's thinking on this issue reflects that of leaders in the Byrd organization, dominant group in the state. "I like Sen. Byrd's idea very much," says Hall, a Democrat.

He did not express his opinion of the anti-segregation efforts of the NAACP. "I'd rather reserve that until later . . . I think there been too much agitation by extremists on both sides."

In preparation for hearings of the committee, chaired by Del. James M. Thomson, of Alexandria, Hall has been boning up on racial litigation. In leisure hours, he reads the Readers Digest and newspapers.

Hall, a spare, brown-haired man in a dark brown suit, looked at a stack of legal homework on his desk in the small, pine-paneled office of the committee at 113 S. Fairfax st., Alexandria. "I'm looking forward to the work . . . it should prove interesting," he said.

Editorials

Courier Sat. 2-2-57 P. 9

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miseducation of the Negro

We got something of a sinking feeling when 60 Negro leaders met recently in Atlanta and, asserting truthfully that "a state of terror prevails" in the South, urged President Eisenhower to come immediately there and urge reluctant white Southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's desegregation decree.

It reminded us of the book of the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson entitled "The Miseducation of the Negro," in which he pointed out that the "education" the colored brethren of the upper class had received unfitted them for sound leadership.

The merest tyro cognizant of political realities would scarcely expect the President to do more than utter weasel words on a hot issue like civil rights and Dixie's widespread ignoring and violation of such, in view of his obvious determination to be regarded as a bipartisan President of all the people.

This view was confirmed not only by his State of the Nation speech but also by his inaugural address, in which the President ignored all such domestic issues while concentrating on his plan to defend freedom everywhere—except in Dixie.

It was also confirmed by the ominous news from the U. S. Senate that the traditional coalition between reactionary Democrats and Republicans in the Judiciary Committee (headed by Senator Eastland of Mississippi) has again conspired to kill any move to enforce civil rights.

The Republican Administration, having twice cracked the erstwhile solid South, and with an eye on 1958 and 1960, has probably gone as far as it deems expedient in "plugging" civil rights without alienating the Southern white support it has gained, and is not disposed to stick out its neck any further.

We believe that Negro leaders should know this, and that they should now recognize the necessity of concentrating on what really counts: i.e., getting as many Southern Negroes qualified to vote (and voting) as is possible between now and the next Congressional elections in 1958.

The only thing recognized by practical politicians, North or South, local or national, is votes; and until such time as the Negro vote is more powerful and decisive than it is at present, there is not going to be any challenging of Southern prejudices by the Administration.

Until the eminent clergymen who met in Atlanta, and others associated with them, can get their followers to register and vote 100 per cent, there will be nothing more than fine, and encouraging, words on civil rights emanating from Washington.

Thomas L. Stokes

Constitution

Slavery Lingers On, Not Only in Arabia

Mon. 2-4-57 P.4

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—We are nearly a century away from the end of human slavery in our country. It was on Jan. 1, 1863, that Abraham Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation. That freed some 3,120,000 Negroes from bondage on plantations in the southern half of a nation which, 89 years before that, had subscribed to the words of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." (There was no amendment reading, "except for people with black skins.")

But it was, at any rate, a long time ago we banished human slavery. So we can condemn human slavery existing anywhere today, such as in Arabia.

Still, to the sensitive ear there might come the rumble of dynamite blowing up the homes of ministers of the Gospel in Montgomery, Ala. They have committed no crime, except to have black skins as did their forbears who were slaves, and to accept in good faith a decree of the United States Supreme Court that they can sit where they please on public buses so long as they pay their fare.

What sort of an example the Southern Ku Kluxers are setting for some of our future citizens we learned from an incident in Long Island, N.Y.

Three youngsters were arrested on juvenile delinquency charges. They had paraded through a Negro neighborhood wearing Ku Klux Klan uniforms they had designed. They scattered anti-Negro literature and carried cardboard signs on which they had printed, "Get Out of Town."

Prejudice travels fast.

It is no secret that our government is being nice to the king of Arabia partly because of the oil concessions to powerful American interests. The royalties from them provide money with which he can buy more slaves, more wives and concubines, more Cadillacs.

But the solicitude for big oil interests by our government is not only in the Middle East nor is it anything new. Congress bends the knee right here, has for a long time. It gives big oil companies special privileges in their taxes so they don't pay as you and I do.

In the early part of the Eisenhower administration, with the President's blessing Congress turned over offshore oil lands to the states, as was sought by big oil companies.

And once again we seemingly may look ahead to the biggest bonanza of all for the big oil companies—namely, the bill to exempt natural gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission, which the President urged in his budget message a few days ago. It would be a windfall of mammoth proportions and would cost consumers heavily.

While the visit here of the king of Saudi Arabia may help the cause of peace in the Middle East, which is the President's hope, maybe it will turn the gaze of the rest of us inward upon ourselves to see if we are entirely free of the slave complex, of intolerance and prejudice, of special privileges for the rich and powerful.

'Freedom left out of our independence': Dr. Franklin

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57 P.8

BALTIMORE

"Only in the U.S. has there been a marked distinction between the struggle for independence and the struggle for human freedom.

"Almost every country in the world that fought for its independence carried on a simultaneous struggle for human equality."

Dr. John Hope Franklin, noted historian and head of the Brooklyn College, New York City, history department, was speaking to Coppin State Teachers College students Wednesday when he made the above statements.

Dr. Franklin recently returned from India where he spent a three-week period representing the American Council of Learned Societies at the Centenniel Celebrations of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities.

CONTINUING HIS address at Coppin, Dr. Franklin said: "The United States made a distinction. Therefore freedom was not a part of our American heritage.

"General Washington did not want us in the War for Independence.

"It has been necessary to rehabilitate the struggle for freedom and force it into the total picture of our history.

"Here we are 75 years later fighting for freedom while in other countries like Haiti, Mexico, Peru, and Argentina they incorporated freedom with independence.

"THE TASK of those who would now carry on our fight for freedom' is two-fold Dr. Franklin stated.

"We must fight and destroy the myths that have obscured the birthright of all Americans.

"We must engage in legal, political and educational programs which will bring freedom into the full picture of American life," Dr. Franklin said.

U.S., Africa Bias Topic Of Students

Herald Tribune New York Sun. 2-10-57

Herald Tribune's 4th Panel Held

P.25

Racial prejudice here and in South Africa produced a heated discussion among four delegates to the New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools yesterday on their fourth weekly panel discussion of "The World We Want" on WOR-TV, Channel 9.

Participants in the program, which was on the theme, "Who's Responsible for Prejudice," were Boniface Offokaja, of Nigeria; Susan Rennie, Union of South Africa; Amelia Addae, Gold Coast, and Mesfin Binega, Ethiopia. Mrs. Helen Hiett Waller Forum director, was moderator.

The panelists are among thirty-three students from as many countries who will take part in the Forum on March 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Their transportation to this country was furnished without charge by Pan American World Airways and Trans-World Airlines.

Holds Press Responsible

Mrs. Waller started the discussion by asking the students if they beleived Americans were prejudiced about Africa. Mr Offokaja said they were. "How could they be objective about African Negroes," he asked "when they are so full of prejudice about American Negroes?"

Miss Rennie said that on the contrary she found "very large prejudice" in the American press against the white people in South Africa. "Everywhere I go," she said, "I'm discriminated against because the situation in South Africa is so distorted. I'm looked down upon. I feel the press is responsible for this."

Mr. Binega entered the discussion with the statement he felt prejudice against both Negroes and whites. He explained that Ethiopians considered themselves survivors of "the lost tribe of Israel."

Denied Service in N. Y.

Miss Addae said, "We feel very badly (in the Gold Coast) about what Americans are doing to our Negroes. We hear that Americans don't give Negroes the same education as whites. She said that she was told here that segregation existed only in the South and then told of visiting a restaurant in New York with a British friend and being denied service by the waiter.

Mr. Mesfin said he, too, had experienced similar difficulties when a series of barber shops he entered for a hair cut proved too busy to attend to him.

Mr. Offokaja said, "I have apparently been lucky. I was looking for segregation, but I have not got it." He went on to explain that he believed racial segregation was the result of "insecurity in economic conditions," and turning to Miss Rennie, said he had read there was only one telephone in the Negro area of Johannesburg, South Africa. Miss Rennie said, "Ridiculous."

Amicable Conclusion

The discussion reached an amicable conclusion when Mr. Offokaja said he believed in this country "conditions are getting better." He said there were conflicting opinions in the United States, and added, "This is progress, not weakness."

Miss Addae said, "In spite of color, I am friends with Susan. I am sure that in the future we will all understand each other better."

Mr. Binega said, "I am beginning to realize I am an African."

Voice of the People . . . What Courier Readers Think

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will Hungarians See America's Prejudices

Sat. 1-26-57 p. 10

To the Editor:

When we think of the United States of America, we think of three things: (1) Justice, (2) Democracy, and (3) Equality. These definitions combined make one think of the United States as a land of freedom, a paradise, a modern "Garden of Eden." To the Hungarian refugees, that is exactly what they expect and that is what they, as refugees, will receive. Is justification really considered when we bring into our overcrowded country a group of immigrants who will receive the glory and honor, the praise and acceptance which, for many centuries, has been denied honest-born citizens of the United States? These people will come to our country, receive food, clothing, shelter, and care, which is financially supported by some of the same citizens of the United States who receive bombs thrown into their homes along with many other unjust and undemocratic incidents. I wonder if the Hungarians will become acquainted with these conditions which we, as American citizens face, such as hatred, prejudice, overcrowded schools and thousands of slum areas which exist throughout our country. Charity begins at home. We should first begin to clean up our own dirt. If our Government has the power to accept the responsibility of the Hungarians, then why doesn't it have the power to correct the corrupt condition which exists within our own nation and among our own citizens?

—MRS. ELIZABETH CASEY LEIGH, Dayton, Ohio.

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Why Won't 'Ike' Speak?

To the Editor:

After reading a front page of the San Francisco News, and looking at the attention paid the plight of Hungarian refugees, I wonder why President Eisenhower won't say something about the South and the way human rights are treated in that section of the country. I don't like to see anyone misused, but I can't understand why the United States will help someone thousands of miles away and yet cannot seem to help those in the South.

—R. H. CHRISTY, San Mateo, Calif.

Indian-Negro History

To the Editor:

No treatise is known to exist which would give a full historical and significant picture of the American Indian-Negro relationship during and after the days of slavery. A few historical records do show that the American Indians did much to aid and comfort fugitive slaves. Many tribes considered the plight of the Negroes similar to their own hardships and made every effort to assist slaves to escape to join their tribe. Many of these fugitive slaves did much to help the Indians in their wars against the frontiersmen and early settlers. In 1850, the Comanches had approximately 1,500 fugitive slaves helping them in their war against Mexico. The Seminoles of Florida united with fugitive slaves and waged a glorious war against the United States Army after causing havoc in Georgia from their raids against the settlers. Today, they still remain undefeated. The complete picture of the American Indian-Negro relationship was not all of war. There were included: acculturation of ideas on both sides, raising of families, deep friendships, communities were created, and the earnest desire to live in peace with complete freedom. When we are able to consider how valuable a role the American Indian played to help break the chains of enslavement of the Negroes, it wouldn't be too difficult to readily and actively support the promotion, establishment and observance of an "American Indian Day" in this country.

—DORSEY HENDRICKS II
New York, N. Y.

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Thanks From the Law

To the Editor:

The Cerebean Society, a Negro organization within the New York City Transit Police Department, wishes me to express gratitude for your gracious cooperation in regard to publishing of news features affecting the Cerebean Society in the past.

—ALAVARO DANTON, Director, Public Relations
The Cerebean Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLEA BY STENNIS

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. p. 1

Dixie Solon Says South Should Settle Own Ills

Sat. 2-16-57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — A Southern senator pleaded that the South be allowed to settle its own racial relations problem today while a Northern senator plumped for an antilynching bill on top of the administration's civil rights program.

Sen. Douglas (D-Ill), who urged the antilynching bill, also called for enactment of a measure to make bodily attacks on uniformed members of the armed forces a federal offense.

DOUGLAS

"Our treatment of the Negro is a national sin," Douglas said.

Sen. Stennis (D-Miss.) pleaded the cause of those opposing federal legislation. He said nobody can solve the problem but "the patient leaders of both groups in the South."

"When the agitation ends and the outsiders leave," Stennis said, "then we will have to go back to rebuilding good relations."

Stennis said the Supreme Court decisions against school segregation and agitation for civil rights bills in Congress and elsewhere were only setting back good race relations in the South.

Dclaring it is "a sad day" when the public schools "are handled by courts and politicians in such a fashion that they have to be operated through injunctions and criminal statutes," Stennis said:

"We are not going to build a school system in the South on injunctions of the attorney general."

Stennis and Douglas testified at a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing marked by peppery exchanges between Atty. Gen. Brownell and Sen. Ervin (D-NC), a subcommittee member.

Before recessing until tomorrow the group received a statement from Sen. Talmadge (D-Ga) contending the administration program offers "a grave threat to the civil rights of all Americans, whether they live in Chicago or Atlanta, Oregon or Maine."

Ervin, who spent all morning jousting with Brownell, commented:

Advertiser

"I sometimes think that all this agitation about racial relations is impairing our national sanity. Otherwise, I don't see how a man with the legal background of the attorney general can come here and ask us to make these fundamental alterations in our laws."

Ervin contended the Eisenhower administration had failed to show any need for the legislation it proposes. Brownell, in response, promised to submit to a list of criminal prosecutions for civil rights violations which he said probably would "run into the hundreds."

ERVIN

The Eisenhower administration wants authority among other things, for the attorney general to handle such cases in the civil courts, through injunction proceedings.

Sat. 2-16-57

Ervin, spearheading Southern opposition to the administration program, argued that Brownell had failed to show "any specific conditions" warranting enactment of what he called such a "drastic remedy."

The exchange took place at a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing that developed into a sparring match between the two lawyers. Brownell is a product of Yale Law School, class of '27, and Ervin took his law degree at Harvard in '22.

"I'd have to grade you zero on that," Brownell told Ervin at one point during the argument.

"If we're going in for grading," replied Ervin, a former member of the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners, "I'd say you were 99 and 99-100 per cent wrong on that."

Ervin freuently accused the attorney general of dodging his questions.

The attorney general said that over the years, and in recent years too, "there have been a great many violations of the civil rights of our citizens," such as the right to vote.

Pressed for examples, Brownell snapped that he couldn't be expected to "turn myself into an FBI." He said he would submit court records of criminal prosecutions of the type the civil rights legislation is designed to deal with.

SOME INSTANCES

may apply for an inunction to enforce his rights. But Brownell said in some instances people have not done this because of "economic pressures," apparently meaning they were unable to afford a lawyer.

Under the administration plan, the attorney general would go into court and seek the injunction for them, at government expense.

Canada Speaks

Courier

The New American 'Civil War'

Sat. 2-16-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 4

EDITOR'S NOTE: This provocative editorial is reprinted from the Albertan, a Canadian newspaper published in Calgary, Alberta. Here is additional proof that our neighbors to the north are acutely aware of the Negro's struggle for equal rights and economic opportunity in America.

The American Negro is on the threshold of major progress toward his emancipation. Those in the Deep South who are resisting that movement are fighting a losing battle. By shooting into desegregated buses and dynamiting the homes of colored clergymen they may delay integration of the races, but they cannot halt it.

The Republican party, at first a coalition of several small groups, was created to resist the expansion of slavery more than for any other reason. Abraham Lincoln, its first President, was elected because the Democratic party was badly split. Its dominant section was openly the party of slavery.

M. L. King

The defeat of the South in the Civil War further entrenched the Democratic party there, so much so that except for a few local and temporary freak situations the Republicans haven't been able to get a foothold there in the 90 years since. Most of the Negroes live in the South, but they have been denied the vote by the local Democratic whites.

In the North, however, what few Negroes there were until 25 years ago were mostly Republican because of devotion to the memory of Lincoln.

But the Republican party effectively scuttled itself in the great depression, and Franklin D. Roosevelt earned and won the affection of not only other minorities but the Negroes as well. His wife Eleanor was a big help in that. Even today she is the idol of millions of colored Americans. So throughout the Roosevelt and Truman administrations the growing Negro vote took on increased importance in the North, the only part where it could be exercised. The firm Democratic grip on the country was maintained in part by that unholy alliance, the bitter anti-Negro vote in the South which stood by the party out of habit, and the Negro vote in the North.

Thus the Democratic party was once more divided as it had been in 1860. And again, as then, the dominant section was in the South. Through the processes of Congressional seniority the South obtained the most powerful positions (for example, the most rabid Negro-hater of them all, Senator Eastland of Mississippi, is chairman of the powerful judiciary committee which more than any other controls the civil rights of the Negroes).

Eastland

But that is not enough. His emancipation depends on much more than the constitution. It depends on a sympathetic Congress and the enactment of civil rights legislation.

At long last that is imminent.

■

This may well create a new political alignment, as was done in those politically fluid years before 1860. The Democratic party as now constituted could easily go into eclipse.

. . . . There will be turmoil and bloodshed and anguish, but the forces of justice cannot be stayed. The cause of the Negro is good.

In other lands this situation would be ready-made for communism. It is to the American Negro's everlasting credit that he has not been fooled by that remedy. The United States is more fortunate than it deserves to be in that the cause of its Negroes is led by such men as the Rev. Martin Luther King whose counsel is patience, tolerance, non-violence and even goodwill toward the white oppressors.

Ike Hears of Easing Tensions in South

Post + Times Herald P. 2-B

Mon. 2-11-57 Washington, D.C.

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 10—President Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower attended services at the 103-year-old Presbyterian Church here today and heard a Southern clergyman say that there is "a power working for good" to ease racial tension in this area.

They drove the seven miles to Thomasville from Milestone Plantation, where they are guests of Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey.

The Church was crowded as the President and Mrs. Eisenhower drove up in a Chrysler Imperial, he wearing a dark business suit and the First Lady in a black print Nettie Rosenstein dress and a Sally Victor white pillbox hat. Azalea and camellias were in full bloom on the lawn.

'Power for Good'

The Rev. A. Allen Gardner Jr., minister of the church and a native of Alabama, used as a sermon topic "When God speaks to man." He said that God speaks not in but through a deafening storm, in a still small voice.

God speaks, Mr. Gardner continued, "not through nations screaming at nations, and not through racial tensions that hang over our Southland like a heavy thunderhead."

"In spite of all the noise," he said "there is a power working for good to reconcile man with his neighbors."

President Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower, after returning to the Humphrey plantation, had a 2 p. m. dinner, and presumably feasted on some of the 17 quail that the Chief Executive and his Cabinet officer brought down on Saturday.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said they planned to "take it easy" for the remainder of the day.

The President again today, as on Friday and Saturday, talked on the telephone with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles about the situation in the Middle East, especially the demand of the United Nations on Israel to pull her troops out of the Gaza strip.

More Bridge, No Golf

Last night, for the second time on this trip, the President played bridge with Secretary Humphrey, John Hay (Jock) Whitney, Ambassador to Great Britain, William E. Robinson, president of Coca Cola, and George Allen of Washington, D. C. One of the four friends dropped out after every two rubbers so that all could play.

Whitney, Robinson and Allen are enthusiastic golfers like the President. So far, however, they have not been out to the Glen Arven Country Club.

Press Secretary Hagerty noted today that Secretary Humphrey is not a golfer. Then, in reply to a question as to when the President would play golf, he said:

"I guess they are getting the hunting out of their systems first."

'No Troops For Dixie --Brownell

Courier P. 12 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 2-23-57

WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. Herb Brownell spoke out against the "implication" that President Eisenhower would use Federal force to enforce a civil rights program in the South to spice testimony before a Senatorial judicial subcommittee.

Questioned by Robert Young, counsel for opponents of civil rights bills, and North Carolina Democratic Senator Sam Ervin, Brownell bristled in anger and cracked: "There is an implication here that the President would act recklessly, if not unconstitutionally. I cannot sit by . . . I feel this has gone far enough. I cannot stay here to allow any such implication to stand."

Young and Ervin had stated that a post-Civil War law empowers the President to call out either the militia or the armed forces in order to enforce judicial decrees.

Satchmo Armstrong's Horn Don't 'Dig' Race Troubles

News + Observer P. 7 Raleigh, N.C. Thurs. 2-21-57

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20 (UP) —Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, unruffled by a dynamite blast—apparently race-inspired—during a jazz concert at Knoxville, Tenn., said today "I'm gonna blow where I want to blow . . . my horn don't dig those race troubles."

The noted Negro trumpet player, "tuckered out" by a long bus ride from Knoxville, relaxed for a few hours before launching another concert tonight with his small racially-mixed combo here.

"Man, I had no idea that thing caused so much static," the veteran entertainer grinned.

The "thing" was the explosion last night of two or three sticks of dynamite outside a Knoxville auditorium which tore a hole five feet deep and showered mud over cars parked nearby.

No One Hurt.

No one was hurt and Armstrong said only "six or eight folks" of the packed, segregated audience of 2,000 white and 1,000 Negro enthusiasts plus police officers "went running" to see what happened.

Armstrong said his instrumental group of four Negroes and a white bass player continued "Back O' Town Blues" without skipping a [illegible] and gravel-voiced Louis, himself, paused only long enough to tell the crowd, "that sounded like a drunk falling out of the balcony."

He pooh-poohed any idea that he might cut short his southern tour as Negro singer Nat King Cole did when assaulted in Birmingham, Ala., a year ago by white foes of integration.

"I don't know about King Cole but I'm a New Orleans boy myself and I've never had any trouble in the South," Armstrong said. "I'm gonna blow anywhere I want to blow. The horn don't dig those racial troubles."

The stubby jazz artist then said he needed a few hours sleep so "these cats won't think the old man's laying down on 'em tonight."

CLAIM SOUTHERN RACIAL DIFFERENCES DISTORTED

Dispatch Fri. 3-29-57
Oklahoma City, Okla. p.3

Dixie Congressman Declares Northern Newspapers Are Discriminating Against South

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Congressman John Bell Williams of Mississippi last week charged the northern newspapers with discriminating against the south in their news coverage.

In a speech on the House floor. Williams stated that "much of the agitation for the passage of the many force bills before Congress has come about as the result of discriminatory policies of much of the northern press in reporting news stories coming out of the south."

He claimed that any racial incident which occur in the south are headlined in other areas of the country. But racial incidents happening outside of the south are given little attention.

"The South finds itself portrayed as a section peopled by barbarians, taking delight in depriving members of minorities of their constitutionally guaranteed civil rights," continued the Mississippian.

But the South which deplores "journalistic shysterism" is beginning to fight back with truth as a weapon. In an effort to prove his statement Williams introduced two editorials from Southern newspapers to be inserted in the Congressional Record.

One editorial was called "Coloring the news" and appeared in the Vicksburg Evening Post. The other entitled "It happened in the North" was taken from the Shreveport Journal.

The first editorial specifically stated that news concerning race relations in the south is published by some leading papers and dispatched by radio or TV in such a way as to be "deterimental" to the south. It mentioned the Clinton, Tenn., incident, which was reported in such a way that it "would put Tennessee in a bad light."

It further criticized TV for carrying a news story of the "death" of Alcorn A&M college. The news commentator made "no reference to the fact that a Negro professor used his God-given right of free speech, and that the student body, evidently with outside inspiration, walked out in protest, because the professor's views were not shared by an ultraliberal organization which professes to speak for all Negroees," the editorial stated.

Coloring the news has been viciously continued for the past several years since the racial issue has been brought so much to the fore, continued the article.

"It is surprising to witness the extent to which people will go, even to the extent of doctoring news and, in some cases, falsifying it, just to gain support for a cause."

The second editorial which Williams placed in the Record contrasts news coverage of the recent murder of a Negro Massachusetts with that of Emmett Till in Mississippi.

It happened in Boston, the news item said, when two white men kicked and beat to death a colored man while his white wife looked on in horror. But there is a strange quiet in the offices of Look magazine, stated the editorial. Reports on the incident are absent on the major news wire circuits. This makes it appear that "everybody up North, including both the law-enforcement officers and the newspapers, must be anxious to drop the whole subject."

But when Emmett Till met with violent death in Mississippi after he tried to force his attention upon a white woman, you would have thought the northern press had formed a brigade and sent it into the South to avenge the death of this Chicago teenager, stated the article.

The editorial continued its argument with the contention that racial integration is as violently opposed in the North a sin the South, if not more so.

Southern Negro Needs A Chance

Commercial Appeal p. 3

Boundaries Don't Determine Mental Capacity

Sun. 3-17-57

To The Commercial Appeal:

J. R. Frame of Martin, Tenn, believes that Northern Negroes are in a different class from Southern Negroes, and he accordingly sets each group apart. As a former Northerner, he would naturally know because he attended school with Negroes during his childhood in Illinois, and has been able to see the other side of the picture. These qualifications would enable him to give an objective answer to the whole problem of the status of Negroes in America.

I admit there are many Southern Negroes who do not have high morals and intelligence, if by intelligence it is meant one's mental capacity or common sense, but it could not be accurately said that Northern Negroes are the sole possessors of the virtues of morality and intelligence. To admit that is to admit that virtues can be measured by Northern or Southern boundaries, and that is untrue. If by intelligence, Mr. Frame meant educational achievements, I could agree with him to an extent. Realizing, of course, that there are many Southern Negroes who have made great educational advances, I venture to say that on the whole, the Northern Negro benefits more from his education. Why? Because of the equal chance he has to better himself educationally, and therefore economically.

I believe Mr. Frame got to the heart of the matter when he discovered the "intellectual" difference between the Northern and Southern Negro. But I wonder if he ever stopped to think why the Northern Negro had impressed him more than the Southern Negro? If he had, he certainly would not have made the concluson that the Negro's mental capacity is not ready or large enough to be filled with the white man's social obligations.

In the case of the Northern Negro, he inferred that the social gap could be filled by giving an example of the social acceptance of a Negro boy who attended school and was treated decently by him and his schoolmates and recognized as one of the group. But now, he wants us to believe that the Negro has a long way to go before he will be able to bridge the "social gap."

Of course, integration cannot solve the Negro's problems; it would be foolish to think so. But what progress has been made under segregation in the past? It has been like the farmer's burning down his barn to get rid of the rats, and just as in the farmer's case, rebuilding the "barn" has cost more than getting rid of the rats. Mr. Frame unconsciously made the same observation when he compared the educational achievements of the Northern Negro to those of the Southern Negro.

No, integration cannot force the social acceptance of the Negroes here in America or anywhere else, but it can serve as a means for equalizing educational opportunities. If the Negro is educated in an environment which evades the stigma of inferiority attached to his color, he could go a long way toward using the mental capacity or intelligence he already has, but has not been able to develop fully in many instances.

MARY LEE JONES
(Southern Negro)

Life Magazine Reveals Startling Situation Of Hypocrisy, Subterfuge Practice Against Negroes In The North

Advocate Sat. 4-6-57
Jackson, Miss. p. 4

From: The Negro Labor News—Houston, Texas

Since the migration of Southern Negroes to the North some 40 years ago to answer the labor shortage caused by World War I, Negro and white leaders have exploited the race issue more for political purposes in the North than for economic welfare of the race.

They made the Negro believe that all he had to do to secure racial equality was to pack up his suit case and depart for the promised land the North.

Old timers in the North centers, like Chicago, Philadelphia and other industrial centers, will tell you quickly that there was no race problem until the influx of Negroes from the South.

In many sections, discrimination and general living conditions are much worse than those in many sections of the Southland. Yet, these conditions are never played up to the Southern Negro. Many are ignorant of these conditions until they sell out or dispose of opportunities to improve their own conditions.

The credit to Life magazine, probably the most outspoken journal concerning public issues, exposed in its March 17th issue, hypocrisy, discrimination and subterfuge used against Negroes in the Northern cities.

The magazine points out that: "While Negroes have advanced faster in the North in the past 15 years than in any previous time, and their political equality is now assured, they still encounter many walls of exclusion. This discrimination in the North, LIFE says, results from combinations of subterfuge, subtlety, paradox and hypocrisy.'

According to LIFE: Northern acceptance of integration is everything from schools to beaches often still means segregation in effect because Negroes have to take what housing is available in the limited areas where they may live. The Negro ghettos in Northern cities are more crowded today than ever, and even so, Negroes have to pay up to half their income for housing, far more than the whites average.

Northern resistance to any genuine integration of PRIVATE housing seems as FIRM as Southern resistance to intgeration of schools.

LIFE says that to keep Negroes and white sections separated from one another with the frequency which occurs through out the North requires steady tactics, cooperation between real estate men, builders, bankers, home sellers and buyers.

These groups represent a large part of the whole Northern communities, and to a large degree reflects its attitude.

Discrimination in Medical Field

In many places in the North, Negro doctors and patients are denied access to medical facilities. Using Chicago as an example. LIFE says that there are no Negro surgeons in 77 private hospitals except Providence, a Negro hospital. Only a half dozen of these private hospitals accept Negroes in appreciable numbers.

Even though 20 percent of the population in Chicago is Negro and the city ordinance forbidding hospital discrimination is in effect, very few Negroes have access to hospital facilities.

AS I SEE IT, this is a typical example of how racial discrimination cannot be solely abolished by law, but it shows that it will take tolerance, education and the application of Christian principles to settle these problems. Just how long it will take, no one can predict, but it is obvious that it cannot be legislated or forced.

Labor Problems

LIFE says that "Negro laborers run into problems. In New York, though, some five thousand of the city's dock workers are Negroes and yet there is not a single Negro employed in the more favorite occupations, such as checkers, coopers, carpenters, weighers and watchmen."

In Cleveland, Ohio, after five years of argument, not a qualified Negro electrician carries a union card. Some unions such as the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Negro Postal Transportation association still have barriers up against Negroes.

In the field of education there is the rankest type of race discrimination practices against Negro educators in the North. The record shows that in the 31 so called non-segregated states there are only about 10,248 Negro teachers as compared with 722,487 white teachers. This is a ratio of about one Negro to 72 whites.

AS I SEE IT, if the Negro had heeded the advice of Booker T. Wasihngton "Cast your buckets down where you are in the South," the race as a whole would have been better off economically. Dr. Washington advised the Negro to become land and property owners. His theory was that the people who owned the land would control it.

He also urged them to own business enterprises of their own and employ their own people. He emphasized industrial education and thrift.

Last, but not least he cautioned the race during his great career to ever strive to make friends with white people in the community where we live.

In speaking of the social and integration issue facing us today, Dr. Washington advised that in all things purely social we can be as separate as the fingers yet together as the hand in all things effecting our economic progress and development.

NEGROES MUST GET RID OF INFERIOR FEELINGS BEFORE INTEGRATION COMES, SAYS RIGHTS FIGHTER

Defender Thurs. 3-28-57
Louisville, Ky.
Gen'l
p. 4

Columbia, S. C. — Negroes have been prejudiced against themselves by the American white man, and must first rid themselves of their inferiority feelings before they can be truly integrated, John Bolt Culbertson, who is a white civil rights fighter of Grreenville, S. C., told an Allen University audience here recently.

The South Carolina attorney who is singular for his race in the state in his active interest in equality, said Negroes "must emancipate themselves from feeling inferior to the white man before they can set themselves free."

The white man historically has laid so much stress on the socalled inferiority of the Negro that most Negroes actually believe they are inferior," Culbertson said. He added:

"White preachers said God sanctioned slavery, and that Negroes should serve white people — and most Negroes believe it because early Negro preachers believed what white preachers preached.

"The hardest job of Frederick Douglas was to convince Negroes that they were equal.

It is what is in the mind of people that counts. If one can make you believe you are nothing, then you are nothing."

Man Has Common Ancestry

It is time, the civil rights advocate said, for someone to start counteracting these false arguments. Man, the South Carolinian added, has common ancestry. He also asserted that 85 per cent of American Negroes have white blood but pointed to the arbitrariness of southern law which holds a man Negro even if he has 99 and 44/100 per cent white blood.

The white man rebuked Negroes who say they don't want progress "the hard way," who say, he went on, "It ain't worth it.

"It is a travesty to see Negro teachers failing to take leadership in this struggle for the minds of men.

"Seven thousand Negro teachers, if they had courage and gumption, could transform South Carolina if they would work together and stop fussing and fighting among themselves."

Cadillacs

Too many Negroes, the white man said, think only about new Cadillacs, new clothes, new homes, and similar distractions.

The white attorney's words were echoed by Negro attorney Elliott D. Turnage, of Darlington, who told the university audience that the "big difference between people is in opportunity and environment.

"The Negro must be taught to think free and feel free. . . . The Negro must feel free in the presence of others.

"It is difficult for a Negro to go into certain groups and feel free. Training for freedom must come from within."

South Carolina's need now is for leaders who will help South Carolina Negroes "think free, feel free and be free," he said.

A European Compares U. S. Negro With The Continent

By NEL SLIS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP) — The Belgian film producer recognized me for a fellow European and spoke frankly.

"The situation over here is not ideal," he said, "but it's vastly different from what the average European thinks the position of the Negro in America is."

His voice reflected his surprise —the surprise most foreigners feel when they visit the United States for the first time. In Europe, it is generally believed that American Negroes are represed and kept in a semi-primitive standard of living.

Europeans who have traveled, of course, know better.

And some of us were treated to an education in our own backyard last year when a colored troupe toured Europe in "Porgy and Bess."

On the stage they portrayed what most of us thought was typical Negro life in America. Then we met the actors socially at cocktail parties. In the Netherlands, as must have happened elsewhere in Europe, we were overwhelmed by their culture, sophistican and sharp business sense.

ASTONISHED EUROPEAN

During my four months' visit here in America many Europeans —and Far Easterners too — have talked to me in astonishment about the Negro's share in America's cultural, political and social life. They were impressed by the mutual tolerance, by the eagerness of both white and colored to improve the situation. By the Negro's fervent patriotism.

Remarked a French mystery writer: "The position of the average Negro in the South is still miserable, but in the North they are very much a part of the picture.

An Indonesian pariamentarian observed: "Housing conditions for the Negroes in the bigger cities are excellent."

Visitors are amazed to learn a Negro is holding down a $12,900 a year job on President Eisenhower's executive staff-E. Federic Morrow, 48-year-old lawyer and first Negro White House aide.

To see how the Negro fared all over the country I traveled from East to West coasts and came back through the South.

Everyone told me that life for the American Negro is slowly but surely changing. Two major reasons seem to be: he participated in the postwar prosperity boom and he gets a lift from the fact his African brothers are being recoginzed formally and politically by the Western World, notably by the American government.

INCREASED EARNINGS

Increased earnings of colored workers have brought proseprity to publishers and magazines.

The most important magazine is probably "Ebony," which resembles "Life" in format. It's articles have particular appeal for colored people: profiles of well known Negroes such as Ralph Bunche and Sugar Ray Robinson, and stories such as the independence of the African Gold Coast under the name of Ghana.

Talking with Negroes, I found that while they acknowledged their race doesn't have equality, they are making progress and certainly could be far worse off than they are. Of course, there are exceptions.

A New York cab driver I rode with said he had gone to elementary school with the present premier of Ghana, Dr. Kwane Nkruhmah.

"He was wiser," said the cab driver, "and had the opportunity to come to Columbia University, and then back to his own country."

The driver still felt Africa was his home. He was a seaman, and only driving a taxi because his wife was sick and he wanted to stay with her until she recovered.

"Next month I am going back to sea," he said, "and I always manage to get to Africa, which is my own country."

But some of the other things I learned were

WHITE COLLAR JOBS

More and more Negroes are working in white collar jobs. And many white firms employ them in advertising products for the more than 15 million Negro customers. In science, sports and the arts, the trend is upward.

For example, one of the vice presidents of Union Carbide, one of the world's largest chemical firms, is a young Negro, Lloyd Cook of Chicago.

He told me that he was accepted socially so long as he remained in the field of science. He is president of the Chemical Society in Chicago, a purely social organization.

"But," he said, "I could never be a member of Chicago's leading golf and country club."

Cooke discussed the alleged tolerance foreigners are supposed to feel toward Negroes. He said that in Chicago it was the European immigrants who were especially anti-Negro. Foreigners may be shocked by American segregation problems, he pointed out, but "they don't have one of their own."

HOUSING DIFFICULT

In the nation's capital, I found whites and Negroes mingling freely. But it is very difficult for Negroes to find living accommodations in the sections tradionally white.

Visiting the South I got the feel that the issue of civil rights is more and more boceming emotional, rather than political.

On a bus going down to Virginia, a distinguished looking white woman sat talking with a Negro woman. At the first stop, Richmond, the waiting rooms and rest rooms are distinctly marked "for whites only" and "for colored people."

The two women went their separate ways, but getting back onto the bus they again fell into conversation.

Max Ascoli, editor of the magazine "The Reporter," in an editorial said: "Ultimately the sharper differences and conflicts dwindle, and lines are established that go beyond all groups. He was referring to other people who have had to overcome similar obstacles, the Irish, the Germans, and Jews.

WILL NOT BE SOON

"This is the way America has been made and is being made, thanks to the toughness and fairness of American politics. This will certainly happen south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Both white and Negroes know that it will happen. It will never be too soon," Ascoli wrote.

This year, 1957, is important to Negroes. It gave them their first great tennis star—Althea Gibson from Harlem, who won the women's singles at Wimbledon and was hailed as a national heroine

Singers Harry Belafonte and Nat King Cole, among others, are riding the crest of popularity.

And constitutionally, this year may decide on their civil rights in the South, including their rights to vote, and the further education of their children.

It was in the Deep South that people told me: "Of course segregation is unconstitutional, but the North must give us time."

By Atty. Gen. Patton

Supreme Court Is Accused Of Destroying the Nation

MOCKSVILLE, Aug. 8 (AP) — State Attorney General George Patton today accused the "power-mad" United States Supreme Court of destroying this country by "swapping legal precedents for ideological ideals and sociological arguments."

Speaking at the 77th annual Masonic picnic given in the benefit of the Masonic Orphanage of Oxford, he charged the court is rewriting the Constitution to suit individual whims and thereby dividing the nation, race against race, class against class, and section against section."

Division of this type, he warned, is the 'first step toward national destruction.'

Sounding a solemn note in what was otherwise a fun-and-food affair, Patton pleaded with eloquence for a "halt to the pattern of chaos and strife being created by the judiciary."

'Only Salvation.'

He said the "only salvation" in curbing such a trend lies in positive action by the people through their duly-elected representatives in the legislative branch.

After describing the dangers of one governmental branch usurping the powers and funds of another, the speaker called the judicial branch "the worst offender by far" at the present time.

"Unless the present trend is halted," he predicted, "our continued democratic existence will be greatly jeopardized."

Departing from his prepared speech, Patton said, "I have great respect, and I want you to understand that, for the judicial branch of our government. And I respect the men who occupy those seats (pause), insofar as their positions are concerned.

"But I tell you that when they go to swapping legal precedents for ideological ideals and sociological arguments they are step by step destroying us just as surely as leukemia will destroy you if it ever strikes you."

In what is probably the first speech by a State government official since the Senate approved a Civil Rights Bill, Patton said, "the surrender of States Rights to the Federal Government is cause for alarm. We unwittingly and without protest have handed over to the federal government the rights which were reserved to us by the Constitution."

He likewise charged that invasion of legislative powers and functions by the executive departments causes "great concern."

"But the most important question confronting the American people today," he continued, "is how may we curb the desire of what I would term a 'power-mad' United States Supreme Court to rewrite the Constitution of the United States to suit the individual whims of the members of the Court, without regard for legal precedent."

Russell and Talmadge for Once Agreed With Illinois Senator on Race Matter

Journal & Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 8-4-57
P. 9-E

By HAROLD DAVIS

Washington.

FOR THE FIRST time in recent months, Senators Dick Russell and Herman Talmadge found it possible last week to agree with Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois about a race matter.

In the course of a colloquy on the Senate floor, Sen. Douglas declared that race relations are a national problem in America.

"It is more acute in the South only because there are more Negroes in the South," he said.

"If we had the same proportion of Negroes in the North as our friends in the South have, and if we had inherited the traditions which grew out of slavery, our behavior would probably be no whit better."

To that, the two Georgians could agree.

In the debate which preceded and followed the Douglas remark, Mr. Russell, in one of the rare instances where he has become angry on the Senate floor this session, laced into several of his Northern colleagues on the question of race riots. He particularly noted the disorders which occurred last week in Chicago and which have taken place in recent years in Michigan.

Harold Davis' column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Journal.

To Sen. Charles Potter of Michigan, Russell said:

"The point I am making is that the system which the senator from Michigan wants to impose on Georgia (integration) has brought about race riots in Michigan. We deplore race riots . . . and we are determined not to have them in Georgia.

"If the senator from Michigan would simply not seek to invade our state to fasten their race riot generating system upon us, we would appreciate it. I hope there will not be riots; but if the senator must carry out his system that results in riots, let him keep it in Michigan and not bring it into Georgia.

"We do not have nor desire race riots there."

RISK

Meanwhile in the House of Representatives, the Georgia delegation took a calculated risk recently on the Eisenhower school construction bill. The measure would have given the states grants of federal money to help them build new schools.

The Georgians opposed the measure on principle, believing federal control would follow federal money.

At one point in the deliberations, Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright of New York offered an amendment saying states which keep segregated schools couldn't get any money.

The Georgians decided to walk out of the House of Representatives and let the Wainwright amendment pass in hopes that its extreme provisions would kill the entire bill later on.

As Congresswoman Iris Blitch of Homer said: "I was off the floor so much that day I could hardly tell what was going on."

The amendment passed 136-105 with most of the Southerners outside the chamber. Only one Georgian stayed to fight and vote against the Wainwright proposal—Rep. Henderson Lanham of Rome.

When the bill, as amended, was finally voted on, it was defeated only 208-203.

Had it gone into law amended by the Wainwright proposal, the South would have had a real monster on its hands.

PASSPORTS

Rep. James C. Davis of Stone Mountain has supplied information which shows that 4,000 Georgians applied for passports to go abroad during the first six months of this year.

Thirty or 40 years ago, only the very rich were able to travel.

Yet this year, in the country at large, common laborers outnumbered bankers and brokers more than two to one—5,264 to 2,337. More than 36,000 students traveled in other lands compared with 15,267 merchants, manufacturers and executives.

Mr. Davis says these figures disprove the Karl Marx contention that in America, the rich would get richer and the poor poorer.

ABOUT BOOKS

Defender P. 7
Thurs. 8-15-57

BY JOHN BARTLOW MARTIN

The Deep South Says Never

Louisville, Ky.

HOW STRONG IS SOUTHERN RESISTANCE TO SEGREGATION?

"For the sake of your children, your children's children, talk white, think white, hire white, buy white, and remain white."

"They couldn't send enough bayonets down to compel the people to send their children to school with Nigras."

"I am pledged to the separation of the races at all costs."

These are but three of the answers John Bartlow Martin got in his journey through the South gathering material for his new book, THE DEEP SOUTH SAYS NEVER.

The first is an exhortation written by Robert Patterson, leader of the White Citizens' Council in Mississippi, and published in a circular distributed by the Council. The second is the answer made by Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia to a question put by Mr. Martin. The third is a statement from the inaugural address of Governor Cole of Tennessee.

THE DEEP SOUTH SAYS NEVER is the outstanding result of extensive research in the field, faithful recording of direct conversations with key people, scrupulous adherence to the reporter's obligation to present as complete a picture as possible. Here are factual descriptions (often in the words of the men themselves) of segregation leaders: Sam Englehart, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama; W. J. Simmons, organizer of the Council in Jackson, Mississippi; Attorney General Cook of Georgia, who claims he would sell the state parks rather than desegregate them; Robert Patterson and Asa "Ace" Carter, two of the strongest figures in the White Citizens' Council groups.

Mr. Martin records events little known outside the South: Emmett Till and Autherine Lucy were the focal points of incidents given world-wide publicity; but how many people outside the state of South Carolina are aware of the school board struggle in Summerton, a "black belt" town? Mr. Martin is aware of it, and his report on the activities of W. B. Davis, local Council leader; School Superintendent Hugh B. Betchman; Charles Plowden, town banker; Reverend Henry Rankin, Presbyterian minister and head of the Council's Race Relations Committee; Reverend Mr. Richberg, spokesman for the Negroes and minister of the Liberty Hill Methodist Church, shows with brilliant clarity the practical problem facing the whole nation.

THE DEEP SOUTH SAYS NEVER is more than a record: It is a weapon, and a warning. It is a warning against complacency, the attitude that tensions have subsided, and the tendency to be deceived by the picture in the border states where desegregation is working out. It is a weapon in its sharp and accurate delineation of the progress which is being made by desegregation forces, and the pressures which are being brought to bear by the hard-core South.

John Bartlow Martin has three times won the Benjamin Franklin Magazine Award for exceptional reportorial jobs he has done. THE DEEP SOUTH SAYS NEVER is another such report: an invaluable handbook for anyone who wants to know what is actually happening in the South, while the Civil Rights debates make front page news through the nation.

Can't escape 'integration,' Dixie warned

38a
Courier

HOUSTON, Tex. — The 23rd annual session of the Southern Historical Association Friday heard an eminent Texas author and educator warn the South against trying to escape the "inevitable" in the current integration-segregation struggle.

"The South tried to escape the inevitable once and has suffered for it ever since. It cannot afford to make the same mistake twice," Dr. Walter P. Webb, a professor in history at the University of Texas, told the meeting as he spoke on the economic progress of the South between 1930 and 1950.

"The Supreme Court has ruled on segregation and like it or not, the South must eventually accept the decision, however deliberate its speed," the educator emphasized.

* * *

DR. WEBB said the race question and the fact that the South may be divided politically are the two great dangers imposing upon the area currently.

"Segregation, like slavery, threatens disaster to the South. If the South in 1860 would have looked at the world, it would have seen that history had passed it by.

"Chattel slavery had been abolished almost throughout the Western world and the South was but a tiny island in a rising sea of freedom. Today, the South finds itself in the same position again.

"And again history has passed it by, this time in reference to educational practice. Nowhere else in the Western world, with the exception of parts in Africa, is there such discrimination as the South has used and continues to use in many places.

* * *

"AGAIN IT is an island in a rising sea and its inundation is again inevitable. This is not the time for the South to divide and nullify its political influence."

Contending that racial bars threaten the South with disaster, Dr. Webb explained:

"The South can never hope for anything better than what it has had from the Republican party and the rich men of the South should keep that in mind.

"In the past, Southerners have been bound together by poverty. They should not now be divided by prosperity."

Neither Negro, Nor White Man Free In Deep South

World Wed. 5-1-57 Pt 1

Birm. Ala.

While many Americans assume what they consider a "moderate" viewpoint on desegregation, white supremacy advocates are battling the 1954 Supreme Court decision for integration in the Nation's schools.

As a result, neither the Negro nor the white man is free in the Deep South, says Carl T. Rowan in 'Go South To Sorrow," published by Random House on April 17.

In this forthright book on the conflict that has plagued the South since the United States Supreme Court outlawed school segregation, Rowan reveals the "hoodlums and scalawags (who) imposed their reign of racial terror."

"This nation will flounder, and it will deserve to flounder, so long as we face our most distressing and demoralizing domestic problem with indecision and timidity," writes Rowan, the only newspaper ever to win three consecutive annual awards from Sigma Delta Chi the nations top professional journalism society.

A staff correspondent for the Minneapolis Morning Tribune, Rowan also is the author of "South of Freedom" and "The Pitiful and The Proud." In 1954 he was honored by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as "one of America's ten outstanding young men."

In "Go South To Sorrow," Rowan narrates in stark detail the stories of the rise of the White Citizens Council movement; the murder of Emmett Till; the shooting of Gus Courts, who wanted to vote in Mississippi; the mob forcing Miss Autherine Lucy out of the University of Alabama; the heart-throbbing, victorious struggle against bus segregation by the "new Negroes' of Montgomery, Ala.

But through crisis after crisis, writes Rowan, "a large portion of humane, justice-loving America sits idle, assuming naively that time solves all problems, while the evil and the ill attempt to mentally rape a section of the country and to plunge all the nation into world-wide disrepute."

The 31-year-old, Tennessee-born newspaperman, who has filed prize-winning dispatches from the Far East, the Bandung Conference, Africa and the United Nations, places the bulk of the blame for the nation's embarrassing racial crisis on timid men "who seek refuge in 'moderation'."

In a chapter on "The Wail of the Moderates," Rowan writes: "Every patriotic impulse inside me asks have we become a cowardly nation always searching for 'middle ground' between right and wrong, between justice and injustice, between morality and immorality?

"How is it that a nation that commissioned ten million of its finest young men to go abroad and, if necessary, to die in behalf of the ideal of man's equality under God, the ideal that man was born to be free, can now be frightened into meaningless, cowardly double-talk because a few hoodlums and demagogues are threatening riots and bloodshed if any effort is made to enforce a decision by the nation's highest court?"

In "Go South To Sorrow," Rowan reports that, while he saw reasons for optimism when he wrote "South of Freedom" in 1952, today racists "are offering only bloodshed, hatred and ignorance to an already distraught people."

He asks the nations—and Negroes particularly—to understand that, while black men appear to be the chief victims of this new wave of "tyranny and fear," in truth it is "the white man who enslaves himself."

"There is no paradise for any Negro in the Deep South," Rowan conceded, "but Americans must understand that the white man, the honest white man of good will with a living sense of democracy, lives in a purgatory that is all his own."

Rowan continues: "These (white) men know what a hellish prison it is for a white man to live in fear that if he relaxes just one day his "fair-skinned blue-eyed daughter" will elope with the first "uppity Negro" to come along; what impregnable mental walls must surround the Southern white man who fears that if he fails to preserve the eighteenth-century and his cotton-plantation economy, Negroes will wrest away all the jobs and money; what a deep, deep dungeon for the man who fears that the 'inferior Negroes will seize political power if any are allowed to vote."

Rowan says the crisis will deepen and do inestimable harm to the United States unless the federal government enforces the decisions of the federal courts.

Dixie Jury Justice?

Birm-Age-Herald

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dixie, the eyes of the world are looking at you. You say your justice is fair. But is it?

Your congressmen say that the civil rights bill now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, indicates that Southern juries cannot be trusted. Can they?

And your congressmen say that if the present civil rights bill is passed, it will deny the right of a trial by jury.

Southern juries have proved time and time again that they cannot be trusted to mete out even-handed justice. The judge knows the law, but in many instances, must follow the recommendations of the jury.

The world must admit that Southern justice is speedy, but is it justice as the world sees it?

HERE ARE samples of the latest Southern miscarriages of justice—where a trained judge has to follow the recommendations of 12 prejudiced jurists that have their minds made up in advance.

In Longview, Texas, last week, Perry D. Ross, 21, white, readily admitted that he fired the shots from a .22 calibre rifle that killed John E. Reece, 18, and wounded two teenage girls in a cafe.

Testifying before an all-white jury, Ross gave a pitiful explanation of the October shooting.

He told the jury how he and several other whites went on a drinking spree and then decided to go "on a raid"—a raid to shoot at colored people.

Ross then described how he fired several shots from the rifle from a moving automobile into a cafe south of here.

* * *

PLEADING ROSS' case, Gordon Wellborn addressed the jury:

"This boy just wanted to scare somebody and keep n—s and whites from going to school together. Now that's the truth about it, and this is the result of other trouble."

That's all the jury needed to hear in finding Ross guilty. The jury recommended a suspended sentence, however, and Ross received a five-year suspended sentence.

Seemingly the "trusty" jury thought nothing of according justice to John E. Reece, or to the more fortunate two girls who were only wounded.

AND AS FOR the latest sham of justice in Alabama . . .

Charles C. Hamilton was sentenced to die in the electric chair for a night-time burglary of a Birmingham home, last October, which he maintains he did not committ.

Hamilton may, or may not, have committed the burglary, but did he go into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Milko with intent to ravish as Deputy Solicitor Cecil claimed?

Or did Hamilton enter the house as he testified?

The 26-year-old man said he was walking home when Mrs. Milko's grandmother signalled him to come into the house, seemingly in "a foreign language," indicating she had been robbed and needed help.

* * *

IN CONTRAST, the Milkos' testified they found Hamilton just outside of Mrs. Milko's grandmother's room standing in his bare feet with his trousers off.

Hamilton admitted he had his shoes off, taken off at Mrs. Milko's request, but denied that he had taken off any other clothing.

He refused a court-appointed counsel, Clell Mayfield, to plead his own case. His only record is an AWOL conviction in the Army.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE first showed in the courtroom when Deputy Solicitor Deason challenged the jury to show "you've got the guts to do right" as he demanded the death sentence.

Alabama passed a law in 1935 making a nighttime burglary a felony, punishable by 10 years to death. Only four persons have been given death sentences under the statute—all colored.

In demanding the death sentence, Deason said:

"True Hamilton did not ravish anybody. But are you going to wait until a man like this accomplishes his purpose before giving the extreme penalty?

"Send word out from this courthouse this very day that anyone, anyone at all, who enters a house in the night time with intent to ravish, will face death."

* * *

SO AFTER less than an hour of deliberation, the jury decided that Clarence C. Hamilton should die.

Did they do as Deason asked when he challenged them to show "you've got the guts to do right?"

Does Hamilton deserve to die in accordance to what harm was done, regardless as to whether he did or did not commit burglary?

And especially in view of the fact that only four persons have been sentenced to die under the statute since its enactment in 1935.

Fortunately none of the four colored persons sentenced have been electrocuted as of yet because of actions taken by the governors.

* * *

SO ONCE AGAIN, a judge, trained in the law, has had to follow recommendations of a Southern jury in dealing out justice.

But since an appeal to the Supreme Court is automatic under capital punishment, Clell Mayfield, who many say has a bright future as a defense attorney, now has the task of saving Hamilton's life.

Circuit Court Judge Wallace Gibson, who formally pronounced the death sentence, has presented Mayfield with a legal text book to study the necessary steps and proper procedure in filing an appeal.

Southern justice—one law for whites, another for colored persons—has been accomplished, but is it JUSTICE?

The President Hesitates To Speak

Courier Sat. 5-4-57

Pittsburgh Pa. P. 9

It is regrettable that President Eisenhower has not heeded the invitation of Southern Negro leaders to visit the section where race relations are at their worst in years and speak words of "wise counsel" on civil rights violations and disorders.

Last week he urged the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations meeting in Nashville to "arrive at a constructive approach to the problems of our day" and "make the service of God and neighbor meaningful in our generation," but he did not go down there to say it.

We believe he could have set the best national example by speaking in the South about conditions that disgrace the South and the nation.

EDUCATION FOR INTEGRATION

World P. 8

By JAMES A. OWENS

(Editors note: This is the second in a series of three articles by Prof. James A. Owens, president of Selma University, Selma, Ala.)

Sat. 2-2-57

THE INDIVIDUAL

In the final analysis, this business of integration must be reduced to an individual basis. The ideas, opinions, concepts and value systems held by the individual will determine the nature and course of procedure of the attack to be launched in planning our offensive for a program of education for integration.

B'ham Ala.

In the first place, to be an effective element in the educative processes designed to foster integration, the individual personality must be well integrated. We mean by this that the individual must be emotionally stable, possess ideas and concepts which have been derived by a process of sound logic and mature judgment; that his frame of reference contains opinions and conclusions derived as a result of his critically evaluating each experience which has become a part of his system values.

If we accept these concepts as our criteria for a well integrated personality or a suitable personality for our purpose and apply them to many of those who are attempting to lead in this effort, we will find that a considerable percentage will be ineffective as an instrument in teaching both by precept and example. This will hold true in the teaching profession as well as in other walks of life. This is highly regrettable in the case of teachers, since they are now in the forefront and must lead the assault.

MORE DIFFICULT

Marguerite Cartwright believes that the elimination of the segregated school will be more difficult for the white teacher than the Negro teacher. In America, the caste system has always been a problem for the white man, not the Negro. We are convinced that prejudice is often more detrimental to the group that enforces it than to the victim. Neither by interest nor by experience are white teachers prepared to meet the task with which they are faced. Negro citizens have been regarded as remote and apart and as such they have been of little concern to the white school teacher. On the other hand, the Negro teacher has had to study the life, habits, characteristics and even idiosyncrasies of the whites in general in order not to offend and to occupy in a most inconspicuous way, the role of "forbidden neighbor." The white teacher will be confronted with the result of years of violation of the American creed with its resultant guilt and need for rationalization and self justification. What a price to pay for the arrogant and humiliating treatment which they have accorded their neighbors.

STUDENT ADJUSTMENT

The problem of adjustment, on the part of the student, in the desegregated school will be a minor one and in most cases, of little consequence. The real difficulty lies with the parents and other adults of the community who are so steeped in prejudice that they are not able to view any situation involving Negroes with a clear-cut, sane and logical approach. They attempt to project their feelings into the children and then speak for them. This is well illustrated on the part of a white mother at Hoxie, Ark., when the school board ordered the abolition of segregated schools (Life Magazine, July 25, 1955, P29), and a few white parents accompanied their children the first day to express their distaste for the whole affair.

The mother said, "We have to obey the law, but Peggy fears Negroes." After the mother left the school, Peggy was seen strolling arm-in-arm with a Negro school mate. As this article from Life further points out, the novelty of the situation soon wore off and during the noon recess, white boys sought Negro boys and invited them to try out for the school basketball team. Negro and white girls happily romped together. "By the end of the day the children were behaving as if they had gone to school together all of their lives."

THE NEGRO COLLEGE

On the college level we find white students entering Negro colleges for the first time in Missouri and West Virginia, where the relationship seems to be most cordial. However, this situation poses a real problem for the Negro college. In the first place, the Negro college was established to serve Negroes only and meet their special needs. Within this framework there has been operated a system of semi-avoidance, to reduce the possibility of conflicts with whites.

Therefore, Negroes were compelled to establish and maintain their own professional organizations which were primarily concerned with issues affecting the Negro, his education and economic problems. The whole pattern was designed to keep the Negro on a marginal cultural basis. The decision of the Supreme Court also means that the Negro college must begin a program of instruction which is truly American and designed to enhance the merging of Negroes into the main stream of American culture.

Our boys and girls must acquire a new outlook, one to help them become integral parts of the American economy. In the past, as E. C. Harrison points out, the predominant emphasis in the Negro college has been that of preparing teachers. This has been due to the fact that Negroes have experienced considerable difficulty in entering other fields of employment, thus they have avoided in a large measure, non-teaching professions. These institutions must now reorient themselves to meet the demands of a new social order; a new cultural epoch and a new application of the democratic creed. They are no longer Negro colleges any more than the white institutions are exclusively white.

Deep South Defies Integration

Advertiser Tues. 5-21-57

Montgomery, Ala.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THREE years ago this month the United States Supreme Court ordered the desegregation of public schools. On the anniversary of this occasion, some 50,000 persons held a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" in Washington. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., appealed to the President for "strong aggressive leadership" in behalf of racial justice.

Why is executive leadership necessary? What does the record of three years show?

One year ago the *Post-Dispatch* published an editorial, "Two Years of Achievement," which described vast progress toward integration of public schools in Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Oklahoma and Kentucky, considerable progress in southern Texas, and hesitant steps in Arkansas and Tennessee.

The first two years after the Supreme Court's order were years of achievement, not just because progress was made in those states where obstacles were fewest, but because even those states might not have integrated their schools if the court had not ordered it done.

The third year after the court order, however, has shown far less achievement. The single major example of public school integration occurred in Louisville, which was indeed significant. And integration was extended somewhat in other parts of Kentucky, Oklahome, Maryland and border states generally.

Nevertheless, not one inch of advancement has occurred in five states of the Deep South where, in fact, resistance to integration grew bolder. Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia adopted types of "pupil assignment" laws, or other measures to resist integration. The Louisiana legislature simply declared that "all schools shall be operated separately." The past year began with general resistance to the law of the land and ended the same way.

Hence it can now be said that the integration order of 1954 has accomplished much of its purpose in the border states, but has yet to face the challenge of defiance in the Deep South.

No doubt, as the years and the courts proceed, and as integration closes around the Deep South, some inroads will be made on unequal education in those five states. But it is clear that the impetus of integration would be stronger if the federal courts had encouragement and assistance from the executive and legislative branches of the government.

President Eisenhower has yet to make a clear, unequivocal statement in behalf of equal treatment of public school children in the Deep South. His party's leadership in Congress has done little about the issue, and the Democratic majority now seems reluctant to meet the issue of civil rights generally for fear of a party split.

Three years after the Supreme Court order, the advance of educational democracy has reached a wall far south of the Mason-Dixon line. A statement by the President as the one man elected to speak for the nation could help to breach that wall.

Integration—And Rome

Newsweek P. 81

New York

Ever since the 1954 Supreme Court decision barring segregation in the nation's schools, New Orleans' Roman Catholic Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel has pointed his archdiocese's parochial-school students toward eventual integration. A year ago, the onetime Harlem priest postponed integration "at least until September 1957," largely because of the bitter opposition of a group of Catholic segregationists who formed the Association of Catholic Laymen. Although the archbishop ordered the association to disband, the group appealed to a higher church authority.

Last week the association made public a letter it had sent to Pope Pius XII, asking him to request their archbishop to take "no further steps" toward racial integration. The letter, furthermore, asked the Pope to decree that segregation was not "morally wrong and sinful," as the archbishop had defined it in a pastoral letter last year.

The Holy Father, on vacation in Castel Gandolfo, had not yet seen the appeal, a high Vatican source promptly stated. But, unequivocally, the source added, the association had committed "a grave error" by writing the letter. Since the church is "concerned with souls, and all souls are equally dear to her," it is inconceivable the source said, that any form of discrimination could be sanctioned by the Holy See.

The president of the New Orleans group, Emile Wagner Jr., thought the matter did not end there. "We are asking the Pope to give Catholics a definitive answer on segregation," he said. "We will be gravely disappointed if we get no reply."

Sees South's upheaval as death pains of old system

Afro American

"The present upheaval in the South is but the death throes of the segregated racial system."

That, in essence, is what John T. Blue, director, American Council on Human Rights, told delegates to the American Sociological Society in a recent meeting here.

Reading a paper on "Systems of Racial Stratification: A Categoric Typology," Mr. Blue declared changes come slowly and always with resistance.

Sat. 9-21-57

HE ADDED that the significance of the Supreme Court decision on schools is the fact that the constitutional and legal basis for a segregated system of race relations is being destroyed.

What is emerging from this, he told the sociologists, is a quasi-equalitarian racial system in which racial discrimination will be less overt.

"Race will be, for a time, a basis for discrimination and not an inherent stigmata," he added.

"In the north," Mr. Blue said, "the quasi-equalitarian system is changing into an count more than the racial equalitarian system in which achievements are beginning to taint."

Says Pope Opposes 'All Discrimination'

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-57 P. 19

Baltimore, Md.

ROME, Italy — "The church (Catholic) is completely and unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination . . . in New Orleans as much as in the Union of South Africa.

"The church is concerned with souls and all souls are equally dear to her."

Thus declared a high church source here last week, speaking for the Vatican, as he stated his views on an appeal to the Pope by a New Orleans group of Roman Catholic laymen seeking the retention of segregation in their archdiocese.

* * *

"THE NEW ORLEANS Catholic laymen have committed a grave error," the source declared, "as far as the substance of their case is concerned.

"They apparently think it conceivable that the Holy See could declare itself against integration, but this could never be," the source asserted.

The New Orleans group appeal consists of a request that the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, archbishop of New Orleans, speak out against integration and take no further steps toward desegregation in Catholic schools.

* * *

THE ARCHBISHOP has made it explicit that he intends to end segregation in New Orleans Catholic schools. He has already ended racial separation in churches.

The Vatican source indicated that the laymen group should have taken their appeal to the sacred congregation of the council and not to the Pope, as has been done in past cases of this sort.

However, the Pope is expected to speak or write about the racial issue in the near future.

Segregation Tension Rises Anew Throughout Southland

Daily News Fri. 8-16-57 Jackson, Miss.

By UNITED PRESS

Elements of opposing sides of the segregation controversy—white terrorists and alleged Negro boycotters—are being investigated in Alabama today.

Elsewhere in the South there were developments of almost every type—renewed attempts by Negroes to enter white schools, complaints about other racial incidents, and picketing of a controversial movie.

Authorities at Maplesville and Evergreen, Ala., were investigating two mass floggins by robed Ku Klux Klansmen while the Alabama attorney general used undercover agents in an alleged attempt to break up a racial boycott by Negroes of Tuskegee, Ala.

There was speculation in North Carolina that the state's pupil-assignment law may be brought into a court test by 20 Negro pupils who were denied their second plea to enter white schools at Charlatte Thursday.

RECENTLY DENIED

The applicants were among 35 turned away by the Charlotte School Board recently after the board there and boards of two other North Carolina cities decided to permit a few transfers of Negroes to white schools this fall.

In Florida, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Gov. LeRoy Collins to order a full investigation of two recent racial incidents, one flogging and a shooting.

The flogging victims was a mill worker at Jasper. In the other incident, at Dade City, someone fired into an automobile in which white and Negro baseball players were riding together, slightly wounding a white player.

A showing of the movie, "Island in the Sun," touched off a downtown parade by 200 robed and hooded Ku Klux Klansmen Thursday night in Jacksonville, Fla.

Scores of city, county and state police gathered at a Florida theater to prevent possible disorders. Other pickets had paraded in front of the theater earlier in the day.

NEGROES BEATEN

In the Klan incident at Maplesville six Negro men were beaten last Friday night during a demonstration by some 150 robed and hooded men. Authorities said three of the Negroes have since fled with their families.

Authorities at Evergreen, about 100 miles from Maplesville, disclosed that four Negroes including two ministers had been accosted on a highway, kidnaped and beaten the previous night.

The state of Alabama meanwhile obtained a court order for Negro leaders at Tuskegee to end alleged economic warfare which threatens to put white merchants out of business.

The Negroes, members of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., denied there is any organized boycott. They claimed they were campaigning for "first class citizenship" because the State Legislature changed the city boundary to reduce Negro voting power.

Editor says whites fighting two-front war

ATLANTA, Nov. 19 — (AP)— Southern white people are fighting a "two-front war" against outside measures for integration and against demands from Southern Negroes, according to Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser.

Times

He described the morale of whites in the South as "very, very poor" since they have lost battle after battle, but not the war.

Birmingham, Ala.

"THIS IS AN ERA when the NAACP is carrying a swagger stick," Hall said last night in a lecture at Emory University. The talk was one of a series on "Editors View the South."

"Custom is stronger than law," Hall declared in pointing out that people all over the country ignored the prohibition law and other similar court decisions. He chided those outside the South for saying that all resistance should end with the Supreme Court's decisions.

Dec. 11-19-57

FOR THE MAJOR PART of his talk Hall discussed the Montgomery bus boycott and the Tuskegee situation where city limits were redrawn to place most Negro voters outside the lines.

dealing with defense spending for the next fiscal year.

BUT THE SERIES of talks which began months ago has taken on much more significance in the light of the Soviet Union's recent advances in the fields of ballistic missiles, satellites and other space age developments.

In a speech at Oklahoma City Wednesday night, Eisenhower said that because of those developments U. S. spending in those fields will have to be increased by a very considerable amount.

Times

The president provided no specific estimate. He did say that savings must be made wherever possible in other military categories. And he added that some non-military programs which are not absolutely essential will have to be deferred or eliminated.

Birmingham, Ala.

THERE HAVE BEEN some predictions that defense expenditures in the new fiscal year will run between $1 and $2 billion in excess of outlay for this year. The original estimated for the current 12 months was $38 billion, but it now appears the total will be around $39 billion.

Dec. 11-19-57

As for the amount of increase for the year starting in July both McElroy and McNeil have indicated the over-all boost may not be as large as it was suggested Eisenhower had in mind when he talked about a very considerable hike.

Optimism over money fades—

Will Dixie ever integrate? Fewer people now believe it

(By The American Institute of Public Opinion)

Although a majority of adults across the country believe that general integration will eventually come to the South, there are fewer white Southerners today who will admit it will happen than was the case a year and a half ago.

Whereas 55 per cent of Southern whites questioned

Second in a Series

in a February, 1956 survey said they expected the day to come when segregation will end, the latest check by the American Institute of Public Opinion finds 43 per cent holding this view.

Most of the difference is accounted for in an increase in the number of white Southerners who today either express doubts about the eventual outcome of integration or have no opinion.

The survey also finds that the country generally is not so optimistic as it was that the racial situation in the South will improve during the coming year.

In January of this year, the weight of sentiment throughout the nation leaned to the view that the situation would get better in the immediate months ahead. Today the picture is almost exactly reversed.

By a margin of 4-to-3 among those adults who forsee a change, the view today is that the racial situation in the South will worsen during the coming year.

Among Southerners, generally, sentiment is 2-to-1 today that "things will get worse before they get better."

Interviewers asked a cross-section of adults from Maine to California:

"Do you think the day will ever come in the South when white and Negroes will be going to the same schools, eating in the same restaurants and generally sharing the same public accommodations?"

The results nationwide today:

NATIONWIDE

Yes, will come	54%
No, will not	30
No opinion	16

It must be pointed out, however, that even though there has been a drop in the proportion of white Southerners who think the day will come eventually, those who consider integration to be inevitable still out-number those who believe such a thing "will never happen."

Here is a comparison of the vote of Southern whites today and the vote recorded in February, 1956:

SOUTHERN WHITES ONLY

	Today	Feb. 1956
Yes, will come	43%	55%
No, will not	38	33
No opinion	19	12

Adults in the survey were next asked:

"Do you think the situation in the South between the races will get better or worse during the coming year?"

The vote nationwide today and in January of this year:

NATIONWIDE

	Today	Jan. 1957
Will get better	32%	41%
Will get worse	41	35
No difference	9	11
No opinion	17	13

Here is the vote in the 13 Southern states today and in January of this year:

SOUTH ONLY

	Today	Jan. 1957
Will get better	25%	33%
Will get worse	51	46
No difference	8	10
No opinion	16	11

As reported Wednesday by the Institute, there has been a drop since January of this year in the number of adults throughout the country who approve of the Supreme Court's decision to ban racial segregation in the public schools.

In January, 63 per cent approved, compared to 58 per cent today.

Among those who say they approve of the ruling, however, sentiment in all areas of the country is approximately 2-to-1 that integration should be brought about gradually rather than use every means to try to bring it about immediately.

KADAR SCORES U. S. ON BIAS TROUBLES

Hungarian Premier Attacks 'Interference' in U.N. and Points to Little Rock

By Reuters

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 11—Premier Janos Kadar, in an attack on the United States today, declared that "those who tolerate that a people should be persecuted because of the color of their skin have no right to preach human liberty and human rights."

Mr. Kadar, addressing a Communist party meeting in honor of a visiting outer Mongolian delegation, did not specifically mention recent disturbances in the United States South over school integration.

But observers here interpreted his statement as an allusion to these incidents. It was greeted with a loud burst of applause from an audience of about 1,000 persons in the Building Workers Trade Union headquarters.

U. N. Report Attacked

Mr. Kadar made his comments after attacking the report prepared by a special United Nations committee on last year's Hungarian uprising. The report is being discussed by the General Assembly in New York.

He said the resolution submitted to the Assembly yesterday showed that "the imperialists" were smarting under the defeat they suffered in Hungary last fall and could not forgive the Hungarian people for repelling the assault.

The resolution would renew condemnation of the Russians for their repression of the Hungarian revolt.

"The resolution reproaches us with arresting people and putting people into jail," Mr. Kadar declared. "I ask what would happen to Americans who make armed plots against the sttae."

The Premier said that it was crude interference to put the report on the United Nations agenda, but declared that Hungary was not the only country suffering from such interference.

[Hungarian and Outer Mongolian officials signed a communiqué in which the discussion by the United Nations General Assembly of the report on Hungary was condemned as a "direct interference in Hungary's affairs," the Budapest radio announced Wednesday night. Mr. Kadar will visit Mongolia in the near future, said the broadcast, which was monitored in London.]

Mongolian Joins Criticism

The Outer Mongolian Premier, J. Tsedenbal, said that the "imperialists" were violating the United Nations Charter by hindering the entry of Mongolia into the world organization. He denied that Mongolian troops had fought in Korea or taken part in crushing the Hungarian uprising.

The Budapest Evening Newspaper Esti Hirlap also mentioned today the integration troubles in the United States. It advised the United Nation's investigating committee on Hungary to take a trip to Arkansas. "In our view there is something to be learned at the high school of Little Rock," the newspaper said in a 500-word report on the integration troubles.

The newspaper Nepszabadsag said that yesterday would go down as a "day of shame" for the United Nations. The organization failed in its duty by occupying itself with a "putsch that lasted only a few days and that failed miserably" while imperialist actions in the Middle East and North Africa lead daily to bloodshed, the newspaper asserted.

Why The 'Cornballs'

Defender Sat. 5-4-57 Chicago, Ill.

U.S. DIPLOMACY NOT DIPLOMATIC WHERE RACE IS CONCERNED

P. 11

38a General

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

During his recent African tour, Vice President Nixon is reported to have complained about "the cornballs" in high diplomatic posts who were fumbling their jobs and giving the U. S. a bad name abroad.

This observance by no less a person than the second man in command in our government should give some assurance that there will be a general improvement in the standards of people we send on the delicate mission of maintaining our relationships with other countries.

However, before giving over to optimistic joyousness, one should be aware of some sobering facts.

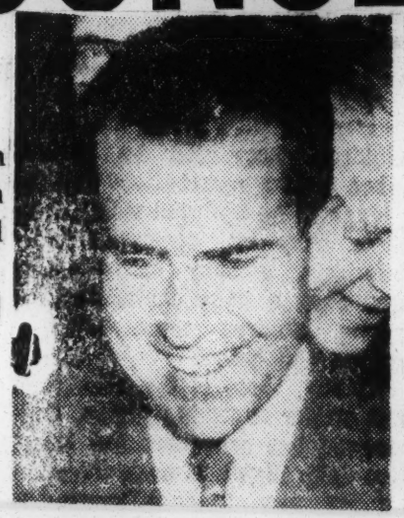
One is the complete domination of the U. S. foreign service by cold hard professional careerists who have a virtual stranglehold on diplomatic assignments below the ambassadorial rank.

TELLS OF NEEDS

Even though the Vice President in his report on Africa, emphasized again the necessity for high calibre people and an expanded service, it's a sure bet that the small core of iron-fisted dictators in the State Department who run the show will still be carrying the ball on their own terms.

Unless there are some sweeping and drastic changes at the top, this group will never relax one of its policies of keeping Negroes out of the foreign service, even though there are solid indications that many countries regardless of their geographical positions or the makeup of their populations would welcome American Negroes in diplomatic assignments.

The careerists take advantage of one long established fallacy. The old standby of lack of qualified and trained Negro personnel automatically produced by the fact that since doors are closed in this field, few ever brave the barriers to becoming prepared.



NIXON

While this has been known for a long time, the African experience has underscored the viciousness of the system. As soon as public interest began mounting in the independence of Ghana, there was speculation about the ambassadorship to the new country and most of it centered around prominent Negroes who might be named.

SPECIAL SECTION

Close upon this came reports that the administration was considering setting up a special African division in the State Department with an assistant secretary in charge.

At this point the guessing game tapered off a little in confrontation of the instinctive reasoning conditioned by tradition that a Negro no matter how high his background might be had only the merest chance of being given the job.

Conjecture then turned to the rather wistful thinking that maybe some colored person might get a job as assistant to the assistant.

The recommendation for a Bureau of African Affairs has gone through and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has already approved it; but there are no signs at all that Negroes will be considered either for the top spot or down below. The career boys are already firm in the saddle and have the staff handpicked.

A source to the Vice President said that the chances were slight that the job would go to Mrs. Frances P. Bolton. The able and respected congresswoman from Ohio is known to be interested, has the personal admiration of President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon and could muster bi-partisan support on Capitol Hill.

CAREERIST FAVORED

The source said that the Vice President favored a career person and the job would probably go to John Palmer, a career man and presently Deputy Undersecretary for African Affairs who accompanied the Vice President on his tour. Palmer drafted the Nixon report, although the Vice President wrote it in his own words.

An episode of the "cornball" variety occurred in Rome while the Vice President was being honored at a reception at the American Embassy. The wife of the Minister Counsellor of the embassy walked up to a group of three American Negroes with a cocktail glass in her hand and announced that her husband was the Ambassador - Designate to Ghana.

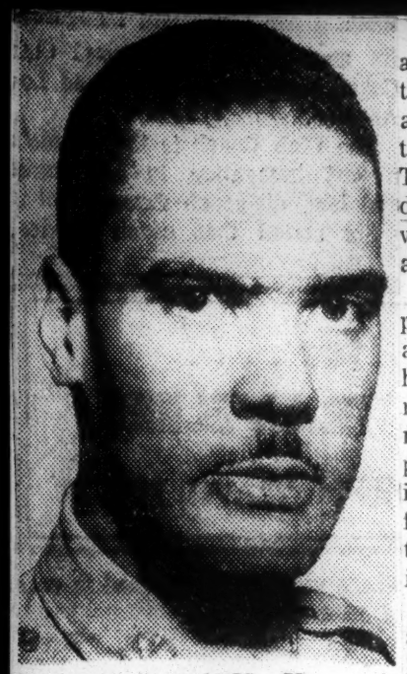
Even before this bit of surprise and choice information could be digested, the lady let her disgust be known when she complained that although her husband, a Southerner, as most of the careerists are, had more than 27 years of service, "the best they can offer us is the crumbs and we have to take it."

BLABBERMOUTH

Although she later denied that she was casting any aspersions on the country, her careless and indiscreet baring of her attitude points up the serious defects in the system that allows totally disinterested persons to have a monopoly on assignments where genuine interest and sympathy for the people ought to be the primary considerations.

It has only been within the last five years that such schools in Washington like George Washington university, American university, and Georgetown university have opened their doors to Negro students.

Georgetown has the largest and most important foreign service in the country and is famed for training diplomats. So far, only a handful of Negroes are attending



B. O. DAVIS, JR.

the school. Here again this is because their chances for appointments are so narrow in comparison with the whites who are guaranteed positions upon graduation.

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

On June 12, 1956, President Eisenhower launched the "people to people" program with the cooperation of the State Department, the United States Information Agency, and the Armed Services. It is an ambitious project for encouraging understanding on a mass basis through individuals and private organizations.

In the armed services, the staff is under the direction of James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense. Evans has been quietly working for a long time to break down one aspect of diplomacy and that it is the failure to assign Negro military personnel to military missions and military assistance advisory groups as well as the embassies abroad. Formerly, the only place where they could be assigned was Liberia which specified that it wanted Negro personnel.

Recently, under Evan's guidance, the Department of Defense has instituted a new policy whereby Negroes are not only being assigned to military missions, but are being encouraged to make application for military attaches at American embassies abroad.

ICELAND NO CHOICE

The only exceptions are Iceland, Ethiopia, and Saudi Arabia, the latter which has a restriction against persons of the Hebrew faith.

Some months ago, the Ethiopian ambassador denied that his country had any restrictions against accepting American Negro military personnel at the embassy. This came about after a defense department official claimed this was the reason for not sending any Negroes there.

As for Iceland, as one soldier put it, "Who wants to go there anyway?" At any rate, Evans has been instructed by the Department to get a clarifying statement of policy from each of these places and this includes persuading Liberia to change its policy for Negroes only to conform to the overall policy of integration in the services.

This assignment of Negro personnel and other minority groups to missions and embassies would be in keeping with President Eisenhower's "people to people" program which is designed to familiarize the man in the street in foreign countries with the USA and what it represents and how it operates.

Vice President Nixon's recent trip to Africa showed that the people to people program can get a boost from the assignment of minority group personnel to all countries and not necessarily to Africa alone.

SOLDIERS ABROAD

Captain Clarence M. Hurtt, a graduate of Morgan State college is now serving as a training officer with the U. S. Military Assistance Advisory group in Viet Nam. Captain Hurtt is an infantry officer who was recently transferred from the medical services corps. He is a regular army officer.

Captain Charles I. Smith, a Negro graduate of West Point is now serving as a training officer with the U. S. Military Assistance Advisory Group on Formosa. Smith is a field artillery officer.

Major Lee Archer, a Negro officer attending the air university at Maxwell Airforce Base, in Montgomery, Ala. wrote a paper on the value of minority groups in the attache system. The paper was well received and could provide the needed opening for assignment of airforce personnel.

The outstanding job done by General Benjamin O. Davis Jr. as commander of the U. S. Air Force Task Force 13 on Formosa attests to the ability of the Negro officer to hold his own in diplomatic circles as well as in combat.

MARINES BAR NEGROES

One branch of service which is a holdout as far as moving forward in this area is the Marine Corps. There are no Negro marines serving as guards at U. S. embassies around the world and it is doubtful that any have ever served in this capacity.

The job of ambassador is an expensive one because it requires so much entertaining above and beyond the budget allowed to embassies. Most important posts require a man of wealth who can afford to dig into his own pocket to make up the deficit.

This often handicaps a President in making an assignment because the emphasis is more on wealth than ability. However, there are many posts that are manned by career people who have come up through the ranks and in no sense can be called wealthy.

For years, the tradition has been to send a Negro as ambassador to Liberia. This is the only major diplomatic post in the world that goes to a Negro; yet there are many Negroes with background fitting them for ambassadorial rank.

ROXBOROUGH REPORT

Two years ago, John Roxborough II, a young Negro attorney from Detroit, was named as a consultant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Roxborough was hired on a per diem basis to spend approximately two weeks out of a month in Washington observing and making suggestions on improving the State Department personnel policy.

Roxborough went to work in quiet deadly earnest to dig deep, get the facts and come up with some practical answers. He saw the secretary once in the year he served and that was when he was sworn in.

Dulles told him then that he was concerned about the lack of Negroes in top positions in the Department and gave him a carte blanche order to investigate and make any recommendations he saw fit, promising that they would be acted upon.

Roxborough soon found himself up against a stone battlement of cold subtle resistance. He was blocked at practically every turn by the careerists in charge who actually run the Department from the second plateau. Secretary Dulles occupies the loftiest peak and seldom if ever gets a chance to look at what's going on down below.

Roxborough completed his report and turned it in, then went back to his law practice. Nothing has been heard from his report. Certainly no action has been taken on its recommendations, and it it further doubtful that Secretary Dulles has ever seen it.

CLERICS IN SOUTH TO STUDY TENSION

Times Herald

New York

300 to Discuss Problems of Desegregation—3-Day Talks Begin Tuesday

Sun 4-21-57

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20 —Southern church leaders will meet here Tuesday to discuss what religious organizations can do about tensions resulting from desegregation.

The three-day conference is being sponsored by eighty-five Southern religious leaders. Sessions will be held at Scarritt College and at the Vanderbilt University Divinity School. About 300 churchmen are expected to attend.

Dr. Everett Tilson, chairman of the planning committee, said the assembly would be attended by "Christians who are united in both a commitment to Christ and a search for the specific meaning of Christian loyalty in common life."

Dr. Tilson is Associate Professor of Biblical Theology at Vanderbilt.

"The conference sprang from the deep concern of some Southern church leaders that the Christian church should speak a constructive, healing and reconciling word at a time when the South is being severely tested by the tensions growing out of the United States Supreme Court decisions regarding racial segregation," he said.

"We come together as Christians for prayer, study and discussion in order to discover how religious faith impels us to act amid the present confusions."

The conference will open with a worship service Tuesday evening. It will be led by Dr. A. L. Currie, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church here. A greeting from President Eisenhower will be read.

Included on the program are a series of seminars on "nonviolent approaches to racial tension, the churches and the public school issue" and other subjects.

A special report on "what the churches in the South are doing about race relations" will be presented by Dr. Herman Long of Nashville, director of the race relations department, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Church.

Negro Educator Praises Southerners, Cites Louisville

Courier-Journal p. 14

Louisville, Ky.

Times 5-7-57

Detroit, May 6 (AP)—A prominent Negro educator says that, "As a group, the people of the South have conducted themselves with dignity and honor in compliance" with the U. S. Supreme Court's integration rulings.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University at Washington, D. C., told a fund-raising dinner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here last night that Louisville, Ky., is a good example.

"As soon as the court's decision reached the people, they immediately opened their schools to all students," he said.

In San Antonio, Tex., he said the City Council held a meeting immediately after the court decision, "completely desegregated the city and was home in time for supper. It was as simple as that."

Javits Cites Slowness Of Integration in South

Star Fri. 9-13-57 P. 8-a

Washington D.C.

Although more than three years have passed since the Supreme Court ruled against segregated schools, only about 700 out of 3,000 bi-racial school districts in the South have been integrated, according to figures gathered by Senator Javits, Republican of New York.

He made the figures public last night in a telegram urging Attorney General Brownell to disclose now whether information in the hands of the Justice Department shows that civic order was in jeopardy in Little Rock, Ark., as claimed by Gov. Faubus in justifying his use of the National Guard to prevent integration.

"It is my conviction that the clear and frank answer to this question is essential to marshaling the full weight of public opinion behind the effort of the United States to enforce the law," said Senator Javits.

The Senator also expressed his belief that the outcome of the Arkansas situation will have great bearing on whether the January session of Congress revives the section that was eliminated from the new civil rights law. This would have enabled the Federal Government to take the initiative in trying to protect all civil rights, including school integration. Elimination of this section restricted the new civil rights law to voting privileges.

"This civil rights bill is not adequate, as the Arkansas situation clearly shows, to deal with organized and entrenched defiance of the Constitutional rights of Americans," Senator Javits added.

Renew Plea For A 'Nixon Good Will Tour Of South'

Weekly, New Orleans, La. p. 1
Sat 3-23-57

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- Declaring that "to segregate is sin," Methodist Bishop B. Bromley Oxnam, recently added his voice to that of many others in suggesting that Vice President Richard M. Nixon should go south on a good will mission.

The 65-year old white clergyman, who has served as Bishop of the White Methodist church in the Washington area since 1952 said he was proud of the Vice President's mission to Africa and "of his dignified representation of our country.' But he added, the Vice President should undertake another good-will mission to Montgomery, Alabama, and call upon the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and look upon the bombed homes of clergymen.

A group of ministers from the South had asked either the President or the Vice President to visit that section in an effort to cement relations between the races and to quell violence against the Negro citizens. They had also requested a conference with the Attorney General on the subject.

The latter request was denied on the grounds that the Attorney General had made it a policy to meet no delegations. The Vice President had remained silent on the matter, and the President had said in effect that he did not have time to visit Georgia or Alabama to attempt to settle this question. His schedule was too heavy he said, and there must necessarily be some time for recreation.

The blunt answers coming from the White House and the Department of Justice had started all sorts of speculations. There was talk of a march on Washington under the guise of "a good will crusade."

There was further talk about carrying this problem to the United Nations.

Weekly file

There were individual criticisms such as the one given by Washington's outstanding Bishop Oxnam and the Minister-Congressman from New York, Adam Clayton Powell.

Hate Groups Hurt U. S., Nixon Says

Daily World p. 6
Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 3-26-57

BY LOUIS LAUTIER
Washington Correspondent, Atlanta Daily World and NNPA News Service

ROME — (NNPA) — Hate mongers in the United States are not only hurting their country internally but harming it internationally, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon declared at a press conference in Rome Sunday.

The question came up when Mr. Nixon was asked what he thought the impact of his goodwill tour of central and northern Africa would have on race relations in the United States.

Replying, the Vice President pointed out that when he returned from his first trip to Asia in '53 he had made a statement in which he said any evidence of racial prejudice in the United States and prejudice in the United States is blown up a thousandfold, does irreparable damage to the U. S. and makes the task of its foreign policy makers infinitely more difficult.

He also said at that time, Mr. Nixon stated, that in addition to the other strong reasons for dealing effectively with that problem in the United Statesthe moral and economic reasons ,there is the fact that peiple in the United States must be given a chance to make their maximum contribution to society.

Mr. Nixon noted that he had toured a continent, 90 percent of whose inhabitants are colored and will become increasingly vital and important in the years ahead.

"What happens in the United States—insofar as we deal with the problem of discrimination and prejudice—can have a very serious effect on the success or failure of the efforts we are making together with other free nations toward seeing that Africa as it proceeds toword self-government, develops along the lines of independence and freedom and not along dictatorial Communist-dominated lines," Mr. Nixon said, adding:

"In my conversation in parts of the area we visited—although the race relationship problem in the United States never came up—I definitely sensed that in considering why so-called colonialism was in dispute in this area—apart from the economic objections some might have because they thought there was economic exploitation—was the fact that there is a feeling on the part of colonial areas that there was discrimination practiced not only economically but otherwise ,and that this was one of the major reasons for giving impetus to the anti-colonial drive."

"Would you say that discrimination practices in the United States helps the international Communist cause abroad?" a reporter asked.

"I would say there is no question but that those who promote racial hatred and those who foster prejudice in the United States are hurting their own country not only internally but harming it internationally," Mr. Nixon replied.

The Vice-President added that Pope Pius XII had no specific comment on race relations, but expressed approval of the general good will approach in the field of international relations.

Mr. Nixon said it was difficult to summarize his audience with the Pope, but the Holy Father had covered in his conversation some of the points he made in the statement he read to the Vice President Mrs. Nixon, the press and the plane crews.

"I was greatly impressed by his intimate knowledge of the African area," Mr. Nixon said, "as well as other areas of the world I have visited, particularly Asia and Latin America.

"For example, in Africa he pointed out the necessity for preparing the people of tha continent for the great responsibilities which independence would bring them."

Mr. Nixon said the Pope inquired about President Eisenhower's health at the beginning of their conversation. The Pope had been following reports of the President's health very closely, Mr. Nixon stated, and was aware that he had a cold.

Nixon Says America Must Root Out Racial Bias At Faster Pace

Call p. 4

Kansas City Mo.

Says U.S.A. Must Clean Own House

Mn. 4-12-57

Says Discrimination Has Damaging On African Attitudes

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Vice President Richard M. Nixon, reporting to President Eisenhower on his 22-day goodwill tour of Africa, urged "a far more effective job" in rooting out racial discrimination in the United States as a means of winning the newly emerging independent countries of Africa to the side of freedom in the cold war.

"As a result of skillful propaganda primarily inspired by the enemies of freedom, a consistently distorted picture of the treatment of minority races in the United States is being effectively presented in the countries I visited," Mr. Nixon told the President.

"Every instance of prejudice in this country is blown up in such a manner as to create a completely false impression of the attitudes and practices of the great majority of the American people," he said.

Damage to Freedom

"The result is irreparable damage to the cause of freedom which is at stake." Because of the effect racial discrimination in the United States is having on African attitudes, Mr. Nixon recommended that the United States "continue to strike at the roots of this problem." Continuing, he said:

"We cannot talk equality to the peoples of Africa and Asia and practice inequality in the United States.

"In the national interest, as well as for the moral issues involved, we must support the necessary steps which will assure orderly progress toward the elimination of discrimination in the United States.

Call p. 4

"And we should do a far more effective job than we are presently doing in telling the true story of the real progress that is being made toward realizing this objective so that the people of Africa will have a true picture of conditions as they really are in the United States."

Mr. Nixon's report to the President, covering his visits to Morocco, Ghana, Liberia, Uganda, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Italy and Tunisia, was released for publication Sunday.

Mn. 4-12-57

The importance that the President attached to it was shown by the fact that it was made public at the White House.

Special Subjects Discussed

A number of subjects were touched upon lightly in the report. This was because they were the subjects of special recommendations made by the Vice President to the interested federal agencies. Such subjects included:

1. The effects of the Algerian situation on the countries the Vice President visited. The Vice President did not visit Algeria but everywhere he went the leaders with whom he talked brought up that situation. The Moslems in Algeria are in revolt against French rule and want their independence.

2. Relations with the Middle East countries. Mr. Nixon did not visit those countries but everywhere he went, particularly in the Arab countries, Arab leaders spoke of the effects that a Palestine settlement might have. Mr. Nixon believes that the question of the Arab refugees in Palestine must be settled before there can be permanent peace in the Middle East.

3. Recommendations as to the amount of aid that might be given to the countries visited was strictly confidential and not disclosed in the report.

4. Recommendations as to State Department personnel overseas also were confidential and only slightly touched upon in the report.

In addition to the written report, Mr. Nixon made an oral report to the President upon his return. In the written report he put down many of the things he had orally reported upon.

Talk Several Times

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said President Eisenhower had talked with the Vice President at least two or three times since Mr. Nixon returned.

No one can travel in Africa even as briefly as he did, without realizing "the tremendous potentialities of this great continent," Mr. Nixon said in his report, adding:

"Africa is the most rapidly changing area in the world today. The course of its development, as its people continue to emerge from a colonial status and assume the responsibilities of independence and self-government, could well prove to be the decisive factor in the conflict between the forces of freedom and international communism."

The leaders and people of the countries he visited, the Vice President said, "cherish their independence, which most of them have only recently acquired, and are determined to protect it against any form of foreign domination."

Eyes on Ghana

The wider significance of the emergence of the new nation of Ghana, the Vice President reported, lies in the fact that "The eyes of the peoples of Africa south of the Sahara, and of western Europe particularly, will be upon this new state to see whether the orderly transition which has taken place from dependent to independent status and whether the retention of close ties on a basis of equality with the British Commonwealth, will continue to work successfully and thereby present a formula of possible application in other cases.

"By the same token, inimical forces will be closely following the situation to see whether any openings present themselves for exploitation in a manner which would enable them to disrupt and destroy the independence which Ghana seeks to achieve."

Among the great leaders Africa is producing Mr. Nixon named the Sultan of Morocco, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and Prime Ministers Abdullah Khalil of the Sudan, Ben Halim of Libya and Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia.

He said they compare favorably with the great leaders of the world and recommended that the United States come to know them better, to understand their hopes and aspirations, and support them in their plans and programs for strengthening their own nations and contributing to world peace and stability.

To that end, Mr. Nixon recommended encouragement of "the greatest possible interchange of persons and ideas" with the leaders and peoples of the countries he visited and the sending of the "strongest possible diplomatic representation" to those countries.

Mr. Nixon said he found the prestige of the United States "uniformly high" and President Eisenhower "respected as the acknowledged leader of the Free World.

Must Keep High Prestige

The maintenance of this high prestige, he said, "will depend upon whether the people of the continent to understand our dedication to the principles of independence, equality and economic progress to which they are so deeply devoted.

He recommended the staffing of American diplomatic and information establishments "with men and women capable of interpreting and explaining our policies and actions in a way that will guarantee that they are so understood."

The Vice President said all the countries he visited are underdeveloped. "Their needs are great in terms of education and public health," he said. Their other needs include roads, agricultural development, assistance in developing their great mineral and forest resources, and the development of small industrial enterprises.

The leaders with whom he talked, the Vice President said, expressed preference for developing their economics through encouraging investment of private capital and through loans from international agencies such as the World Bank.

Mr. Nixon recommended that the United States government direct the attention of private American capital to opportunities for investment "in those areas where the conditions for such investments are propitious."

Our Opinions

Defender P. 10

Sat. 4-27-57

Lehman Is Right On Integration

Chicago, Ill.

The crisis in Southern race relations which is deepening by the day, has disturbed everybody but the President of the United States. Despite repeated pleas, resolutions and supplications by the leaders of both races, the White House remains impassively cold to the suggestion that President Eisenhower speak out on integration.

Yet this is the most explosive issue that America has faced in a hundred years. The fuses to the powder-keg of race relations are burning short. There are sinister forces at work at this very moment exhorting the people in some rebellious sections of Dixie to use force and violence against integration.

The Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizen Councils and other motley assortment of dyspeptic dissenters are intensifying their drive against the school decision. But they are not stopping there. They are preaching a virulent brand of racial hate that would deny the Negro even the right to live in the South. Leering, jeering and unprintable name calling are familiar emotional outbursts at the sight of a black face.

Negroes on the other hand have been cautioned to remain calm, patient, forbearing and even forgiving in the face of these daily provocations. But when physical violence breaks out, as it will inevitably, the question then will be how far and how long will Negroes endure such abuses and indignities? A recognition of this fact in all its tragic and ugly implications caused former Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York to sound a note of warning to the White House.

Speaking at a 50th anniversary dinner of the American Jewish Committee at the Waldorf-Astoria recently, Mr. Lehman offered the following emergency program:

1. **Immediate convening of a White House conference of white and Negro leaders from the South.**
2. **A special tour of the South by President Eisenhower for the purpose of meeting local leaders to "avocate integration."**
3. **Calling together all governors and all law enforcement officers of the nation by the President and Attorney-General Brownell to discuss ways of restoring respect for law in the South.**

Mr. Lehman feels that the "entire executive branch of the government must . . . appeal to all men of goodwill in the North and in the South to help resolve this crisis." He believes that President Eisenhower should have moved sooner, adding that Ike is the only man able to "set the moral tone" for the necessary effort in the South.

We agree thoroughly with Mr. Lehman that the time has passed, when anybody can hope that "time and the courts" will cure the situation.

The President went south immediately following Lehman's suggestions, not to meet local leaders about integration, but on a matter of far greater concern to him — golf playing.

Integration Episode

Saturday Evening Post Sat. 4-20-57 P. 6

Dear Sirs:

In your editorial, "INTEGRATION" ISN'T AN EARTH-SHAKING PROBLEM WITH OUR YOUTH, March 23, "a gentleman who lives in a good-sized New England town" tells a tale about some school children. Is this tale fiction or truth? If fiction, what is it doing on your editorial page?

PHILIP H. TROUT
Roanoke, Va.

● *The writer of the editorial witnessed the episode described.—ED.*

Dear Sirs:

The gentleman who thought the two little colored girls signified something of great moment betrayed his lack of grasp of the situation. Such ignorance would be comical were the situation less serious.

MRS. JOHN D. BRITTON
Kingstree, S.C.

Dear Sirs:

In the present racial matter, no school of thought would seem to be in a position to dictate the correct answers. Clearly the whole nation is confronted with a problem of dangerous potential. Thus, no responsible person or publication should permit itself to toss out frivolous or half-baked solutions, thereby adding fuel to an explosive situation. If ever mature judgment, restraint and tact were called for, now is the time.

T. PATRICK MATTHEWS
Winnsboro, S.C.

Our Opinions

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Defender

Lehman Is Right On Integration

Sat. 4-27-57 P. 10

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Negroes Urged To 'Keep Cool'

Birmingham

Sat-Herald

JACKSON, April 27 (U.P.)—A Southern Negro leader who ignored a threat by state leaders to arrest any "out of state racial agitators" urged Mississippi Negroes tonight to "keep cool" in the fight for integration.

Mem. A-29-57

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the Alabama Christian Movement which was formed after the NAACP was outlawed in that state, addressed a statewide meeting of the Negro American Legion.

P. 15

Shuttlesworth told some 125 Negroes he didn't know what kind of reception to expect here after reading reports that Gov. J. P. Coleman might have speakers on integration jailed. He added, however, that he doesn't "believe any man can take it upon himself to stop freedom of speech."

The Baptist minister who gained nationwide publicity when his home was destroyed by a dynamite blast last Christmas told the group to "be more civic minded, be a part of everything that is American, vote, stop being afraid, drink less whisky," and "above all, keep cool."

Death Of Race Prejudices Seen A Reality In The Next 25 Years

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 4-12-57 P. 1

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

A world famous psychoanalyst and educational psychology professor, addressing the Morris Brown College student body on his views of the problem of integration, Thursday predicted that racial injustices will be wiped out within 25 years.

Bruno Bettleheim, internationally known author and head of the Soniz Shankman Orthogenic School of Chicago University, told a capacity audience that the difficult battle for integration on the political front is practically won, but he warned that a greater battle faces the Negro if the victory is to be made meaningful -- wiping out prejudices that the Negro himself nurtures.

The noted author and educator said Negroes feel within their own group that light skin is better than dark skin, and that straight or the caucasion type hair makes one better.

"If you re-introduced these silly prejudices, you are going to lose on the social field the victory you have won on the political field," he explained.

"Education is the best preparation for integration because you will be in competition with the whole population", rather than segregated segment, when complete integration comes, Dr. Bettleheim emphaized.

He blamed the lack of interrelation between the races because with anger, and the white group will anger ,and the white group will face the Negro with guilt and shame.

Bettelheim said Negroes are carrying on a good strong fight for freedom, adding:

"I wish you could see it as a good fight and enjoy it. History has shown that the good thing has to be fought for in a good battle in order for it to be lasting and meaningful."

In this connection, he recalled how short lived the freedom was for the Germans when the Allies handed them democracy and delivered them from the Kaiser.

"When something is given to you without effort, it is no good for growth," he said. "Every new generation has to prove itself against the older order .....The victory must be won by you or it won't mean very much."

To further show his meaning that greater difficulties will be faced after integration is a complete reality, Dr. Bettelheim said it is easy for Negroes to stick together to trade with businesses of their race, because the whole group faces a common enemy -- the white bigot. However, with integration, a Negro will no longer be able to rely on his group because he is friendly. The Negro doctor or lawyer won't get patients or clients just because he is a Negro. he said.

Segregation Is Doomed, Says Doctor

Black Dispatch Okla. City, Okla. Fri. 4-26-57

ATLANTA, Ga. — (AMP)—The opinions of a group of eminent college sociologists here last week just about coincided on the segregation issue when the entire group predicted the downfall of segregation saying it will "collapse like the one-hoss shay."

The opinions on the matter were cast at a meeting of the Southern Sociological Society here where the South's customs of segregation were assailed by numerous college professors.

Dr. Edgar Thompson, of Duke university, echoed the U. S. Supreme Court in stating "a mixed education is a right which must be available to all on equal terms."

Educational desegregation was praised by Forrest Laviolette and John Fenton of Tulane university. The two sociologists lauded educational integration as a means by which "individual rights, new conceutions of social efficiency and our institutional practices are being made more consistent with one another."

Laviolette added: "In the new post-1954 world, social peace cannot be achieved until the structure of compulsory segregation by force of law is demolished."

Belief in race purity a myth

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-27-57

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio—"It is possible to estimate that in less than two generations more than half the persons classified as white will have African ancestry."

That assertion was made last week by an Ohio State University researcher who said his studies indicate that already more than 21 per cent of Americans classified as white are descendants of persons of African origin.

* * *

THE RESEARCHER, Dr. Robert P. Stuckert, graduate instructor of sociology at the university, declared that the one conclusion standing out from all other data in the study is:

"The belief in the racial uniformity of an individual's ancestor may be the basic myth of the white man's past."

Dr. Stuckert spoke before the 66th annual meetijg of the Ohio Academy of Science at Bowling Green State University.

He said his research project was undertaken "to determine the validity of the popular belief in the non-colored ancestry of persons classified as white."

* * *

HE DESCRIBED the popular definition of a colored person as "a person having any known trace of African ancestry, regardless of how far back one must go to find it."

"To social scientists, defining a racial group generally poses a problem," he said. "A definition of a race has yet to be proposed that is satisfactory for all purposes. This is particularly true of the term 'Negro' in the United States."

Describing the approach used in his research, Dr. Stuckert said all persons were classified into one of three categories—white persons of non-African ancestry, white persons of African ancestry and colored people.

Statistical computations in the study were based on a number of assumptions, he said. With one exception, said Dr. Stuckert, the assumptions made would "tend to minimize the final estimate."

* * *

AT ONE point in the study, he asserted, two alternative assumptions were made—one on a basis of selective mating; the other on a basis of random mating.

In explaining that, Dr. Stuckert pointed out that:

"Under selective mating the probability of whites of non-African ancestry mating with persons classified as colored is one tenth of what would be expected if mating were random.

"The figure of one tenth was established on the basis of previous estimates of the relative size of the mulatto population and studies of the mixed ancestry of colored groups."

* * *

ON THE selective mating assumption, the study showed that 21.1 per cent or 28,423,000 persons had African ancestry out of a total of 135,215,000 persons classified as white in 1950.

On the random mating assumption, the percentage of whites with African ancestry in 1950 would have been 54.9 per cent or 74,202,000 persons—more than half the white population.

Dr. Stuckert expressed the belief that the 54.9 per cent figure approximates a maximum estimate, but that the 21.1 per cent figure is probably an underestimate.

ASK SOUTHERN HEARING

Danger To Republic Is Seen In Racial Issue

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—(AP)—A Southern spokesman on racial segregation declared Monday night that the South must be heard and understood on this issue if the Republic is to survive.

"I do not say that the country will die if the Federal Government continues to enforce integration," expalined editor Thomas R. Waring of the Charleston News and Courier. "People can live under the most difficult and obnoxious circumstances. Generations have a way of adjusting.

"But the Republic as we have known it, a combination of local and national authorities tailored to the needs of every section, will disappear if this race problem is not resolved."

The South Carolinian conceded that advcates of segregation are outnumbered, but declared, "Sooner or later right will triumph." He charged professional agitators, greedy politicians and others "are arrayed against us" and that brainwashing is practiced in the South as well as elsewhere.

Gallup Poll—

Fewer In Dixie Will Admit That Integration Will Come

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Sun. 8-18-57 P. 1

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Although a majority of adults across the country believes general integration will eventually come to the South, there are fewer white Southerners today who will admit it will happen than was the case a year and a half ago.

Whereas 55 per cent of Southern whites questioned in a February, 1956, survey said they expected the day to come when segregation will end, the latest check by the American Institute of Public Opinion finds 43 per cent holding this view.

Most of the difference is accounted for in an increase in the number of white Southerners who today either express doubts about eventual outcome of integration or have no opinion.

Nationwide Trend Cited

By a margin of 4 to 3 among those adults who foresee a change, the view today is that the racial situation in the South will worsen during the coming year.

Among Southerners, generally, sentiment is 2 to 1 today that "things will get worse before they get better."

Interviewers asked a cross-section of adults from Maine to California:

"Do you think the day will ever come in the South when white and Negroes will be going to the same schools, eating in the same restaurants and generally sharing the same public accommodations?

The results nationwide today:

NATIONWIDE

Yes, will come	54%
No, will not	30
No opinion	16

Here is a comparison of the vote of Southern whites today and the vote recorded in February, 1956:

SOUTHERN WHITES ONLY

	Today	Feb. 1956
Yes, will come	43%	55%
No, will not	38	33
No opinion	19	12

Adults in the survey were next asked:

"Do you think the situation in the South between the races will get better or worse during the coming year?"

The vote nationwide today and in January of this year:

NATIONWIDE

	Today	Jan. 1957
Will get better	32%	41%
Will get worse	42	35
No difference	9	11
No opinion	17	13

Here is the vote in the Southern states today and in January of this year:

SOUTH ONLY

	Today	Jan. 1957
Will get better	25%	33%
Will get worse	51	46
No difference	8	10
No opinion	16	11

'Racial frontiers moved to North'

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Sun. 8-18-57 P. 1

ATLANTA — The racial frontiers of America are no longer in the South but in the metropolitan centers of the North, Joseph Lohman, Cook County sheriff, said at Atlanta University last week as he addressed the arts and sciences forum on "Group Tensions and the Police."

Citing the fact that in Chicago 750,000 non-whites now live in an area where 260,000 for formerly lived, Mr. Lehman said that tensions had developed because there was no understanding on the part of the public of the new problems caused by the change in the nature of the population in both North and South.

"The future of democracy is one of tensions for decades ahead," he declared, adding that "tensions are not always bad and do not always lead to violence. The acceptance of this myth is an invitation to violence."

Let's Be Proud Citizens

It's Time

38a general

Editor The Herald: Some people in our beloved United States have said, "Thumbs down on the Star Spangled Banner and thumbs up for Dixie."

Herald

I am a Southerner and have lived in the South all my life. First of all I am a Christian, second a United States citizen and third a Southerner. P 3 G

As a musician, I do not particularly like the tune of the Star Spangled Banner, but the ideals which it stands for are something that the history books will never be able to completely tell. Manuscripts.

I want the states to have all the rights they deserve and are entitled to. But still each state is bound to a higher law in the Constitution of the United States. It is the job of the Federal courts to interpret this Constitution and then act accordingly. They are not, nor do they want to be, a dictatorial power because they do not want that type of government any more than you or I.

Sun. 9-22-57

Perhaps these radical sovereign states rights people would like to have each state set up as its own little country. This is exactly what the Russian powers would like to see happen.

It would be very interesting to see if Mississippi could stave off an enemy air attack. Sounds silly, doesn't it? Well, it is just as silly as some of the activities and ideas of these radicals.

Then, too, these people might like to have the blood-soaked Stars and Stripes replaced by the Confederate flag. I think it is just about time we stopped fighting the Civil War and got down to the job at hand of making the whole United States a true Christian nation once more.

We are going to have to either send missionaries to the far corners of the world or soldiers.

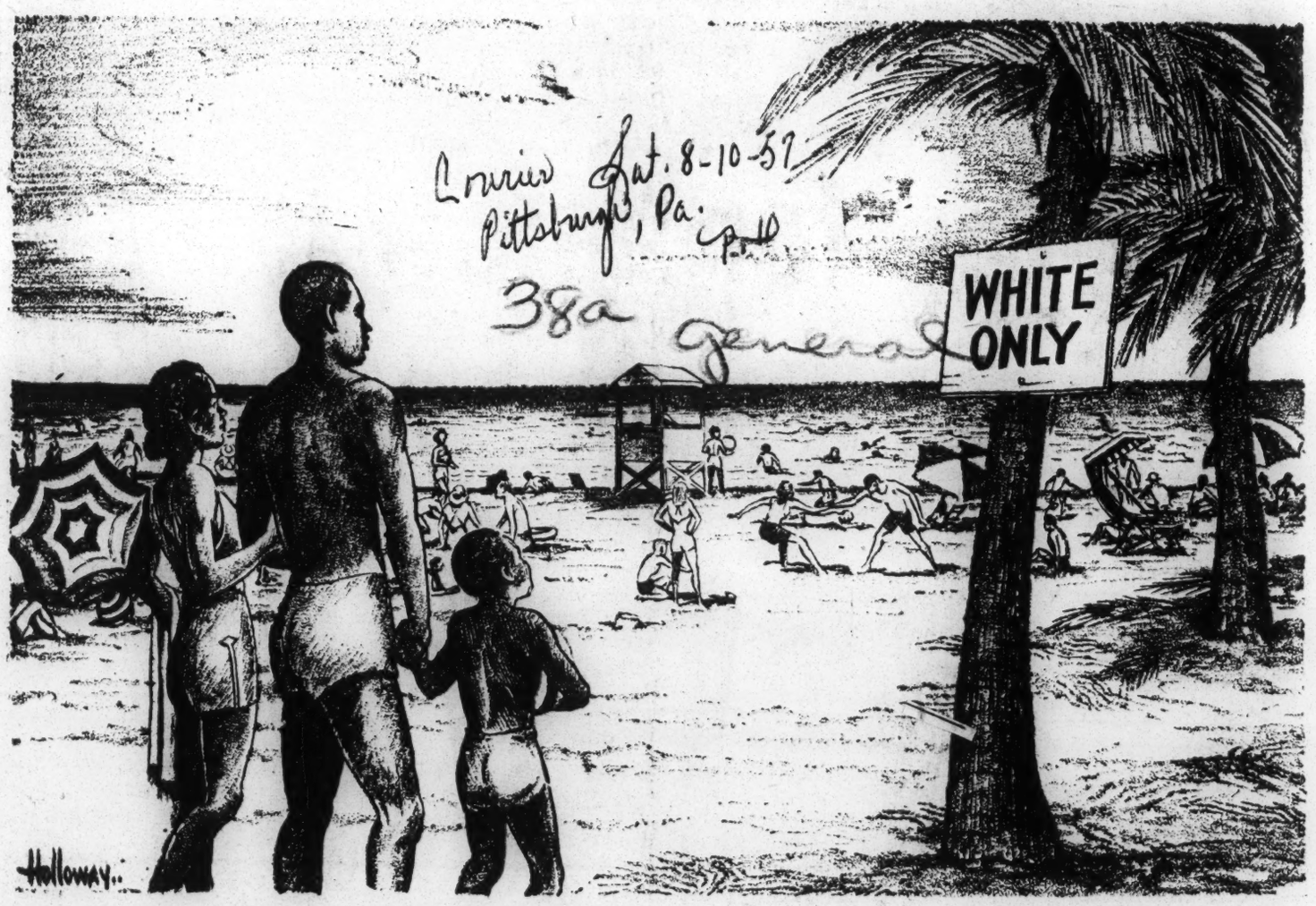
Perhaps if some of these radicals and other citizens would spend as much time acting on the responsibilities of being a citizen as they do enjoying the privileges, then maybe the Federal government would not have to do the job the states and citizens are failing to do.

Let's stay on the ball and be proud citizens of the United States and not one of an Un-United States.

PERRY COVALL

the South Grew Up

How Free Is the Sea?



Courier Sat. 8-10-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 10

38a general

THE United States is signatory to numerous treaties and agreements assuring continued FREEDOM of the seas, and of course claims all of the waters within three miles of its coastline to be under ITS sovereignty.

At this torrid season of the year 16,000,000 American citizens are keenly CONSCIOUS of the fact that in general this freedom of the seas does not apply to them—unless they plan to go BEYOND the three-mile limit to swim.

Of course their predicament is not as bad as it ONCE was (thanks to court decisions opening some tax-supported and publicly owned pools), but their general EXCLUSION from beaches affording ocean bathing remains a national disgrace.

Practically all of the GOOD ocean beaches along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific littorals are either privately or publicly owned, and with a few exceptions (including the few Negro-owned beaches) the privately owned beaches are barred to colored vacationers.

PUBLICLY OWNED beaches and resorts in the areas in which MOST U. S. Negroes live, apparently have not HEARD about the Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negro taxpayers from these places, because the latter are conspicuous by their absence and would be most UNWELCOME if they showed up, to put it mildly.

There are notable public and private EXCEPTIONS to this generalization, but the average colored family is so well AWARE of the custom that it IGNORES all beach resort advertising in Sunday papers and magazines, knowing it is not meant to appeal to THEM.

When will our Government become concerned about making our seashores free to ALL of its citizens regardless of color?

Afro Opinion

Tortured Souls Of The South

Of all the misguided Southerners, undoubtedly the most tortured of souls are those ministers who attempt to twist the Bible to justify segregation.

One of the most widely quoted of these brethren is the Rev. Henry E. Egger, rector of St. Peters Episcopal Church, Charlotte, N.C.

The Rev. Mr. Egger, in a recent sermon not only seeks to document his "separate but equal" views with the Bible, but even calls on Booker T. Washington to bolster his astounding conclusion that colored Americans prefer second-class citizenship.

Mr. Eggers, however, fails to explain that Booker T. Washington's Atlanta views were expressed some 40 years ago and are as outmoded today as a horse and buggy or high button shoes.

Moreover, Mr. Washington did not speak for all the colored people even in his own time, no more than did the Tillmans, the Vardemans and the Tom Watsons reflect the thinking of a majority of Americans in their day.

Many of Booker T.'s meetings in the North erupted into disorder and at his death, he was openly discredited.

* * *

BROTHER EGGERS really stoops to a new low in scriptural chicanery when he attempts to give St. Paul's 28th verse, 3rd chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians, a "separate but equal" meaning wholly inconsistent with the teachings of Jesus, who said: "Love thy neighbor as thy self."

Imagine the effect of the Egger gospel in China, India and Africa, where white people are in the minority.

Does he seriously believe these people would accept his kind of Christian gospel?

Sermons like that of the Rev. Mr. Eggers might well be the reason that the Mohammedan religion is the dominant faith among the world's two-thirds colored population.

Among Mohammedans, there may be distinctions of cast, but never of color.

* * *

THE SOUTH, under the goad of some segregationists and some religionists like the Rev. Mr. Eggers, who support them, has put itself in a difficult position of saying, it will not obey the law, and the law cannot be enforced because a majority of the people are opposed to it.

Abraham Lincoln had an answer for this situation. He insisted, and we think correctly, that a law can be enforced when the majority is opposed to it, if the majority is wrong.

FORTUNATELY, FOR America, and indeed the free world, the number of ministers like Henry Eggers is few.

The Catholic Church and most Protestant faiths do not approve of his gross misinterpretation of St. Paul's 28th verse, 3rd chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians.

These denominations, in marked contrast to his teaching, are firm in their belief that segregation is not only unlawful, but is a sinful contradiction of everything that Jesus taught and died for.

LIFE IN UNITED STATES

Dixiecrats to help spread integration?

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — In an editorial titled, "Two Yardsticks for Measuring (the South's) Sickness," the Louisville Courier-Journal raises the point that the Dixiecrats in their madness may "advance integration on a scale as yet undreamed of."

But let the Courier-Journal speak:

"Dazzling stupidity in Georgia, nauseating hypocrisy in Arkansas — it's hard to tell which exceeds the other as a pathological sickness of some white minds in the South.

"But both tell much about how far some have slipped from the Wilsonian standards of justice and righteousness once held so high in the South, standards inseparable from a decent regard for the dignity of all men.

* * *

"IN GEORGIA a bunch of ribald gravediggers have been winning notoriety for some weeks with a scheme to 'resettle' southern colored families nextdoor to northern 'liberals' or others 'soft' on the school desegregation issue.

"Their mirthful malice hasn't produced much more than headlines yet, since it would take both a mint of money and the undignified collaboration of colored people willing to play their game.

"But it would be poetic justice should someone succeed in breaking the restrictive real estate covenants still fencing in many a residential area in the land and so, with the Georgia segregationists' own help, advance integration on a scale as yet undreamed of.

"THIS WOULD BE especially fitting in Washington, where Vice President Nixon's residential block was erroneously reported in danger of such inspired 'resettlement.'

"Indeed, whatever the difficulties of arrangement, Mr. Nixon might have been pardoned for minimizing them himself for the sake of enormous political profit —

"A televised welcoming of his new neighbors and of the cake that his friends say Pat would bake for them, a boomerang of national laughter at those who jest with the dignity of man.

"In Arkansas, meantime, under a piously hypocritical ordinance enacted by the Little Rock City Council at the unique behest of the state's attorney general, ..hitherto ..undistinguished forces of law and order have arrested the local president of the NAACP.

* * *

"HIS CRIME is enormous: He refused to turn over to the city (pending Federal court action on a petition for a restraining order) membership and financial information required by the ordinance.

"Elsewhere in the South whole states have taken similar action and done it with similarly hypocritical arguments — the law is not aimed at the NAACP but at other organizations as well.

"Yet every southerner knows that known members of the NAACP and simple signers of school admission petitions as well have felt the sting of the white man's economic reprisals.

* * *

"SUBMISSION OF lists of NAACP members means, at the least, in many an area, the drying up of their credit.

"No such penalties confront the members of the three segregationist groups in Little Rock who have already complied with the new ordinance, and everybody in Little Rock knows it.

"Indeed, for some, their credit rating might well be higher than ever."

Cost Of Discrimination Strains U. S. Taxpayer

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-25-57 P. 21

By GEORGE DANIELS

In the past five years the cost of living has skyrocketed to astronomical proportions — and so has the cost of discrimination.

It has been several years now since Elmo Roper estimated the national economic cost of discrimination was some $30 billion annually. And although there is no new estimate on the price America must pay (in dollars and cents) to maintain a dual system of government, it is certain that discrimination now is costing U. S. taxpayers more hard cash than ever before.

One way of estimating the cost of discrimination is by studying the establishment of hundreds of anti-bias agencies and organizations supported by government a private enterprise.

To fight Communist propaganda among the colored peoples of the world, for example, the State Department paid $400,000 to send "Porgy and Bess" to South America and other countries. To fight discrimination in employment in firms holding government contracts, President Eisenhower established his President's Committee on Governmenet Contracts, giving it a "peanut budget" of $190,000. The Chicago Commission on Human Releations has a $160,000 budget, and New York was spending as high as $400,000 four years ago and has increased its total anti-Jim Crow fund by leaps and bounds.

COLLECT MILLIONS

On record are some 25 state commissions on human relations that are spending the taxpayers' money. Illinois spends about $3,000 annually for its state program — less than one tenth of that spent by New York.

In addition to the large number of agencies spending public funds to eliminate prejudice and discrimination, there are free-hearted liberals and those made target of discrimination. Some of them include such organizations as the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Friends Service Committee and various neighborhood councils.

Discrimination has proven to be such an expensive item in U. S. economy that responsible social and political authorities predict its days are certainly numbered. The U. S., private and public industry just cannot afford to keep losing billions annually merely because of racial and religious differences.

The American way of life is based on money; it takes money for anyone to do any and everything. And sooner or later the taxpayer in Chicago is going to tire of finding himself taxed for city and state difficulties while the federal government and Congress pussyfoot on civil rights, and cater to the demands of Southern bigots who are drying up their own states' funds by discriminating against the Negro.

In education the South could save millions annually if it did not insist of maintaining two separate sets of facilities for Negro and white students. With the desegregation of schools, Oklahoma is expected to save $1 million.

In dollars and cents, discrimination is a costly item for the Negro, America's largest discriminated minority. The Negro in Chicago loses about $30 billion annually because of wage assigunments and garnishments levied against him by shyster merchants who won't allow him to establish a decent credit rating because of his race.

"Much of the eceonomy of the Southside community," stated a Daily Defender editorial Feb. 13, "is being gnawed away by shyster merchants who hoodwink the unsuspected, the poor and the ignorant into installment buying on terms beyond their capacity to fulfill obligations."

Thus, by discrimination having already retarded the average Negro citizen, especially those recently arrived from the South, he is made victim of money-hungry merchants who have transformed "time-buying" into a racket.

This is the dollar and cents cost of prejudice — and no one is more concerned about how his money is spent than the American taxpayer. A number of industrial concerns and labor unions have already established humane and practical non-discrimination in business and industry, which is a great stride forward in American democracy.

"If all of the people who have been held back in some way were able to advance to their full capacity," said Vice President Nixon two years ago," they would represent a new consumers' market which would raise everybody's standard of living. . ."

The average American, religiously set on raising his standard of living, has numbered the days of discrimination in this country. It's costing them too much!

Albany Citizen Warns Of 'Threats to Liberty'

Constitution P. 4 Tues. 3-19-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Albany—I wish to call attention to one of the many hypocrisies practiced by the present administration. When the "Eisenhower bubble" or "Eisenhower myth" is deflated, we will all see behind the scenes, and we will see many, many things that have been hidden behind the screens of censorship and partisan politics.

We will understand the triple threat to our personal liberties: (1) the Supreme Court; (2) the NAACP; (3) the CIO-AFL coalition.

Regardless of whether or not he is right, merely because he disagrees with certain administration policies, Sen. McCarthy was uninvited to the "President's party." What form of "discrimination" is this, by one who professes absolute abolition of discrimination?

P. C. P.

Deep South States Still Hold Firm To Segregation

World Fri. 5-17-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 6

BY PAT J. McDONNELL
International News Service

Deep-south states held firm today in opposition to racial integration in public schools, three years after the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that segregation is unconstitutional.

The historic court decree, issued May 17, 1954, brought violence to sections of the South, general unrest throughout the vast region and was followed by adoption of hundreds of New, stringent laws designed to maintain traditional separation of the races.

NOT A SINGLE CHILD

In Eight Deep-South States today, not a single Negro child attends a grade school or a high school with the white students. In one other state—Tennessee—only one high school has been integrated.

At Clinton, Tenn where rioting this fall accompanied forced integration of the high school, some of the old Tenseness remained tonight on the Eve of the Anniversary of the Supreme Court decision.

High School Principal D. J. Brittian, Jr., asked that a policeman be stationed at every door of the school building tomorrow, when 17-year old Bobby Cain becomes the first Negro student to graduate with white students.

Young Cain's path to the senior class was cleared by National guard Bayonets when 12 students were admitted under Federal Court order. the move to integrate brought a series of riots and spasmodic dynamitings have followed in subsequent months, five of the Negro students have left school, for one reason or another.

Desegregation today is in effect in parts of nine states of the 17 which maintained dual systems under the long standing "seperate but equal" doctrine. Action in these states, however, has put only a relatively few of the region's nearly 3 million Negro children—some 300,000—into integrated situations

In Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, and in Tennessee with the exception of Clinton, the segregation line remains unbroken. Five of these States have maintained segregation also at the college level.

New State laws, including measures allowing governors to suspend some Civil Rights to keep down integration violence, have given impetus to litigration and agitation for an end to segregation in other aspects of Southern life. The Supreme Court decision outlawing transit system segregation in Montgomery, Ala., followed by a series of devastating dynamite blasts against churches anr ministers homes—brought similar integration moves at Birmingham, Tallahassee Miami, Atlanta, New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

GOLF COURESE

Since the Supreme Court decree, Golf Courses at Atlanta have been desegregated, and other decisions have applied the desegregation principal in scattered situations to bathing beaches and public park facilities. A Federal Court at New Orleans this week outlawed transit and Park segregation.

More than 100 Court cases are now pending, dealing with the segregation question. A major case in a new field under attack public housing will be heard in Savannah, Ga. beginning Monday.

Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, who said the 1954 decision opened the door to "100 years of litigation" still maintains the deep south will not relent and end segregation.

SOUTH IS WITHOUT WHITE LEADER, LILLIAN SMITH SAYS

Daily World Atlanta Ga
Tues. 6-4-57

Miss Lillian Smith, distinguished Southern author, gave Atlanta University graduates "a rough, crude blueprint of our lives" in which we must seek survival by new ordeals of power through world opinion, wise use of atomic energy and by living in a world with 2½ billion free people.

Miss Lillian Smith descibed living in a world of free people as a wonderful but dangerous thing which could blow up our civilization through strength and unity of liberated people.

The author of "Strange Fruit", "Killers of the Dream" and "Now Is The Time," who was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters" by President Rufus E. Clement" appealed to the South to produce a white leader with the humility, love for justice and compassion exemplified by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of Montgomery bus boycott.

SOUTH WITHOUT LEADERSHIP

She deplored the fact that in 50 years the South had not produced one single white race leader who could appeal to the area for moderation and compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, and for forceful actions to end bombing of churches and against violence and intimidation of Negroes in wake of the change which resulted from the high court decree.

"Not a single white man since the turn of the 20th Century has assumed the leadership against mob violence, burning of churches and injustice which have jeojardized our survival in the ordeal of world opinion."

WARNED SOUTH ON RADIATION

Miss Smith was emphatic in condemning continuous testing of atomic weapons and warned that "southerners should not only be so concerned with mixing of the races but what radiation fallout would do to their children from the testing of horrifying atomic weapons which imperial our civilization."

LIST TYPES OF MOBS

Miss Smith listed three dangerous types of mobs which threatened democracy in the South. She listed one type of mob that bomb houses and churches, who inflict violence upon individual and commit over tacts against property and individuals.

The most dangerous type of mob, Miss Smith, insisted, was that which operated under the guise of respectability as manifest in the leadership of the White Citizens Council which lists preachers, teachers, business men and those with professional status.

The third and even more explosive type of mob was that "invisible empire" which condoned wrong without ever voicing protest. She said their failure to speak up against wrong doings had reinforced resistance to law and had endangered the whole foundation of legal principles."

Dr. Clement introduced Miss Smith as a woman "divinely inspired and divinely guided."

PROBLEMS OF MANKIND

He said "You know her as an author, but I know her as a woman concerned with human betterment and the problems of mankind."

Rev. Harrison McMains, executive director, Christian Council of Atlanta, spoke the praver. Benediction was by the Rev. D. T. George, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church.

Music was by the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Choir.

Lawrence, whose syndicated column is distributed to more than 270 daily newspapers, will deliver the baccalaureate address at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Lawrence began his newspaper career at 14, when he became a parttime reporter for the Buffalo Express. He's been newspapering since.

When Grover Cleveland died in Princeton, N.J., in 1908, Lawrence scored his first "scoop" of a long career that has brought him national recognition. Following his graduation from Princeton in 1910, Lawrence joined the Associated Press in Washington.

He was with the Associated Press for five years, leaving to become Washington correspondent for the old New York Evening Post. From that time on, Washington has been his headquarters and he has written from there a daily dispatch that has known few interruptions.

One of his noteworthy columns was one in which he predicted Woodrow Wilson's victory over Charles Evans Hughes in 1916. Few members of the press had given Wilson more than an even chance for re-election.

Editor David Lawrence Says Segregation National Problem

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Sun. 6-2-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 1 (AP) —Segregation is not a sectional, but a national problem, David Lawrence, editor of U. S. News and World Report, said here today.

Lawrence said in an interview the "race problem must be approached all over the nation and not as a sectional thing."

LAWRENCE

The well known editor and Washington columnist stopped in Birmingham enroute to Tuscaloosa, where he will address graduates of the University of Alabama tomorrow.

In commenting on integration efforts, Lawrence said "it's like a debate. We cannot tell who is going to win until all arguments are in and the debate is over.

"This debate will last many years," he added.

Soviet Radio Tells of U. S. School Bias

Herald Tribune New York
Thurs. 9-12-57

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).— Moscow radio is broadcasting reports of racial violence over school integration in this country to Soviet audiences. But so far it has not exploited the issue internationally.

American officials believe that once the integration conflict dies down, Soviet propagandists will try to keep it alive by harping on the issue to foreign and domestic audiences alike.

But American propaganda experts believe that for the present, the Russians feel the South's school integration problem is getting so much publicity elsewhere in the world that they don't have to bother broadcasting the story to foreign audiences themselves.

Especially on Trains

Dixie Whites 'Forcing' Negroes to Integrate!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-8-57

By Trezzvant W. Anderson
(Courier Staff Writer)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — By the time you get into this Northeast Tennessee metropolis you are pretty well convinced of one thing . . . if you came by rail: Southern whites are actually forcing Negroes to integrate in rail transportation.

Mr. Anderson

That sounds like a contradictory statement in view of the adamant proclamations of Dixie whites that "it will never happen here," but if you just use your eyes on trains coming into the South from the North you will see it happening.

On routes heading the other way, there is a difference. And on routes heading from South to West and Midwest that old "camouflage" jim-crow system is evoked in round-the-bush manner. Let's take a look:

■

Mixed Seating

FROM POINTS north of Alexandria, Va., Negroes and whites sit indiscriminately together in all railroad cars. When those cars come into Virginia this mixed seating continues, on into North Carolina, down into South Carolina, even at Columbia, the Palmetto State capital.

White men, women and children walk into the cars and sit in front of, behind, beside and with Negroes and no one even turns a head. The same thing is observed at Columbia and then into Georgia where Herman Talmadge vowed "The races will never mix in Georgia."

The trains roll into Augusta with everybody sitting everywhere — and thinking nothing of it. That is the pattern.

But when you start away from those states and head West, then you've got a different situation altogether.

■

Smashing Jim-crow

UNDER THE North-to-South situation, the whites were actually forcing Negroes to integrate, for the very simple reason that where Negroes automatically went into what would have been jim-crow cars the whites came into these same cars and took seats, thus breaking what otherwise would have been self-segregation by Negroes.

Heading West, however, the case of Mrs. Martha Meadows of Union, S. C., and a young woman companion is typical. Boarding the train for Cincinnati at Union Mrs. Meadows was told by the conductor to "turn to the right" as she got aboard.

That put the pair in the first coach, where there were no whites. The second coach was occupied entirely by whites, although there were plenty of vacant seats in this coach.

This reporter asked Conductor R. T. Mynatt: "Is the next car open to colored passengers?"

■

Quizzes Conductor

QUICKLY the gray-haired conductor came back: "What's wrong with this one?"

"I was asking about the next car," was my rejoinder.

"Yes, they're all okay," said Conductor Mynatt, but still he had not made a positive statement. He had given me a queer look when he followed me into the all-white car as I looked it over carefully.

Then moments later he said something to Mrs. Meadows and called her—as white Southerners sometimes do—"Grandma." Like a flash the slightly gray Mrs. Meadows fired back at the conductor: "My name is Martha."

The conductor then very lamely remarked: "They call me 'Grandpa,'" but Mrs. Meadows would have none of it. "You've got grandchildren," she said, "I have none." The conductor shut up.

But the North-South pattern is making those "reluctant" Negroes who automatically head for the jim-crow section become integrated, because the whites are moving right in.

As one Negro train porter said: "There just hasn't been any trouble and everybody is happy, except once or twice, when white people stood up all the way rather than sit with Negroes." But that's the exception nowadays.

Spokesman Says South's Stand On Segregation Must Be Heard

ATLANTA, Nov. 4 (AP)—A Southern spokesman on racial segregation declared tonight that the South must be heard and understood on this issue if the republic is to survive.

"I do not say that the country will die if the federal government continues to enforce segregation," explained Editor Thomas R. Waring of the Charleston News and Courier. "People can live under the most difficult and obnoxious circumstances. Generations have a way of adjusting.

"But the republic as we have known it, a combination of local and national authorities tailored to the needs of every section, will disappear if this race problem is not resolved."

The South Carolinian conceded that advocates of segregation are outnumbered but declared, "sooner or later right will triumph." He charged professional agitators, greedy politician and others "are arrayed against us" and that brainwashing is practiced in the South as well as elsewhere.

Believers in segregation, he counseled, should "hold down the crackpots and hoodlums," stand firmly but calmly for their cause, "persue but not antagonize."

Waring stated his views in a speech prepared for delivery at Emory University as one of a series under the heading, "Editors View the South." He has been widely in demand as an exponent of the Southern viewpoint since writing an article for Harper's Magazine on the issue.

"Professional agitators, both white and colored, have not been willing to leave the Negro's development to natural and normal circumstances. They won't let him grow in his own way. The American Negro is being shoved forward faster than his capacity permits him to move," he said.

"In the process, the Negro is being made unwelcome among white people who would like to be his friends. He is also being used as a tool to bring about a political and social revolution.

"That revolution is a part of a world movement for leveling off the human race and stamping all men in a faceless pattern."

In the essence, he maintained neither southerners nor most of the Northerners want "a mongrel population." But, he held, that will be the result if lines of separation are broken down.

And yet, he recounted, "a constant stream of abuse against the South and its racial customs has polluted the minds of Americans."

As argument for racial separation, Waring cited juvenile delinquency and what he said will happen in the schools in the event of forced integration.

He said that the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the mixed populations of such large centers as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Washington proves that racial separation in the formative years is good.

As for the schools, he contended, integration can lead only to deterioration. Gradually, he said, the better class of white people would send their children to private schools "to avoid contact with Negro culture, manners and morals" and eventually "only the poorest whites would mingle in classrooms with Negroes."

Marriage Taboo Has Role in Segregation

It's Real Issue in School Crisis in South

BY JOSEPH ATOR

ST LOUIS has a curious and charming residential institution called "the place." A place is a property, usually a dead-end street, which the owners of its residences own, not to the curb, but to the center of the paving. They maintain the paving and usually a more or less elaborate gate, which in days of cheaper help was probably manned by a watchman who admitted the residents as they drove home of an evening in their carriages.

There are 30 or more of these places in the city, some boasting quite luxurious homes, and others out in St. Louis county beyond the city which have the characteristics of private residential parks. One of the more modest of these communities, lined with 28 substantial homes built in the 1890s, is Windemere place. It is in the path of Negro residential expansion in the city, and a few years ago some Negroes bought some of its homes.

One of the residents is Charles Nagle, the extremely tall and extremely talented director of the city's fine art museum. One of his neighbors is Jacob Lashley, now in his 70s, a former president of the American Bar association and a southerner raised in the southern tradition.

EXPERIMENT BEGUN

Overcrowding Blamed for Negro Slums

Nagle, with the approval of Lashley and other white residents of Windemere place, undertook an experiment in interracial living as an alternative to abandoning their homes to the Negro invasion. Their theory has been that it is not Negroes, but overcrowding in Negro residences, that makes slums. Windermere place, both by city zoning ordinances and valid restrictive covenants, is restricted to single family occupancies.

The primary purpose of the biracial organization of property owners is to see that these rules are not broken. So far their only trouble has been with a Negro alderman whom they suspect of turning one of the houses into a rooming house, forbidden by law in the section, and against whom they are seeking legal sanctions. The other more recently arrived Negro tenants are, in the main, professional people—physicians and teachers.

At a meeting of the property owners one evening a white mother, a simple and direct young woman, brought up the forbidden subject.

"My little girl is playing with her colored neighbors," she said. "They are nice children, and she enjoys their times I wonder whether the attachments she is forming now might lead her into a mixed marriage when she grows older."

There was a long, painful pause, as Nagle recalls the incident. Then a young Negro matron spoke up, saying:

"I was raised in a mixed neighborhood, and I played with white children for years. None of my Negro friends married a white person, and none of my white friends married a Negro. I can assure you that it is just as difficult and alarming to us as it is to you."

That was a valid answer. There is evidence that the vast majority of Negroes regard racially mixed marriages with the same distaste, and exhibit the same prejudice toward the participants in white people, south or north, display. In one respect, the Negroes' feeling is not so deep, according to one of their spokesmen, a banker whose own appearance demonstrates a high proportion of white blood.

"We have difficulty persuading our people that the white people regard this matter with so great a concern as they obviously do," he said.

Another banker, a man widely respected in financial circles and a leader in his community, put the other side of the case even more succinctly, however. Explaining his undying opposition to desegregation of the schools, he merely said:

"I don't want my five-year-old granddaughter to marry a Negro."

This reporter tried what he deemed to be a logical approach to the issue one Saturday afternoon, and fell flat on his face. He was sitting, over highballs on the kitchen table, with two old friends. They are a college trained, intelligent couple. Their financial and social status is secure. The husband had just expressed what he termed, correctly, the overriding fear of nearly all white southerners that desegregation of the schools will have as its inevitable concommitant propaganda that there is no essential difference between the races.

"Our children will be indoctrinated in this at an impressionable age," he said. "It will lead some of them, at least, to think that mixed marriages are perfectly proper."

"Has it occured to you," he was asked, "that that little granddaughter of yours is almost certainly going to marry someone in her own social and economic class? She isn't likely to marry a field hand, be he white or black. And if she should be attracted to a Negro of intelligence and education, those very qualities will cause him to have as great a pride of race as you expect of her. Furthermore, he will know that in any mixed marriage the Negro partner suffers the more severely. Don't you think you are exaggerating the risk?"

"Perhaps I am," he replied. "But it's still a risk that we don't dare take."

In three-quarters or more of such mixed marriages as do occur, a Negro man is wedded to a white woman. Southern and border states and a number of northern states west of the Mississippi have criminal statutes forbidding such marriages. Indiana is the only northern state east of the Mississippi with such a law.

In these areas it is usually necessary for the white partner to pretend to a portion of Negro blood and for the couple to enter the Negro community, where they almost invariably are subjected to ostracism and ridicule. Their children are always classed as Negroes in segregated situations.

Robert E. T. Roberts submitted a master's thesis to the University of Chicago in 1940 on mixed marriages in Chicago, and in 1956 was awarded his doctor's degree in anthropology on a thesis discussing mixed marriages in the United States and in other countries with white-colored caste systems, including South Africa, India, the

Caribbean islands, and Central America.

"When a Negro-white couple do break the rule of endogamy [marriage within one's own class or caste]," he wrote in his earlier work, "they are not treated as other families but as violators of the moral code. . . . Unless the marriage is concealed, a white who violates the rule of endogamy is made an outcaste and a Negro who does so is more or less ostracized by his group. In addition to being shunned by both Negroes and whites, the Negro-white couple are subjected to ridicule, humiliation, and petty annoyances, as well as to a severe employment handicap, and other threats to their security."

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, made inquiries of sociologists and anthropologists on a number of university faculties a few years ago. His conclusions were that mixed marriages are rare, and that the participants could usually be classified in one of three groups.

These were people of unstable emotional habits—the screwballs; extreme radicals, usually Communists and people in whom the marriage had some linguistic bond overriding the difference of color, i. e., marriages of Negro Puerto Ricans to persons of Spanish or other Latin descent. Roberts confirmed the influence of the Communist party in promoting mixed marriages, tho he did not find a large number of such unions, and listed a fourth influence, which was the unfamiliarity of recently arrived European women with American mores.

Dr. Roberts' conclusion was that social prejudice in the north is almost as effective a deterrent of mixed marriages as are the statutes which reflect the same prejudice in southern and other states.

When he sat down to write "The Mind of the South," 16 years ago, Wilbur J. Cash demolished with a few well chosen statistics the fiction so dear to the traditional southerner that in his veins flows the blood of the English Cavaliers. Few came across the ocean to begin with, he noted, and those who did were far too few to father even the limited class of wealthy planters —5,000 families or fewer—in whose hands rested almost the entire political power of the south at the outbreak of the Civil war.

But the southerner, he said, was an incurable romantic who practiced, and practices to this day, the code of chivalry to which he aspired by fictitious descent. Combine this, observed Cash, with widespread miscegenation, as a result of which only an estimated 20 per cent of American Negroes today are of pure African blood, and something had to be done.

"And the only really satisfactory escape here, as in so many other instances, would be fiction," wrote Cash. "On the one hand, the convention must be set up that the thing simply did not exist, and enforced under penalty of being shot; and on the other, the woman must be compensated, the revolting suspicion in the male that he might be slipping into bestiality got rid of, by glorifying her; the Yankee must be answered by proclaiming from the housetops that Southern Virtue, so far from being inferior, was superior, not alone to the North's but to any on earth, and adducing Southern Womanhood in proof.

"The upshot, in this land of spreading notions of chivalry, was downright gyneolatry. She was the South's Palladium, this Southern woman — the shield-bearing Athena gleaming whitely in the clouds, the standard for its rallying, the mystic symbol of its nationality in the face of the foe."

It is not necessary to accept Cash's analysis, which assuredly has been denounced by a thousand southern orators and critics. It is useless to dismiss the southern white man's fear of "mongrelization" as other critics have, as a mere rationalization of other and less noble fears of Negro economic and political competition.

The important, essential fact is that this belief exists. It is based on emotion. Neither logic nor all the paratrooper bayonets in the nation are going to eradicate it soon from the collective mind of the south. Right or wrong, true or false, this intangible is the most important barrier to white southern acceptance of desegregation in the schools or anywhere else.

TOMORROW: The South follows the great American theory that when anything goes wrong, it is time to pass another law; state legislative attempts to preserve racial segregation in the schools, or delay its end.

Lashly [left] and McGill

38a 1957

GENERAL

WATCH ON THE POTOMAC

Segregationists Beaten In Arlington and Little Rock

By ROBERT G. SPIVACK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The election report that seemed to me badly underplayed by newsmen around the country was the outcome of the vote at Little Rock, Ark. After all the fuss by Gov. Faubus the people of that city elected six moderates, pledged to back the Supreme Court integration decision. This was in a race for the seven-man city Board of Directors. The White Citizens' Councils and the local junior Klansmen went in for considerable rabble-rousing—but they still lost and so did Faubus. In Virginia, too, an anti-Byrd Democrats was elected to the Arlington County board after the Byrd machine pulled out all the stops in racist demagoguery. These events, had the press given them the attention they deserved, were our little Sputniks for all the world to see.

SPIVACK

The Red Myth

While all the world is agog at Sputniks I and II, there are other aspects of the Soviet revolution that we seem to have gotten all about. Forty years ago, Lenin and Trotsky told the angry, disheartened people of Russia not to reach for the moon—but they did promise heaven on earth. Now, four decades later, what is the score? The Soviet government still does not enjoy the free allegiance of its people, nor those of its satellite neighbors. The 200,000,000 citizens of the Russian state live under the watching eyes of the secret police. The forced labor camps have not been emptied. The Russian people remain ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed.

* * *

IT IS TRUE that they have gone far in the race for outer-space. Totalitarian governments have many short-range advantages over the free, more relaxed Western democracies. Other dictatorships have also done well, in the short run. With slave labor the Pharoahs built pyramids, Hitler built super-highways and Mussolini made the trains run on time. Where are they now?

Krushchev is a more picturesque dictator than Stalin and maybe there are great internal changes for the better coming inside Russia. But I cannot share the end-of-the-world attitude that's been so prevalent here since the Sputnisk went up into outer space. The Russian Communists still haven't conquered the heavens, and life in Moscow is still hell on earth.

Upper Level Humor

During the recent dispute over the acceptance of gifts from King Saud by the State Department's Deputy Chief of Protocol, Victor Purse, the Washington wits had a field day. Everybody had something to say, but the crack we like best was supposed to have been made at Secretary Dulles' staff meeting. Said one punster:

"You can't make a silk Purse out of a Saud's ear."

Will Get Nowhere

Sen. William Langer (R., N. D.) has come up with a suggestion that will get nowhere in Congress, but merits public discussion nonetheless. In view of all the feigned indignation about "conflicts of interest" cases in the Executive branch he thinks all Congressmen, Senators and other government employees earning more than $10,000 a year should be required to disclose their incomes, assets, and dealings in securities or commodities.

And why not?

* * *

THE DEMOCRATIC SALUTE TO SPUTNIK

Sputnik, Sputnik, in the sky,
Sounding beeps as you fly by,
Is there room inside your hullnik,
For Ike and Dick and Foster Dullnik?

Say Whaaaat????

Stepin Fetchit Says South Friendlier Than the North

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Stepin Fetchit, who earned and lost a huge fortune portraying a lazy, shuffling, sleepy-eyed comedy character in the movies, called the South friendlier than the North for Negroes.

Fetchit, now retired, made the surprising statement to a Memphis reporter and blamed the NAACP partly for his retirement.

The ex-comedian, whose real name is Lincoln Perry, said the Negro will find more friends and help in the South than they will "among the supposed to be liberals posing as his greatest friends" in the North.

HE SAID he had always been treated well by Southern whites.

"My only trouble has come from fellows supposed to be liberal out of New York City," he continued. "The Negro will find that some of his greatest friends have been and will be Southerners."

STEPIN FETCHIT

Fetchit, who symbolized carefree laziness in his career as an actor, said the NAACP played a part in his retirement several years ago.

"My wife got me to retire," he said, "after they said the lazy character I portrayed belittled the colored race."

Racial Gains In U. S. Told By Whitney

Ambassador In Talk to Britons

By Gaston Coblentz

From Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—John Hay Whitney, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, told a British audience tonight that "sweeping and fundamental" progress is being made in race relations in the United States despite the flare-up at Little Rock.

He said that the United States has probably not yet seen the end of trouble of the Little Rock type but that this is an inevitable accompaniment of the efforts of a free society "to maintain and expand individual freedom and individual equality."

Mr. Whitney analyzed the Arkansas turmoil in an address on "The Pathway to Better Understanding" between the United States and Britain at a joint meeting of the Cardiff Business Club and the English-Speaking Union at Cardiff, capital of Wales.

In other parts of the address he accused Syria of "blatant opportunism" in accepting arms from the Soviet bloc and chided some British exporters for not being aggressive enough in seeking to sell their products in the United States.

On America's race problem, he said that he has been heartened in the last few days by "the understanding and thoughtful approach of the British press to these events despite the pictures (of Little Rock) which have been vividly but incompletely captioned."

"And our impression of the reaction of the British people, through letters and calls, is one of great sympathy and understanding of the problem confronting our nation."

Issue Not Unique

However, Mr. Whitney said that Americans abroad are being asked many worried questions by sincere friends of the United States about American handling of the race relations problem.

Noting that the race issue is not unique to the United States, he said:

"Almost every country in the world knows from its own experience of the stresses and strains that go along with the adjustment to progress and social advancement. Countries which have worked to diminish differences in the economic and social standing of its citizens, based on either racial or national origin, have experienced friction and disturbances much like these and often more serious.

"The kind of change this represents—and I submit it is a sweeping and fundamental change in racial relations marking one of the most important reforms in American history—takes time. In a free country it allows its opponents to be heard—and rightly so—and permits photographs to be taken."

On the Middle East Mr. Whitney strongly criticized the government of Syria for co-operating with Moscow and playing into the hands of the Soviet imperialists.

"The Soviets are using, in the Arab countries, the technique

that Stalin and Lenin prescribed for bringing about 'amalgamation' of the so-called 'colonial and dependent peoples' into the Soviet orbit," Mr. Whitney said. "This technique, as Lenin specified, involved inciting nationalism to break all ties with the West and thus create so total a dependence upon the Soviet Union that it can take full control.

Onus on Russia

"The onus for this threat to peace in the Middle East clearly belongs on the Soviet Union and the Syrian regime, which has succumbed to blatant opportunism without regard for the fact that it is destroying Arab unity and betraying true Arab nationalism. No country has maintained as close relations with the U. S. S. R., as Syria now does and remained free."

On Anglo-American trade, Mr. Whitney said there has been improvement in British dollar-earning exports to the United States in the last year and a half but that "there is room for considerably more."

"We hear the argument that British sales to America are often held back by United States tariffs," Mr. Whitney said, "that the competition from Japan and elsewhere places British goods at a disadvantage in the American market, and so on. These arguments seem to be deemed sufficient to justify a propensity in certain British export circles to be rather passive about trying to win American consumer acceptance for their products.

"In saying this I echo British leaders like Sir William Rootes (the auto manufacturer), who has emphasized that Britain is not living up to its possibilities in selling to the American market. He urges British exporters to go after the business instead of waiting for it to arrive."

Tariff Obstacles

Regarding tariff obstacles to British sales in the United States, Mr. Whitney said that American tariffs are "quite moderate" on a wide range of industrial products—and that it is precisely this range of goods which makes up the greater part of British exports to the United States.

He added that the British were excessively concerned about the United States exercising its "escape clause" rights under the 1947 General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). The escape clauses permit a government to restore lowered tariffs to their former levels if a domestic industry is seriously threatened by foreign imports.

"In the case of the United States," Mr. Whitney said, "this escape clause is applicable to over 3000 groups of dutiable products. Yet in the ten-year period since 1947, this clause has been used only to restore duties in exactly seven cases. Of these only two, bicycles and linen toweling, affected the United Kingdom.

Correspondent Says

Journal & Guide

American Foreign Policy Hurt By Racial Incidents

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 12-14-57

RICHMOND, Va. — Race relations in the United States have a tremendous effect on American foreign policy in Asia, John Scott, foreign correspondent and assistant to the publisher of Time Magazine declared recently.

p. 20

Speaking to some 500 Virginia Union University students on "The Crisis in Asia", Mr. Scott said incidents such as occurred at Little Rock, Ark., adversely affect our efforts to win the colored people as Asia to democracy.

• • •

HE SAID THE principal problem facing the retarded nations of Asia is a lack of capital and that this capital should be supplied by the private American investor. Mr. Scott said that Russia is winning many nations to communism by supplying the capital we are failing to offer.

He described retarded nations as those in which the annual average income fell below $200 a year and the illiteracy rate rose above 50 per cent. cent.

• • •

"PREMATURE democracy is not a boon, but a liability," Mr. Scott declared, he said the United States does a disservice to these nations when it rushes them into democracy before they are prepared for it and suggested that a United Nations trusteeship guide the nations for a decade or so until they are financially and educationally prepared to accept democracy.

Mr. Scott is an author, a world traveler, and an expert on Asian affairs. From 1938 to 1941 Mr. Scott was a journalist in Moscow, Paris, the Balkans, Berlin, the Near East and Japan.

Dont Force Integration, Ga. Editor Warns North

Constitution p. 14 Fri 11-15-57

Atlanta, Ga.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 14 (AP)—A newspaperman from segregated Georgia proposed a solution to the thorny racial integration problem tonight in this New England college town.

Editor Joe Parham of the Macon, Ga. News observed first that Vice President Nixon himself had been unable to suggest a solution when asked about white children being forced to go to a school where they were outnumbered by Negroes four to one.

But, Parham continued, white Southerners have a solution, even if the vice president does not.

"It is," he said, "to desegregate only when a community is ready to accept desegregation willingly and is not intimidated into it by a federal court order or a soldier's rifle."

In a speech prepared for delivery at Bennington College, the Georgian warned of dire results from use of force to disrupt Southern social patterns established over many generations.

The editor was invited by Thomas P. Brockway of the college to present the Southern viewpoint in conjunction with a speaker from Yale University giving the Northern view.

In an effort to gain a New England understanding of the South's problem, Parham pointed out that Vermont has only 443 Negroes but his own state of Georgia had 1,062,762 at the last official count. Some Georgia counties, he added, have from 75 to 80 per cent Negroes in the total school population.

Compounding the seriousness of the dilemma, he recounted, is the fact that instead of integration "the separate-but-equal concept was the 'law of the land' for 58 years."

Finally in 1954, after "continuous and massive" efforts, he said, the legal interpretation was shifted and integration decreed in the public schools.

Considering these and other circumstances, said the Southerner:

"No matter what the reasons for moral or health or intellectual deficiencies with which so many Negroes are afflicted, there is an understandable reluctance among white parents in the South to have their children bear the brunt of integration."

Parham likened the South to a "cornered man holding a hand grenade."

"If he is rushed," the editor said, "the pin will be pulled. Blood will be shed, some lives may be lost, Southern education may be gravely harmed and national unity may be seriously disrupted."

Morally, he held, the issue is whether it is right to force an unwanted law on an entire region and overthrow practically overnight long-established conventions and social patterns.

38a 1957

GENERAL

Negro Leaders Urge Ike's Help

Post and Times Herald

ATLANTA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Sixty Negro leaders, asserting that "a state of terror prevails," urged President Eisenhower today to come South immediately and use the "weight of his office" to bring about Southwide compliance with integration rulings.

The Negroes' call for Presidential help followed the hurling of "Molotov cocktails" at a Chattanooga bus.

A statement issued after a two-day meeting of Negro integration leaders from nine states also called on Vice President Richard M. Nixon to make a "tour of the South" similar to the one he made in Europe on behalf of Hungarian refugees.

Pastor Leads Fight

The question of federal responsibility in the crisis should be discussed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell and representatives of the Negro group, the leaders said.

Heading the Negroes was the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the year-long Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott whose followers finally won vindication when the Supreme Court overthrew Alabama Jim Crow seating laws.

The group disclosed it had sent a letter to the President asking him to come South at once and make a major speech in a major southern city urging "all southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's decisions as the law of the land."

"American citizens have been unjustly and brutally attacked at home," the letter said, referring to the bombing of integration leaders' houses, particularly at oMntgomery.

Repeatedly the Negroes stressed the "terror" prevailing in the integration struggle.

Meantime, a new showdown was shaping up at Tallahassee, Fla., which with Montgomery has been one of the main integregation test centers.

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida revoked his emergency order which suspended Tallahassee bus service on New Year's Day as a safety measure.

Despite a new city ordinance making bus drivers responsible for assigning bus seats, the Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee Negro integration leader, told the Atlanta meeting the Negroes planned to ride where they pleased.

Happy Over Progress

"I am happy that the buses are again in operation and as long as they remain nonsegregated, we have nothing to fight," Steele said.

No buses were running meanwhile in Montgomery, where Thursday's series of bombings prompted a cancellation of service.

About midnight last night, a man crouching in a culvert hurled two gasoline-filled bottles at a Chattanooga bus near Rossville, Ga., a suburb. The driver, Frank Bailey, said one hit the road in front of the bus and the other bounced off the rear bumper without doing damage. Six or seven white passengers were on the bus at the time.

In Mobile, Ala., police kept a nightlong watch on the home of a Negro integration leader who said anonymous callers warned him dynamiters would return to do "a better job." The Rev. J. L. LeFlore found a bomb on his front porch yesterday morning and decided to call off a mass meeting of Negroes to discuss bus integration.

Charles L. Allen

Why Do Negroes Want Integration?

Constitution

The past two days I have listed reasons why some white people insist on segregation. From my mail and observation I find there are some Negroes who insist on integration. Why do they want integration? I am sure I do not have the full answer and perhaps some of my readers will give me further light. But it seems to me they wan integration because:

(1) They resent the restrictions that segregation imposes on them. A Negro bishop illustrated t thusly: A baby will sit on your ap happily. But if you place your hand on its head and hold it firmly, the baby immediately will begin to struggle to get free. It isn't that the baby expects to go anywhere; it just doesn't want to be held down.

Negroes have written me they prefer to live in Negro communities but do not like to be told they cannot live elsewhere if they so desired; that they prefer their own churches and schools but do not like to be barred from other churches and schools merely because of their race; that they prefer their own social functions but do not want to be told they are not welcome in any society. If given the freedom of choice they would still choose their own people, but they do want the freedom to choose.

(2) Some Negroes want integration because they have not fared too well under segregation. They feel that jobs should be filled on a basis of ability, training, willingness to work, etc., and not on a basis of race. That "separate but equal facilities" is more talk than truth and that their educational, economic and cultural opportunities are grossly unequal. They do not think it right for one of their children to be forced to leave the state of its birth in order to study medicine, law and make other preparations for life. They feel that if two people pay the same fare for a bus ride, then they ought to have the same right to sit where they desire in the bus. Under segregation they feel their race has been forced to live in the poorest houses, standing back until the white people have taken the best.

(3) Some Negroes oppose segregation because they believe it presupposes inferiority and they strongly believe they are not inferior. That given equal opportunities in an integrated society, they will be equal to the white man in every respect.

(4) Contrasted to the above, and this will cause argument, some Negroes want integration because they do feel the black man is inferior and they want to escape from their own race.

But whatever the reasons for and/or against either segregation or integration, we will never solve this—the greatest social problem of our time—except in an atmosphere of good will, calm reasoning, a willingness on the part of each race to understand and sympathize with the other, and above all, without the grace of God in our hearts.

Tomorrow we will look at reasons why some white people want integration.

Charles L. Allen

Constitution

Intermarriage Fear Bolsters Segregation

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed 1-2-57 p. 4

Yesterday I mentioned five reasons why some white people insist on maintaining racial segregation: Economic competition, fear of Negro control of the local government, desire to maintain a servant race of people, inferiority complex, resistance to any social change. There are three other reasons why some believe in segregation:

(6) Some believe the Negro race actually is inferior to the white race and they do not want to live on an equal level with them. They do not feel the Negro has equal mental ability with the white man, that the Negro has moral or spiritual principles as high, that physically he is as clean as the white man or that in any way the Negro race is equal to the white race.

Those who believe thus feel it would contaminate them to associate as social equals with Negroes. (While I have not indicated either approval or disapproval with any of the reasons stated above, I must go on record here. I do not believe that any one race is either inferior to or superior to any other race. I believe persons of all races are children of the same Father.)

(7) Some white people insist on segregation because they fear intermarriage. Their reasoning: If children go to school together, they will participate in athletics and social events together. If they go to parties and play together, it is possible young persons of different races will become romantically attracted to each other. If so, marriage is the logical result. If so, then "half-breed" children will be born. This line of reasoning, whether it be false reasoning or not, drives some parents to great fear and strong resistance to any change in the customs of segregation.

(8) Some insist on segregation, not because they have any prejudice toward the Negro as a race or as a person, but because they sincerely believe that all races are better off segregated.

Many believe that each race has distinctive contributions to make to society and to the world and to break down their separateness as races would cause humanity to lose much that is good.

These do not feel that one race is superior to another race, they simply feel the races are different in many ways—color of skin, emotional drives, mental and physical abilities, etc., and that to reduce the several parts of humanity into one homogeneous whole would cause the human race to lose much that is wholesome and good.

Perhaps my readers will suggest other reasons why some insist on segregation. But the point is this: No matter what our personal feelings are, we never arrive at satisfactory solutions until we better understand why we feel as we do. I list the above, not to say I either agree or disagree with them, but rather as a basis upon which to think more clearly.

Southern Publisher Reveals Why He Favors Integration

Commercial Appeal
Ins. 1-15-57 Memphis Tenn.

By KENNETH BEENE
United Press Staff Writer

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 14.—A soft-spoken, Southern-born newspaper publisher who believes segregation is in conflict with American democracy has put his position boldly and frankly before the public in this area of die-hard opposition to integration.

But Buford Boone of the Tuscaloosa News (circulation 14,811,) does not consider himself a hero or martyr for the cause of desegregation. Rather, he believes people in responsible position in the South must adopt a positive approach to the "inevitable," lest the region is overrun by the house-bombers and political demagogues.

Tuscaloosa is the site of the University of Alabama, where one of the first serious outbursts of violence over integration occurred last year. Autherine Lucy Foster, a Birmingham Negro woman, won admission to the all-white school under Federal court order, only to be excluded after police said they feared adequate protection of her life could not be provided.

Climax To Crusade

Perhaps the climax to Mr. Boone's newspaper crusade for "law and order," however, came last week when he accepted an invitation to speak to a meeting of a white citizens council group. The council also scheduled a pro-segregation leader and tabbed Mr. Boone on the program as an "outspoken advocate of integration."

Chairman of the council is a 20-year-old former University of Alabama student who was expelled from the campus for fiery pro-segregation activities during the Lucy incidents. Most persons would have cringed from making such an appearance but Mr. Boone said he wanted the chance to "explain" his views.

Before the often jeering crowd Mr. Boone said he thought the Supreme Court's school segregation ruling "had to come and that it was morally right."

Easy To Condemn

Mr. Boone said also it is easy to condemn the Supreme Court and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but "Our problem is with ourselves and what we are going to do as responsible American citizens to recognize, or deny, privileges which our courts have said are the proper rights of Negroes.

"All whites are not honorable, upright and fair. All Negroes are not dirty, ignorant, shiftless and lazy. In fact, one of the very greatest things about our country is the privilege of any person to be judged on the basis of what he stands for and what he can amount to."

Mr. Boone speaks and writes with the gamble he may get wholesale subscription cancellations from his readers. But a week after he had explained his stand, he said he had counted only eight cancellations.

Dem Group Proposes Bill To Kill Poll, Labor Bias

Sat. 1-19-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA). — Twenty-eight Democratic Representatives last week proposed a legislative program for House Democrats in the 85th Congress.

The proposed program commits the signers to propose and work for the enactment of legislation designed to eliminate illegal and unconstitutional discrimination affecting the right to vote and the right to engage in gainful occupations, and designed, also, to insure full protection of the law of the enjoyment of the security of person and of the rights of citizenship."

"Instead of indiscriminate condemnation of colonialism." the program proposes that "the positive aid to countries holding Eisenhower Administration offer colonial possessions so that the economic shock of abandoning such possessions can be cushioned and at the same time protection given to persons and property in the colonial areas during the transition to independence."

The Democrats signing the statement said they will support such efforts.

They also said they favor an expanded Point Four (economic aid to undeveloped countries) program and they hope that the Administration, "after four years of hesitation and contradiction will develop such a program."

They favor the same type of Federal aid to school construction legislation which failed to pass the House last year, but said they are opposed to the Eisenhower formula for the distribution of funds to the states on the basis of need and to the method proposed by the Administration for financing school construction.

The Administration proposed that the Federal Government purchase bonds issued by school districts which are capable of financing their own school construction but cannot obtain financing from ordinary sources on reasonable terms and credit assistance to state school-financing agencies to provide schools in states where such agencies exist or are created.

The program omits any mention of the Powell amendment. That amendment, sponsored by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, would deny funds to school districts which are not complying with the Supreme Court decree against segregated public schools.

The proposed program was issued by the following Democratic Representatives: Jugh J. Addonizio, New Jersey; Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio; Wayne N. Aspinall, Colorado; John A. Blatnik, Minnesota; Thomas M. Ebernarter, Pennsylvania; Edith Green, Oregon; Wayne L. Hayes, Ohio; Chet Holifield, California; Frank M. Karsten, Missouri; Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota; Thaddeus M. Machrowica, Michigan; Ray J. Madden, Indiana. Also Lee Metcalf, Montana; John E. Moss, California; Carl D. Perkins, Kentucky; Gracie Pfost, Idaho; Melvin Price, Illiois; Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin; George M. Rhodes, Pennsylvania; Peter W. Rodino, Jr., New Jersey; Byron G Rogers, Colorado; James Roosevelt, California; Frank Thompsin, Jr., New Jersey; Stewart L. Udall, Arizona; Charles A. Vanik, Ohio, and Sidney R Yates, Illinois.

Need 'Protection' in Dixie—

Courier Houston, Tex.
Sat. 1-5-57

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

NEW YORK — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has demanded that the Department of Justice immediately swear in more marshals to give protection to those men and women in the South who are trying to uphold the Supreme Court's decision on segregation.

Congressman Powell spoke at the all-day legislative conference at his church, Abyssinian Baptist, which met to lay out a civil rights program to offer to the new Congress.

Mr. Powell also asked the conference that it request that the escapee and refugee program be enlarged to include those from areas other than Hungary.

ON THE LOCAL level, he demanded that the City Council withhold funds and tax-exemptions from hospitals that still do not allow Negro doctors to practice.

He also called upon local authorities to put into immediate effect the recommendations on school integration made by the zoning committee.

Mr. Powell urged the creation of a temporary committee of Negro and Puerto Rican leaders to work out some basic and permanent form of cooperation in New York City.

Negroes Threaten Their Own Race By Their Demands For Integration

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I have read the letter of Mary Lee Jones, regarding the Negro. It is well to remember what the late Dr. J. B. Gambrell told a Baptist meeting in Ohio, many years ago: "What the Negro needs most is letting alone."

Sun 3-24-57

It is my honest opinion that Mary Lee is honest in her appraisal of the situation; but there is one thing she needs to consider: Where did she learn to read and write? Was it in the North or in the South? It is true that we were slow in the South in providing educational facilities for both Negroes and whites. In my early days in school, we had two months in the winter and two months in the summer; and our school house was built of logs; with one log cut and the open space used as its only window.

In the early years after the Negroes were freed, they wanted and asked for separate schools and churches. They wanted to be to themselves. Their wishes were granted; and since they owned no land, those who did own it gave land and helped the Negroes build the same kind of school houses and church houses as the whites had. There had been little change in attitudes for nearly 90 years, until Northern agitators came South and created trouble for both negroes and whites.

Five years ago, if Mary Lee had come to my door, I would have invited her to come in; today, if she had anything to say to me, she could stand outside and say it, and then go away. The distance between the two races is far greater today than it has been throughout my long life; and the more pressure that is brought to force the whites to accept the Negroes, the greater will be the resistance, regardless of consequences to the white race.

Integration means mongrelization: The white race will never agree to, nor submit to it, regardless of any law, court order or any other pressure from any source.

We keep our Herefords separated from our Aberdeen-Angus cattle to enhance their value. If the Negro is to climb, he must keep his racial purity, and he cannot or will not do that with integration, on any level.

If he has the brains which Mary Lee believes he has, he will take steps to keep the races apart, thus making it possible to build up and improve the strain, rather than to destroy both races.

R. D. MAUM
2184 James Road
Memphis

Flash News In Brief

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—This is Brotherhood Week in the State of Alabama, according to a proclamation issued last week by Gov. James E. Folsom "to increase that spirit of brotherhood so essential to the progress of our state and nation."

afro American

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The City Commission last week refused to extend a soliciting permit to the Alabama Segregation Defense Fund which is attempting to raise $60,000 for legal aid for seven men accused of bombing here.

Sat. 2-23-57

NORFOLK, Va.—An Aug. 15 deadline for integration of public schools here and in Newport News was set last week in U.S. District Court by Judge Walter E. Hoffman, but the state indicated it will appeal the ruling.

Baltimore, MD.

LONDON—The House of Commons received last week a new constitution for the Gold Coast, to take effect when the British West African colony becomes the independent State of Ghana on March 6.

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P. 2

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Integration in the District of Columbia schools is "a miracle of social adjustment," Dr. Carl F. Hansen, assistant superintendent of schools, declared last week, adding that the board of education is "well on its way" to realization of its primary objective.

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SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Convicted by a jury of violating the state civil rights laws, the Union News Company was ordered last week to pay two New York Central Railroad waiters $200 each in damages for refusing to serve them in its rtstaurant at the railroad terminal here.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia have appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court state court decisions holding that Girard College is a private school and must remain a segregated institution.

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DENVER, Colo. — Three boys—colored, Mexican and white—will carry the American flag at a Washington's birthday program in the Colorado State Industrial School Friday, Gunnar Sollberg, director, announced last week—a slap in the face for Mrs. Charlotte C. Rush, ex-DAR officer, who has apologized and resigned.

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BATON ROUGE, La.—Federal Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright refused in District Court last week the state's plea to dismiss suits attacking two laws designed to force colored students out of white colleges, giving attorneys 10 days to file briefs and 10 additional days to answer new pleas.

BIRMINGHAM — Trials of Asa Carter and three other citizens Council leaders on charges of attempted murder during a Jan. 9 Klan rally are likely to be held in Circuit Court March 18, according to Deputy Solicitor Francis Thompson.

BIRMINGHAM — A committee of College Hills protioned the City Commission for help in drawing a "dividing line" between colored and white residential ares to keep College Hills lilywhite.

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JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A bill to curb the activities of the St. Louis police gambling squad against policy games, introduced in the House last week by Rep., LeRoy Tyus (Dem., St. Louis), is aimed at policemen who, he said, "are trying to make records for themselves" at the expense of colored citizens.

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NEW YORK — Children from the South's segregated high schools show up poorly on college aptitude tests but catch up quickly once they get into college, a report of a scholarship project released here last week reveals.

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BIRMINGHAM — Two policemen — in Klan garb—attended the Jan. 9 Ku Klux Klan rally during which arch segregationist Asa (Ace) Carter is accused of shooting two men, but it is not known whether they were there as Klansmen or policemen.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — Addressing some 400 members of the Alabama Council on Human Relations last week, Dr. Dan C. Whitfield of Sylacauga and the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, Tuskegee, predicted that the South's racial problems will be solved through "patience and discipline."

* * *

BERKLEY, Mich. — "Now I understand that prejudice is more than a word in the dictionary, how it warps and twists, how it can result in the mob violence against colored people" said Karen Deslandes, 17-year-old high school girl, upon revealing she had posed as a Jew for six weeks.

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BIRMINGHAM — The U.S. District Court here would dismiss a suit filed by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin if the Birmingham Terminal Co. and the Birmingham City Commission had their way. The Baldwins were arrested in January for sitting in the white waiting room of the station. They were en route to Milwaukee.

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CINCINNATI — John Kasper was responsible for integration difficulties at Clinton, Tenn., the government argues in its brief filed in the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Kasper is appealing a year's sentence given him by Judge Robert J. Taylor for disobeying his restraining orders.

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RICHMOND, Va. — Subpeonas were issued Thursday ordering the NAACP to disclose full details of its operations in Virginia. The information is being sought by the so - called Offenses Against the Administration of Justice committee created by the Virginia legislature to harass the NAACP.

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BIRMINGHAM — Asa (Ace) Carter, 30; Harold McBride, 29; Louey Curry, 27, and Ira Evans 33, all alleged White Citizens Council leaders, were indicted by a Jefferson County grand jury last week on charges of assault with intent to kill two Klansmen at a rally Jan. 9.

DENVER, Colo. — The ban against conducting patriotic programs in state institutions imposed on the Daughters of the American Revolution has been lifted, Gov. Steve McNichols has announced. The ban was imposed following the refusal of the DAR to permit a boy of Mexican extraction to carry the American flag during a pageant.

The Week's Report Of Progress

afro American

DETROIT—Harry C. Hackett, law clerk for U.S. Judge Frank A. Picard, has just been appointed Federal bankruptcy referee in Michigan, the first colored lawyer to be given this position. He's a native of Birmingham and a graduate of Wayne University law school.

Sat 2-23-57

NEW YORK—The Federal Government no longer will grant mortgage insurance to builders who violate the provisions of New York's Metcalfe - Baker law prohibiting racial bias in housing. That was the pledge FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason gave Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, Friday.

RICHMOND, Va.—Colston A. Lewis, Richmond attorney, announced plans last week to seek a seat in the Virginia House of Delegates, subject to the July 7 Democratic primary.

Baltimore

NORFOLK, Va. — School boards of Newport News and Norfolk, Tuesday, were given until August 15 to integrate classes under their jurisdiction. The order was given by U.S. Judge Walter E. Hoffman. He told board members they need not fear action by state authorities, as he would stand behind them.

P. 1

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ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The University of Michigan has been asked to cancel its football game scheduled for next fall with the University of Georgia. Three legislators demanded the cancellation because Georgia has barred a home-and-home series fearing Michigan would bring colored athletes to the Athens campus.

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LONG BEACH, N.Y. — Nassau Children's Court saw brotherhood born last week as the Junior Ku Klux Klan officially disbanded and its four teenage founders apologized to NAACP President William Burke for insulting colored citizens.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Yelling "Push it down, push it down" to Mickey Daniels, 2, when a piece of candy lodged in her throat and her grandfather was unable to retrieve it, George Haley, 30, a soda fountain attendant, saved the child's life last week. She followed his instructions, and was able to breathe again.

The Stepped-up Struggle For Equality

WASHINGTON — A vigorous protest has been sent Marion B.Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, by the NAACP's Clarence Mitchell against his scheduling Old Age and Survivors Insurance Agency conference in Baltimore where hotels are segregated. Delegates from Connecticut have refused to attend, although Ribert Ball, deputy director, claims they have been offered unsegregated accomodations at the YMCA.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — His findings that the Ku Klux Klan was responsible for the bombing of churches and ministers' homes here are "corroborated by statements of some of the accused themselves," Police Chief G. J. Rüppenthal declared last week as he prepared to present his evidence to a grand jury.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Apparently in the hope of forestalling suits to integrate existing state parks, the Alabama Department of Conservation has asked for $633,000 to build two new state parks for colored persons. One would be in the central part of the state and the other in the south.

* * *

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Found sprawled in the street, a bullet in his temple, Lucio Flowers, 55, who shot and killed Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61, NAACP leader, in February 1956, died a few hours later in a hospital here last week.

* * *

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower's refusal of the request of colored clergymen to condemn violence in the South "is more than a discourtesy—it is a tragic failure to assert his responsibility and to speak the conscience of the American people" Gov. Averell Harriman said at a brotherhood rally here last week.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Because "no errors were assigned," the Alabama Court of Appeals upheld last week the conviction of Mrs. Rosa Parks, whose arrest sparked the 381-day boycott, for violating a since invalidated city bus segregation ordinance.

ATLANTA — Plans to appeal Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper's dismissal last week of the suit of Horace Ward, 29, to enter the University of Georgia's law school are under study, A. T. Walden, chief counsel in the suit, says.

* * *

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kas.—The Army Thursday hanged two 23-year-old colored soldiers here on Feb. 14. Both had been convicted of murder. Winfred D. Moore of Virginia Beach, Va., and Thomas J. Edwards of Ardmore, Okla., were pronounced dead within 31 minutes of each other.

* * *

DETROIT — An around-the-clock police guard was posted last week at the home of Mrs. Ethel Watkins, a widow and seamstress, after windows of the home into which she moved in a formerly all white neighborhood were broken by hoodlums.

* * *

JACKSON, Miss. — Trying desperately to maintain "separate but equal" schools the state education finance committee earmarked $1,538,178.50 of a $2,244,843.59 school construction outlay to colored schools.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Chester E. Stovall, executive secretary of the St. Louis Council on Human Relations, urged this city last week to establish "the right of all people to sleep in the hotels, to eat in the restaurants and to enjoy relaxing and entertaining facilities of the community."

* * *

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Federal Judge Dozier Devane refused last week to interfere in the city court trial of several youths charged with violating

the city's bus seating assignment ordinance. An appeal is expected.

* * *

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A member of a legislation committee to investigate the NAACP, which resumed its sessions here Monday, charged the organization last week with "going out and actively soliciting litigants and money to develop lawsuits."

BIRMINGHAM — Asa (Ace) Carter, arch segregationist out on bond pending trial on a charge of attempted murder involving a shooting at a Klan rally Jan. 9, filed papers to qualify for the race for police commissioner here last week.

* * *

GROTON, Mass. — Alumni and officers of Groton School, one of the nation's leading private boarding schools for boys denied Thursday that the institution had revised its policy of admitting colored students. Someone in New York has been sending out circulars to that effect. The first colored student was admitted in 1952. The school now has three in its student body of 200.

Names That Cropped Up In The News

MONTGOMERY Ala. — **Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King** are headed overseas, first to the African Gold Coast where on March 6 the new nation, Ghana will come into existence and thence to India where he will be the guest of **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehu.** In Ghana, they will be guests of **Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.**

* * *

BALTIMORE—An estate estimated at $15,000, left by **Mrs. Grace McCard Imes,** who died Jan. 19, has been willed to her husband, **Dr. G. Lake Imes** and her sister, **Mrs. Ruth Burgess.**

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Declaring that he cursed the day the first slaves were introduced to America, **William Faulkner,** the Mississippi novelist, told a press conference at the University of Virginia on Thursday he believed integration would improve public schools in the South. "Integration is coming," he said, "and Southerners are mertly wasting themselves fighting something that is inevitable."

Pit 2-23-57

BALTIMORE— **Dr. B. M. Rhetta Sr.,** who died here Oct. 2, 1956, left an estate valued at $130,000, which was willed to his widow, **Mrs. Clara Brown Rhetta;** his daughter, **Dr. Helen L. Rhetta** of Chicago and his son, **Dr. Barnett M. Rhetta Jr.**

NEWARK — **Elston Howard,** New York Yankee rookie who played the outfield in 65 games last season and caught in 28 others, signed his 1957 contract last week, but his salary was not divulged. He will be 28 on Saturday (Feb. 23).

* * *

DETROIT—A $5,314.05 lien on back income taxes for the years 1950-54 has been served on **Charles C. Diggs Sr.,** and his wife, **Mayme,** by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He is president of a funeral business and the father of **Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr.** The couple is now in Mexico City.

* * *

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — **Dr. Henry T. Longmire,** professor of surgery, University of California, will deliver this year's Hale-McMillan lecture at Meharry Medical College, tentatively slated for March 12, replacing the late **Dr. Robert Elman** of St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — President **Harold D. West** of Meharry Medical College has been appointed to the Southern Regional Education Board's commission on dental education which is to study dental resources of the South under a $10,000 Kellogg Foundation grant.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — **John Kasper,** whose appeal from a one-year sentence for contempt of a Federal court in the Clinton, Tenn., integration case is pending, said he would accompany **Adm. John Crommelin** (ret.) when he spoke at a White Citizens Council in Clinton last week.

* * *

MOBILE, Ala. — "After all, who should be given the benefit of the doubt, the government or the accused?" **Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey,** Selective Service director, asked reporters in defending his action in the case of **Fred Gray,** minister-lawyer's draft status. He denied acting under NAACP "pressure."

"Let South Solve" The Problem

Journal & Guide P.8

SENATOR STENNIS, of Mississippi, told the Senate sub-committee considering the President's civil rights proposals to "let the South solve our race relations problems." "When the agitation ends, and the outsiders leave," said MR. STENNIS, "then we will have to go back to rebuilding good relations."

Pit. 2-23-57

What SENATOR STENNIS probably meant, was that we would go back to the *status quo ante* the legal crusade of the past fifteen years for civil rights for Negroes.

Norfolk Va.

If by any chance everyone would agree to leave the matter in the hands of the Southern political regime, where it now rests, the first thing that SENATOR STENNIS and his colleagues would do would be to annul the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which Mississippi, Virginia, Georgia and other Southern States have sworn to do.

Then they would reincarnate their theories on education for Negroes. We quote a standard authority, no less than the *Daily News,* published in Jackson, the capital of MR. STENNIS' State:

> **There has been deliberate neglect of school facilities for Negroes in Hinds county, and in all counties throughout the State, and in the South generally. This negligence has been quite bad enough in Jackson, but in the rural portions of the county, where we have a** white population of only 5,331, compared with a Negro population of 24,094, school facilities for Negro children are pitifully inadequate.
>
> Despite the fact that our enrollment of educable children is 43 per cent white and 57 per cent Negro, the Negro schools get only 9 per cent of the budget and the white schools get 91 per cent. This is not only shameful, but in flagrant violation of decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The above was published more than five years ago in the editorial columns of Mississippi's leading white newspaper.

It offers every reason why the people who are in political control in the South still need to be nudged forward by court decisions. This proves that if the "race relations" of which SENATOR STENNIS spoke are left to the politicians only, Negroes have nothing for which to hope.

The "good race relations" about which SENATOR STENNIS spoke have never really existed. To colored people good race relations mean that they will be treated fairly in the administration of government and all that it means.

To SENATOR STENNIS and those for whom he speaks "good race relations" mean complete satisfaction on the part of Negroes with such educational conditions as were pointed out by the Jackson *Daily News.*

The Negro's Leadership

Advertiser P. 4 A

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — I am alarmed over the continued complaint that the present racial unrest is communist-inspired. From my point of view, the Negro in his efforts toward full democracy in America has turned to his ministers for guidance and direction.

Montgomery Ala.

Suppose, instead, he had turned to communism or to some left-wing radical organization in our country.

The NAACP itself is standing altogether on the decision of law, and to my way of thinking, there is nothing radical, wrong, illegal or un-American in that. If there is, I should like to be informed how it can be so considered.

The use of lawlessness and of violence against a legal position is not entitled to public sympathy and can not be defended in any way.

A. M. TOLLIVER.

Route 3, Montgomery.

Million Would March On Capital In Freedom Prayer

Daily World Wed. 3-13-57 Atlanta, Ga.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — (ANP) — A record was set when 1,500 persons attended the annual dinner meeting of the Brooklyn Urban League last Saturday at Concord Parish Church. Edward L. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York said it was the largest gathering that had ever attended any borough meeting of the League.

P. 7

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, substituting for Martin Luther King as principal speaker, was rushed to International Airport by police escorted car to make plane to get back to Montgomery in order to be in his pulpit at First Baptist Church Sunday. He had made 12 speeches in a week. Dr. King was in Africa for inauguration of the British Colony of Ghana on the Gold Coast as an independent nation with Kwame Nkrumah as prime minister.

Speakers included Catherine Alexander, Fr. William Cullen, Atty. Harold Goldberg, Austin Henry, Rabbi Benjamin Kreitman, Doctor Sandy F. Ray, Bernard Reswick, Dolly Robinson and Dr. Taylor. Music was offered by Eugene Brice, baritone, accompanied by Jonathan Brice.

Rev. Abernathy traced the history of the Negro's struggle for freedom since his forced arrival in America. He said that a new spirit of independence was now accelerating the largest minority group in the country for its full rights to citizenship.

"When the Negro in America is truly free then the President can call the house to order, and not until then will they cease to fight for freedom," said the vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Iowan Says South's Position Confuses Him

The newspapers here in the North tell of violence in Southern cities because Negroes won't ride in segregated portions of city buses. I have never been in the South, so I was puzzled when I read that there was no segregation on elevators. If true, why is it all right to travel vertically in an unsegregated manner and so terrible to travel horizontally in that same manner? I wish someone would explain this to me.

"Southern Gentlemen" and Southern Hospitality" are familiar phrases here in the North. I have difficulty trying to fit those terms to the manner in which Southerners react to the desegregation issues. Perhaps I don't understand the meanings of "gentlemen" and "hospitality." I would like some clarification on that, too. WALTER GORMLY.
412 North Third Street, West, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

Race Relations Film Scheduled

Herald Sun. 1-13-57

A film entitled "Walk to Freedom" will be shown at 8:15 p.m., Thursday in the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 301 NW 9th St. and 3rd Ave.

The picture is a 17-minute resume of racial issues in the southern United States, Africa and Asia and is sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation of New York. The Rev. Edward P. Graham will lead a discussion at the end of the film.

Editorials

Courier P. 9

Shrinking the Segregated South

Sat. 1-19-57 Pittsburgh Pa. 38a

Despite all of the obstructionism, threats and violence attending efforts to end racial segregation in Dixie, the fact remains that the segregated South is shrinking.

To get the full effect of this movement, you have only to compare the limits of the segregated area in, say, January, 1952, with the same area today.

Negroes down South today are almost everywhere becoming a political factor to an extent almost unimaginable in the 1948 election and far greater than in 1952.

School desegregatiton has swept all of the so-called border states except Virginia and invaded Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas.

Government-supported colleges and universities in all but a half-dozen states have Negro students enrolled.

Segregation on railroads has almost vanished and has been dealt a mortal blow on both local and intercity buses, with prospects quite good for complete abolition within the near future.

Significant is the latest report of the Southern Regional Council that 21 cities in five Southern and border states have ended racial segregation on buses without violence, and what incidents there have been are few.

Thus, we find that the segregated South is growing smaller almost every day and the desegregated areas growing.

This does not mean that the millenium is even close but we are approaching it much faster than anybody imagined 10 years ago.

More Uncle Toms Greatest Need Of The Southern Negro

The one thing that is causing many a responsible Negro citizen in Jackson, in Mississippi, and the rest of the south to withhold their opinion in regard to the issues now of the greatest concern to the future of the race, especially if such an opinion, if expressed, would be contrary to the manners and opinion of the new crop of Negro leaders who have come forward since the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court is the fear of being called and designated an "Uncle Tom." A name calculated by this new Negro leadership, to subject the designated to all manners of ridicule, derision and contempt of the Negro Community.

Advocate

In the minds of this new Negro leadership any Negro is an "Uncle Tom" who, whatever the issues involved, seeks to maintain a friendly and respectful attitude toward the responsible white people of the community.

Looking back at the history of the Negro in Mississippi as well as in the rest of the south it will be found that it was those Negro leaders of the past who would be, and are being, called "Uncle Toms" by the new crop of Negro leaders who, by maintaining a friendly and respectful attitude toward the responsible white people of the community were able to secure their help and cooperation in laying the foundation for the great progress of the Negro since his emancipation from slavery.

P. 4 Jackson Miss

Heading the list of the Negro leaders of the past now being designated by the new Negro leadership as an "Uncle Tom", because his philosophy and manner runs counter to that which they have employed is Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, a man whose works and thoughts have brought him world renown. Also among their list of "Uncle Toms" would be the late Mr. Spaulding, founder of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., with its subsidiaries, including the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, making it the largest Negro Financial Institution in the world now giving employment to hundreds if not thousands of Negroes, and with Mr. Spaulding would be the founders of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and the other large Negro owned financial institutions of Atlanta which is largely responsible for its reputation as the "Negro Capitol" of the United States.

Sat. 1-5-57

Among the Mississippi Negro leaders of the past which the new Negro leaders would and do designate as "Uncle Toms" are the McKissacks and Walkers, founder of the Mississippi Beneficial Life Insurance Company, now the Universal Life Insurance Company, organized at Indianola, Mississippi, now with headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee, out of which has come the Tri-State Bank of Memphis. This group would also list among its "Uncle Toms" the late W. H. Holtzclaw, and the late Prof. J. E. Johnson, Founders of Utica Institute, and Prentiss Institute, two institutions which gave educational opportunities to Negroes at a time and in places when it would otherwise have been impossible.

Among contemporary responsible Negro leaders in Mississippi this group would also designate as "Uncle Toms," T. J. Huddleston of Yazoo City, founder of the Afro-American Sons and Daughters, and Sir. P. M. Smith of Mound Bayou, Founder and head of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor and organization now operating in nine states, and their prime target for such a designation is Prof. Laurence C. Jones, Founder and head of the now world famous Piney Woods Country Life School, at Piney Woods, Mississippi.

What this new and brash Negro leadership has succeeded in doing more than anything else is losing whatever welcome they might have had in the councils of authority, by vituperative, vindictive, calumonous speeches and newspaper statements, directed towards the responsible white citizens who form the councils of authority in the community.

Where there are any responsible Negro leaders in Jackson, in Mississippi, or any place else in the south, who by their manners, and attitude of respect towards the responsible white leaders of the community, still finds welcome in the councils of authority, they should no longer fear being called or designated an "Uncle Tom."

Though somewhat slowly, the masses of Negroes of the south are beginning to see that they are being led over a precipice by the sirene calls of the New Negro leadership to be repeatedly submerged in a ever maddening whirlpool of hatred, fear, frustration, and bewilderment.

In conclusion, looking backward at Negro history, in the light of present conditions as they effect the masses of Negroes, the greatest need of the Negro in Jackson, in Mississippi, and in the rest of the south, is more and more "Uncle Toms".

Urge Ike to tour Dixie terror spots

Afro-American P. 1

Sat. 1-19-57

Baltimore Md.

By S. F. YETTE
Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA — The Southern Negro Leaders' Conference on Transportation and Non-Violent Integration Friday called upon President Eisenhower to visit and take note of the "state of terror" prevailing in the South.

Mr. Eisenhower was also asked to use the weight of his office to bring colored Americans the "rights guaranteed every American citizen by the U.S. Constitution."

The conference of leaders issued a statement at the end of its two-day meeting here in which it labeled Civil Rights, "the most crucial issue of our (American) culture," and pledged to "stand firm" in its non-violent revolt against racial segregation.

The conference was called by the Rev. Martin L. King Jr., leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, and was attended by approximately 60 other civil rights leaders from nine southern states comprising 29 communities.

* * *

THE GROUP sent letters also to Vice President Nixon, Attorney General Herbert Brownell and two outstanding religious leaders whom they asked for moral support in their "struggle for freedom in the South."

The letter to Mr. Nixon stated that "all persons of good will were impressed with your deep concern for the suffering of the Hungarian people which expressed itself in your trip to Austria."

It then urged the Vice President to "make such a fact-finding trip to troubled areas of the South" to observe the violence here.

"If you were to make the trip to explore the facts, and to talk with victims of racial oppression you could recommend to the President and the American people a course of action that might be as effective as your efforts on behalf of Hungarian refugees," the letter stated.

Afro-American

THE LETTER to Mr. Brownell cited an earlier statement by the Attorney General that bus segregation is "a crime against the U.S." and asked a hearing with him "at the earliest possible date" to determine "the extent to which we can rely upon the Federal Government to carry out these plans to have the law complied with."

To Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, and Dr. D. Ward Nichols, AME Bishop, the Conference sent identical letters asking them to encourage "every church in the nation" to "beseech almighty God to restore law and order to our land."

The 1,500 - word statement, drawn up by the leaders, said they "are convinced that the great majority of white southerners are prepared to accept and abide by the Supreme law of the land."

* * *

BUT, THE statement continued, "a small, but determined minority, resorts to threats, bodily assaults, cross-burnings, bombings, shooting and open defiance of the law in an attempt to force us to retract . . .

"But we cannot in clear conscience turn back. We have no moral choice but to continue the struggle, not for ourselves alone, but for all America.

"We have the God-given duty to help save ourselves and our white brothers from tragic self-destruction in the quagmire of racial hate.

"We must continue to stand firm for our right to be first-class citizens. Even in the face of death, we have no other choice," it stated.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE called upon colored citizens to:

1. Assert their human dignity;

2. Seek justice and reject all injustice;

3. Refuse further cooperation with the evil element which invites them to collude against themselves in return for bits of patronage;

4. Reject segregation, no matter how great the obstacles and suffering;

5. Accept Christian love in full knowledge of its power to defy evil; and

6. Remember that non-violence is not a symbol of or cowardliness, but as Jesus demonstrated, non-violent resistance transforms weakness into strength and breeds courage in face of danger.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE statement further asked all white southern Christians to "realize that the treatment of colored people is a basic spiritual problem" and to work "to see that all persons, regardless of color or creed, who seek the saving grace of Christ are accepted as equals in their churches."

It further asked them to encourage schools and colleges controlled by the church to set an example of brotherhood.

Finally, the statement asked all white southerners to "realize that the major choice may no longer be segregation or integration, but anarchy or law."

* * *

DR. KING said that the organization of leaders was to be a continuing group, and that they had elected him as chairman. The next meeting of the leaders will be at New Orleans. No time has been set for the meeting.

He said he thought the statement issued by the first meeting "will serve to coordinate the leadership of colored southerners and give the race a new determination to struggle for freedom."

The 27-year-old Montgomery minister said he also felt that it would "arouse the good white people to get behind the colored man and serve as his ally in his struggle."

Absent during the first day of the conference to attend the problems growing out of six bombings in his city, Dr. King called the bombings and other accompanying violence "tragic and unfortunate."

"But," he added, "I believe God can bring good out of evil. I still have faith in the South. I believe that God has something good for this section of the country."

* * *

THE REV. C. K. STEELE, leader of the integration movement in Tallahassee, Fla., expressed the hope that the statement (given by the conference) will move some of the good white people who have been silent to speak out on the matter.

Other leaders at the conference included:

Pastors T. J. Jemison, Mt. Zion Baptist, Baton Rouge, La.; F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; Frank Gordon, Shiloh Presbyterian, Knoxville; S. A. Baker, Tabernacle Baptist, Knoxville; Kelly Smith, First Baptist, Nashville; W. T. Crutcher, Mt. Olive Baptist, Knoxville; Owen D. Pelt, Shiloh Baptist, Chicago; R. E. James, Mt. Zion Baptist, Knoxville and J. L. Ware, Trinity Baptist, Birmingham;

Also present were Mrs. S. A. Baker, Knoxville; J. Arthur Brown, NAACP, Charleston, S.C.; Robert D. Robertson, NAACP, Norfolk; John Hall, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, Atlanta; Charles Hayes, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, Chicago; Russell R. Lasley, International vice president of United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO;

Wilson McLaughlin, Atlanta; the Rev. Avery Alexander New Orleans; Whitney Young, dean, Atlanta University, School of Social Work; Gus Courts, Belzoni, Miss.; the Rev. Henry C. Bunton, Memphis; Edward P. Smith, NAACP, Jackson, Miss.; and the Revs. Davis A. Dennis of New Orleans, and Julian Smith of Atlanta.

HISTORY CALENDAR

CHICAGO (ANP) — A history pictorial calendar depicting 5,000 years of events in the lives of colored people was issued on Jan. 16, by its publisher, The House of Knowledge, in Chicago.

Charles L. Allen

Fourth View Given On Racial Problem

Constitution P. 4

Sat. 1-5-57 Atlanta Ga.

Why do some Negroes prefer segregation? In previous columns we have looked at various reasons people give either for segregation or integration. In the last column in this series let us consider the reasons of one other group—the Negroes who prefer segregation.

(1) Some Negroes prefer segregation because they believe they have a better chance if their competition in life is limited to their own race. They think that as long as Negroes maintain their own churches and schools, look to each other for professional services, trade with each other, etc., they will get along better.

But if integration were a fact, they fear that in competing with the better-trained white people they would suffer. They feel that in time this objection would be overcome but it would be a long time and would displace many Negro people from their means of livelihood and their positions in their communities.

(2) Some Negroes prefer segregation because they want to maintain their own race. They fear that because they are such a minority group in this country that, as a race, they would be swallowed up. They believe in the sanctity of each race and fear intermarriage with equal concern as do some white people. They contend that many Negroes "cross the line" every year and under integration the number would multiply rapidly until finally only the very lowest class of Negroes would be left.

(3) Some Negroes prefer segregation because they prefer their own society and do not want the white man coming into it. They say they like their own churches and schools better as they are, that they prefer Negro neighbors to white neighbors and that generally they are freer and happier with their own people.

(4) Some prefer segregation because they feel it is a lesser evil than the fighting, ill will and hardships that come through efforts to do away with it. Some Negro people say they prize their friendships with the white people, live in good relations with them and wish to continue as they are. Some are satisfied with the situation as it has existed in past years. Some do not feel the gains are as great as the losses that integration would bring.

Well—as clearly as I could, I have given some reasons why some white people prefer segregation; why some Negro people prefer integration; why some white people prefer integration; why some Negro people prefer segregation. Many of the reasons I have stated are not valid, but they are reasons people give. As one looks at this matter from four sides, he sees there is some merit in each side as well as wrong thinking on each side.

This is a social problem that must be honestly faced and worked at intelligently. On one occasion the Lord said to Peter, "Put up thy sword" (John 18:11). I feel that is advice we must follow here. Nothing is solved through violence but all things can be solved through love. "Love never faileth."

Science vs. Segregation: World Battle Waged

News + Observer
Jan. 20-57
Raleigh, N.C.
P. 6

By BEM PRICE

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP) – Some of the nation's top experts on what makes people tick think the South's cherished beliefs in natural white supremacy is unscientific bunk.

They believe racial prejudice is something learned, not ingrained in man's nature.

They don't believe desegregation will contribute to "mongrelization" of the races. They suspect segregation has.

They don't believe anyone can prove conclusively that Negroes as a group are less intelligent than whites.

Social psychologists joined the public debate over segregation when one of their colleagues, Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk, associate professor of psychology at Villanova University, stated flatly that as measured by psychological test performance Negroes as a group do not possess as much capacity for education as do white people.

Based on Tests.

The Villanova psychologist, who once taught at West Point, said his views were based on tests administered during World War I and since.

McGurk also said, "There is ample evidence that there are psychological differences between whites and Negroes . . . These differences are not the result of differences in social and economic opportunities and they will not disappear as the social and economic opportunities of Negroes and whites are equalized."

Further, McGurk maintained, "as far as psychological test performance is a measure of capacity for education, Negroes as a group do not possess as much of it as whites as a group."

To this, 18 social scientists, most of them members of the American Psychological Association, said in essence, "Nuts."

In a formal statement the 18 subscribed to the belief that:

"The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be explained in terms of environmental differences . . .

"It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences are not well founded."

This statement is closely akin to the one submitted by 30 social scientists to the U. S. Supreme Court prior to the May 17, 1954, decision which held public school segregation unconstitutional.

No Proof.

Freely translated, the statement means that nobody has proved there are natural differences in the ability of groups to learn, whether they are divided racially or otherwise.

Further, it means that any apparent differences generally can be attributed to the surroundings in which they were reared.

The comparative intelligence of whites and Negroes has occupied social scientists since 1897 and, as a result, there is an enormous mass of material on the subject.

Dr. Robert D. North, a native of Pascagoula, Miss., and now assistant director of the Educational Records Bureau in New York City, has just completed an exhaustive study of much of this material.

North, former psychologist at Columbia and Long Island universities, concluded, "If the nation's school systems were segregated on the basis of ability to learn, color lines would be crossed in a way that would bewilder advocates of the theory of white mental supremacy.

"There is no scientific evidence that inherent intelligence is higher or lower in any group of people who can be separated from another by anthropological racial distinctions."

There is general agreement on the subject of intelligence between North and Prof. Otto Klineberg, psychologist at Columbia University.

Klineberg is author of the standard textbook "Social Psychology," which he has just revised and brought up to date.

Aside from arguing that Negroes are inferior to whites, some Southerners express fears that desegregation, especially in the public schools, will lead to intermarriage and eventually to a "mongrelized race."

Klineberg's View.

On this subject Klineberg said, "If we regard our own group as biologically superior, we shall probably consider any mixture with an 'inferior' group as equivalent to mongrelization or degenration. Our survey of the material pertinent to the question . . . has indicated the lack of evidence for the innate inbred superiority of any one group over another . . .

"From the sociological point of view, however, the problem is a more serious one. If there is general objection to miscegeneration race mixing the effect upon the individual may be unfortunate . . . It is clearly the attitude toward hybrids the offspring of interracial relationships, not their biological makeup, which determines their place in the community."

Dr. Marie Jahoda, New York University psychologist, said in an interview that "the inequality between the races has contributed heavily to the mixing of the races rather than equality of status."

By this Dr. Jahoda meant that white men in a position of social and economic superiority long have taken advantage of Negro women, an advantage that would be impossible, or at least unlikely if whites and Negroes enjoyed the same economic, social and legal status.

She said sexual exploitation of Negro women by white men has been going on for more than 200 years.

When asked if she thought an end to legal segregation in the South would lead to intermarriage, Dr. Jahoda said, "You must remember that studies show that well over 90 per cent of marriages are made between people from similar social and economic backgrounds."

As for other aspects of the Southern problem, Dr. Jahoda observed that attitudes boiled down to prejudice and discrimination carried forward from generation to generation.

"The theory that attitudes are innate or inherited," she said, "goes against all systems of psychology. Attitudes are learned most often in the family."

North Carolina Man.

One of the leading authorities in this country on intergroup relations is Prof. Robin M. Williams of Cornell University here. He is a native of Hillsboro, N. C., and a graduate of North Carolina State College.

While many sociologists have been content to theorize from studies made by others, Williams and a team of researchers have been doing actual field work since 1947 on the relations between various groups, divided on the basis of race, culture and religion.

Their often fascinating studies, unpublished because of a lack of funds, have been conducted in Elmira, N. Y.; Steubenville, Ohio; Bakersfield, Calif.; Savannah, Ga.; and several other cities.

As a Southerner, Williams has a deep understanding of the Southerner's problems. He was asked how long he thought the region could maintain its current attitude against any change in the racial patterns.

"Right now," he replied, "there is a total crisis psychology in the South and a great deal of latent good will is immobilized. How long can it be maintained? The South has shown a capacity to sustain hostility over a long time, but over a generation? I doubt it. My best guess is that eventually a lot of white Southerners are going to say, 'Let's stop beating our heads against a stone wall.' "

Williams has concluded that the more contact there is between the races, the less prejudice there is generally.

He feels that the South's decision to maintain separate school facilities for whites and Negroes, while at the same time struggling for real equality between the two sets of schools, is in the long run a self-defeating operation.

"As the Negro gains more education," he said, "it is less likely to seem reasonable to him to be put outside the main stream of American life."

Williams added that the Negro is gaining pride of race and thus becoming more aggressive when he feels his rights are involved.

In conclusion, he had a word of caution for the South and especially for other minority groups in the region. The prejudice now directed against the Negro might spill over—as it did in the late 1920's against Catholics and Jews.

"When feelings are whipped up as they are, no matter what the leaders say, it is difficult to keep those feelings in neat compartments."

Mobile, Tallahassee Police Slap at Racial Violence

Constitution Jan. 1-27-57
Atlanta, Ga.

By United Press

Police in Mobile, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., Saturday began a crack-down on integration violence.

P. 2-a

Mobile Police Chief Dudley E. McFadyen threatened his officers with emergency measures if they don't come up with some arrests in an outbreak of violence that resulted in 20 cross-burnings, one explosion and two attempted bombings.

McFadyen called a special meeting of all Mobile officers and announced that "all cross burnings and dynamiting in Mobile" are going to be stopped or policemen will be working longer hours, seven days a week and without special privileges such as outside jobs.

* * *

AT THE SAME time, the Mobile city commission offered a $250 reward for the arrest of parties responsible for such violence and announced that "these hoodlums, these rabble-rousers should not be put in the jails. They should be put under the jails."

At Tallahassee, Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said 18 white high school students believed to "know something about" recent acts of vandalism against Negro integration leaders were warned that further action might land them in jail.

Stoutamire said no charges were made against the youghts because of insufficient evidence. However, he said he warned the students that police "were going to make every effort to catch the people who are responsible" for the violence.

Stoutamire said two of the youths told him that they had heard rumors that city policemen would not arrest anyone who violently resisted attempts by local Negroes to end segregation on city buses.

* * *

"I TOLD THEM if I could get the names of any policeman who made such a remark, they would be fired on the spot," Stoutamire said.

At Birmingham, where segregation leader Asa (Ace) Carter was arrested and charged with intent to murder two Klansmen who were shot during a dispute at a rally of some 50 robed and hooded Klansmen, police made three more arrests.

Two men and a woman were arrested in connection with the shooting, but police would not reveal the details of the connection.

Louey C. Currey, 27, and Ira N. Evans, 33, were charged with assault with intent to murder and Mary Nell Tatum, 32, was charged on two counts of being an accessory to the fact.

One of the wounded men, J. P. Tillery, 24, charged that Carter shot him after three men had grabbed him because of his objections to the "one-man rule" of the KKK. It was presumed that the two men arrested were the Klansmen who held Tillery. Chad Bridges, 52, was also shot and wounded when he tried to help Tillery.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM police also revealed that a pick-up order had been issued for Harold W. McBride, a salesman, who is believed to have suffered a flesh wound in the shooting. Police said McBride has not turned up at his home or his office since the incident.

'New Negro' On The March

Weekly, Sat. 1-19-57

New Orleans Sat.

For the first time in the history of New Orleans Negro citizens last week witnessed the birth of the spirit of the "New Negro" which has suddenly surged forth on the horizon during the past several months with a hungering thirst for complete freedom akin only to that of the courageous Hungarians. Never before has there been such solidarity in efforts by clerics and laymen as the united move here by these leaders to bring about compliance with the United States Supreme Court bus desegregation ruling. The Crescent City has produced many outstanding leaders, but the cause has often been thwarted because of the wave of dissension in the ranks of the laymen as well as the clergymen. But last week, in the wake of the rising tide of a common goal, there were no differences of opinions. The task was there, and they rolled up their sleeves together and stood up to be counted in one of the most heart-warming displays of enthusiasm the community has ever recorded.

The overall effect of this open declaration of support by local ministers can be partially measured in terms of the tremendous followers they command. For alone, the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance represents upwards of 200,000. And there are still non-members uncounted for. When considering the fact that ministers have long been the pillars of strength and backbone of community life, the action taken here last week is by far the healthiest sign of enlightenment, proving that the hopeful prayers of an oppressed people can, in troubled times, bring forth the leadership which will lead them out of the wilderness of despair, injustice, and inequality.

That this was not the hour of indecision was evidenced in the fact that over 150 ministers and laymen met last Wednesday afternoon at the YMCA for a single purpose. There was no filibustering . . . no screaming or yelling . . . or bickering over petty things . . . no, not from this group of dedicated souls whose hearts had known only deprivation and limitations during the time of peace and war . . . No, there was no thought of voluntarily continuing the days of shining teeth and scratching heads in public . . . it was a group which knew what it was doing, its direction, and went into action. This leadership was cognizant of the fact that the road ahead led to complete freedom in all things and once under construction, there would be no letup until the goal was achieved.

It is a sad day when Americans pretend not to understand what and why another American is no longer willing to be "pushed around" and treated as a misguided juvenile. It is high time that others realize that Negroes are concerned about their welfare in terms of their own choosing and not what miserly crumbs are thrown their way from the table of democracy. If the time is ripe for Negroes to sacrifice their lives in defense of the high ideals of fair play and righteousness in America, then the time is ripe, now and forever, for them to partake of the fruits of their combined efforts from the same table. There can be no "two-facedness" in the operation of the affairs of this country if it is to maintain its status of world leadership. From the lips of these Negro leaders came the aspirations of a people whose past exemplifies faith and belief in a country which has been slow in granting relief to undo this long standing wrong. Therefore, we doff our hats, and lend our support to this splendid leadership guiding us toward the dawning of a new day, life and better community in which to live.

Last Chance For Non-Violence

Advertiser P. 17-a

Thurs. 1-24-57

By Holmes Alexander

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, 38, an Air Force pilot in World War II and since then Mississippi's Fourth District Congressman, is an all-out segregationist. He believes in white supremacy as a fact of life. He helped to write the scathing majority report on public school conditions in the integrated District of Columbia.

He was named (it can't be said that he "ran") as Vice Presidential candidate on independent electors' tickets in South Carolina and Mississippi. He refused to support the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket because of its anti-States' Rights position. Altogether, Congressman Williams is about as Southern a Democrat as you'll find, and I hope non-Southerners will not stop reading here.

I hope non-Southerners will read at least the Williams quotation I'm trying to set up. I have an advance excerpt from speeches the Congressman will make before the South Carolina Citizens' Council on Feb. 7, and before the Alabama Citizens' Council, Feb. 8, 1957. After reciting some recent progress made for the Southern cause, Rep. Williams will say:

"All this can be swept away by one shotgun blast, by one explosion of dynamite touched off in the heat of passion. The Citizens' Councils do not fight lawlessness with lawlessness. The Citizens' Councils offer peaceful resistance within the framework of law, and will never condone or place the stamp of approval on violence."

LAST JUNE, Congressman Williams was asked to come to Arlington, Va., to introduce Asa (Ace) Carter as the main speaker before that chapter of "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties," which is the "Citizens' Council" of Virginia. Williams had heard of Ace Carter's growing reputation as a racist spokesman and he did not like it. The Congressman declined the invitation, saying that he disapproved of Carter and suggesting that the Defenders write to Alabama and find out for themselves. The fact is that Carter, despite the publicity he gets, is persona non grata in his own community of Northern Alabama. Carter is associated with another trouble maker, John Kasper, whom the respectable Citizens' Councils of the South deplore. I have before me a copy of a telegram, dated last June 6, addressed to Kasper and signed by Jack Rathbone, president of the Arlington chapter of the Defenders. It reads in part:

"Sponsorship of an Ace Carter meeting, Friday, June 15, 1956, and our offer of $55 toward Carter's expenses is herewith withdrawn."

What the North does not thoroughly understand is that the South is trying to avert the shooting and bombings that have happened. The resistance to forced desegregation is still in the hands of respectable people whose organized efforts are non-secret and non-violent. I have asked for authorized statements from the three most powerful Citizens' Councils in the South—those in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Here are the answering telegrams in part:

"Citizens' Council leaders often are asked hostile, loaded questions, designed to place us in the position of defending violence. The Citizens' Councils of Alabama, representing lawful, responsible, local organizations dedicated to preserving the Constitution, oppose violent and strong-arm racketeering." Sam M. Englehardt Jr., Executive Secretary, Montgomery, Ala.

"Citizens' Councils of Mississippi are dedicated to the maintenance of good order and peaceful relations." W. J. Simmons, Editor, Citizens' Council, Jackson, Miss.

THESE STATEMENTS are typical of persons now in charge of the Southern resistance movement. But, there are other persons with other ideas waiting to take over if the non-secret, non-violent organizations fail. Some of these have urged me not to speak disparagingly of Carter, Kasper and leaders of that type. The argument is that if non-violence fails in the South, violence will prevail. The methods which are condemned in these telegrams today may be in full vogue tomorrow. The South, like the Wild West, will set up its own vigilante movement before it will permit chaos to envelope its civilization.

But it occurs to me that the present leadership and the non-violent policy must not be allowed to fail. The Southern resistance movement today is going forward on the hope that American public opinion, as well as the American government and Federal courts, are subject to a change of heart and mind.

There are two factors involved here. If there is to be change in public sentiment and public law, the South must present a good case. But if the case is to be heard on its merits, the non-South must present an open ear.

Refugees of South Fleeing Oppression, While Country Bringing Hungarians Here

Bystander Lance 1-3-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

((Thomas A. Webster, Urban League Secretary of Kansas City, Mo., has written the following appeal for Negro refugees from the South, like Hungarian refugees, who "like millions of others, want a change to a way of life with no distinction or restrictions based on race, class or creed." The article appeared in Dec. 21, 1956, issue of The Call).

By THOMAS A. WEBSTER

Daily the plight of European refugees seeking asylum in the United States is seen on television in the press and heard on the radio. An editorial recently said "the Air Force planes will be bringing 500 a day to this country with three Navy transports adding to the total." It referred, of course, to displaced Hungarian persons.

The heartfelt sympathy of Negroes go out to them because they have a common bond with these people, for many Negroes are homeless, and are seeking a shelter of haven from oppression. They, too, are seeking a better way of life. But not as much is heard or known about these refugees of darker hue within our own borders, who are uprooted from their homes in southern states and are finding their way in steady streams to northern cities.

It is believed that more than a million Negro persons have left the South in recent years. During World War II, it was often said, "the nation went to war, and the Negro went to town." Some accounts indicate that Negro migrants are pouring into northern cities like Detroit and Chicago at such terrific rates that the local facilities cannot properly meet their needs. In some cities, free clothing stations and free luncheons are being provided in schools for children of needy migrant families.

Flee From Mississippi

Kansas City is beginning to experience a small but steady trek of Negro families from Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. This week I heard in detail the sad story

Family Needs Help

The Williams family is not eligible for local agency assistance since they have only been in Kansas City one month. Any person wishing to assist the family should contact —

Reverend Lee Nall
Church of God in Christ
2615 East 18th Street
2801 Brooklyn—UN 1-1258

of a Hungarian refugee family. I also saw a Negro family from Mississippi that left home under the cover of darkness, with nothing but the clothing on their backs.

They had no time to sell their home or pack their belongings. In the same week I visited and talked with a second family from a place near Cleveland, Miss. Like the refugees across the sea, they too were victims of oppression and terrorism.

Basement Apartment

The Williams family, of husband, wife and 11 children is living in a small basement apartment in the Santa Fe area for which they were asked $60 a month for four small rooms heated only by a stove on

masses of people on a scale and in a manner never before equalled in the history o fthe world. These displacements and scatterings of peoples themselves create tensions.

These people cast to the winds of chance, torn from traditional moorings, pose problems and represent challenges whether they come from Hungary or Mississippi. Our boldness and our courage in finding answers to the problems and tensions at home or abroad leave but few choices. By finding solutions to these problems we may provide fuel for the torches of freedom in many dark corners of the world, or in not finding answers we can destroy freedom everywhere and perhaps civilization itself.

(Reprinted From The Call).

which they cannot properly cook their meals, the few times they have food. The former landlord wanted to take this stove when she recently sold the building but the police delayed such action. But a stove is being sought. The children, six girls and five boys range from six months to 18 years of age, An older girl girl still in Mississippi hopes to join the family later.

Bystander P. 3

The recent stir about school desegregation made their already miserable condition worst and they left home. The Williams family was a sharecropper family. At the end of the cotton season, (and after the crop was made), the settlement was determined, and they found that they were in debt to the plantation boss instead of having a profit.

When the crop was made, both the landlord and the Williamses figured they were due around $1,000 from their share of the crop and for the labors to the plantation owner. They had received monthly "furnishings" in the form of food and clothing. The boss and the family sat down to figure. The boss said the plantation expenses amounted to 1000 for spraying the cotton by airplane, for payment to the tractor driver, and for maintenance of the Williams family.

Had Nothing Left

According to Mrs. Williams, the landlord told them after they finished figuring, "it looks like you folk ain't gonna come out on this crop." "It looks like you gonna owe me about $200." As Mrs. Williams recalled, he went down that list and just said "It was so and so for food, so and so for this and so and so for that and pretty soon he had just "it us out of everything."

Seeing the two older girls eagerly leaving for school, the conversation turned to the controversial topic of desegregation of schools. The children had been in schools which opens late in Mississippi because of the cotton season. School had just opened the first of November when the family had enough money for train fare and called a Kansas City minister and asked him to find a place for them as they were on their way to Kansas City.

Met Minister

The minister, whom they met when he visited Mississippi last year, was their only contact here. When they arrived, the two boys 16 and 18 years old, went to enroll in high school, but the mother and principal agreed because they were late for enrollment, behind in school work and the family was in need, the boys should try to find work to help the family. Knowing only farm work, they and their father are doing odd jobs by the day to feed the family.

Mrs. Williams returned again to the plantation boss, who told her when school opened, "Now that you colored folks are trying to get grown up and want to go to school and you don't wanna work unless I give you ice water in the fields, I don't think I can give you another crop."

He continued, "I don't need you to hoe no more. I gotta grass burner to do that now." "I got a hay bailer, corn presser and I can rent a cotton picking machine." "But you can stay on the place and work for me by the day for 75 cents but you can't make no more crops."

Works Out of Debt

Gently rocking her 6-month-old baby girl, Mrs. Williams told how she worked out her debt of $300 to the plantation owner for the "free.... medical care in the county hospital when the baby was born. The owner she said, supplied them with everything else they used, fertilizer for the crops, food, the house, furniture and clothing.

Mrs. Williams "worked out" for other farmers when the boss had no work and saved her earnings for railroad fare for Kansas City. When she was asked why they left she said, "Mister, you can't feed my family for 75 cents a day." "We couldn't make a crop and there was talk about putting all of the colored people out in the road and driving us off just like cattle, so we up and left."

She continued, "I want these children to stay in school as long as they can and we are used to hard work, and with the Lord's help and the Reverend's we'll try to make it the best we can."

Hope Not Different

The Williams hope, like that of the Hungarian refugees, is not different from the increasing cry in Asia, Africa or India for rice, shelter or education. They all want, more than food, shelter or learning to read, respect and human dignity. They, like millions of others, want a change to a way of life with no distinction or restrictions based on race, class or creed.

Here or abroad people are seeking a more positive quality of human relationships. They want those things spelled out in the Declaration of Human Rights, the anniversary of which is being observed this month. The Declaration of Human Rights proclaims the right to freedom of movement and residence, the right to the protection of the family by society and the state.

The right to own property, work, to education and the right to an adequate standard of living are also basic.

Great Change

Great change, whether it is the decision to pull up stakes and leave home, to give peopde simple justice, or equal education, requires courage and boldness in order to adjust and adapt to a new pattern of living. It is easy to cling to the past, but it takes courage not only to be willing but also to be ready to change.

Charles L. Allen

Constitution

Intermarriage Fear Bolsters Segregation

Wed. 1-2-57 P. 4

Atlanta, Ga.

Yesterday I mentioned five reasons why some white people insist on maintaining racial segregation: Economic competition, fear of Negro control of the local government, desire to maintain a servant race of people, inferiority complex, resistance to any social change. There are three other reasons why some believe in segregation:

(6) Some believe the Negro race actually is inferior to the white race and they do not want to live on an equal level with them. They do not feel the Negro has equal mental ability with the white man, that the Negro has moral or spiritual principles as high, that physically he is as clean as the white man or that in any way the Negro race is equal to the white race.

Those who believe thus feel it would contaminate them to associate as social equals with Negroes. (While I have not indicated either approval or disapproval with any of the reasons stated above, I must go on record here. I do not believe that any one race is either inferior to or superior to any other race. I believe persons of all races are children of the same Father.)

(7) Some white people insist on segregation because they fear intermarriage. Their reasoning: If children go to school together, they will participate in athletics and social events together. If they go to parties and play together, it is possible young persons of different races will become romantically attracted to each other. If so, marriage is the logical result. If so, then "half-breed" children will be born. This line of reasoning, whether it be false reasoning or not, drives some parents to great fear and strong resistance to any change in the customs of segregation.

(8) Some insist on segregation, not because they have any prejudice toward the Negro as a race or as a person, but because they sincerely believe that all races are better off segregated.

Many believe that each race has distinctive contributions to make to society and to the world and to break down their separateness as races would cause humanity to lose much that is good. These do not feel that one race is superior to another race, they simply feel the races are different in many ways—color of skin, emotional drives, mental and physical abilities, etc., and that to reduce the several parts of humanity into one homogeneous whole would cause the human race to lose much that is wholesome and good.

Perhaps my readers will suggest other reasons why some insist on segregation. But the point is this: No matter what our personal feelings are, we never arrive at satisfactory solutions until we better understand why we feel as we do. I list the above, not to say I either agree or disagree with them, but rather as a basis upon which to think more clearly.

Charles L. Allen

Journal + Constitution

Segregation Desire: How Does It Arise?

Tues. 1-9-57 P. 7B

Atlanta, Ga.

During the past months almost 1,000 letters have come to me in regard to segregation and integration of the white and Negro races. I read these letters with the following questions in my mind: Why do some white people insist on segregation? Why do some Negroes insist on integration? It is difficult even to discuss so controversial a subject without generating more heat than light but the question of "why" is one that interests me.

Here I would like to put down some answers without injecting my own personal feelings or drawing conclusions as to what should be or should not be. This discussion will cover five columns the remainder of this week so hold on until you have read them all.

In regard to why some white people insist on segregation, I find from my own correspondence and observation eight main reasons:

(1) The economic factor. Many white people fear Negroes will compete successfully for their jobs and take away their means of livelihood. This fear is not limited to industrial workers, to day laborers and to various types of physical labor, but to some extent you see it in the various professions, white-collar workers, politicians and others.

(2) In certain areas where the Negro population exceeds the white race, there is a fear that the Negroes will gain control of the local governments and elect the sheriff and other officers. Some white people feel that should that happen, it would be intolerable for them to continue living there, thus they would lose their homes, farms, businesses and be ruined financially.

(3) Some white people feel it essential to keep the Negroes as a servant people in order to have farm labor, domestic help and to fill many menial jobs. However, with the increase in labor-saving machinery, this reason rapidly is becoming a minor one. Though there are many servant-type jobs to be done, many realize these need not be limited to any particular race of people.

(4) Some of the letters I have received from white people indicate clearly an inferiority complex on the part of the writer. There are many people who, frustrated in their own lives, find satisfaction in having a race of people they can look down upon. It gives to them a certain degree of self-esteem and importance.

(5) Resistance to change in custom. Some have no deep feelings on the subject except they just naturally are opposed to change. They have grown up with the social custom of segregation. There are many who resist any sort of social change. They are satisfied with things as they are.

But these are not the main reasons why some insist on maintaining segregation. Three other reasons we shall put down tomorrow.

Charles L. Allen

Constitution

Third Group Views Integration Problem

Tue. 1-4-57 P. 4

Atlanta, Ga.

For several days we have been looking at the reasons why some white people want to maintain racial segregation and why some Negroes want integration. There is a third group to hear from. Why do some white people want integration? From my own correspondence I find six main reasons stated: (1) They believe that integration is certain to come and that it would be better to work out the various problems involved in a calm, intelligent, friendly manner than to fight against it.

They maintain that integration is the law of the land and to refuse to accept it as such is like some who continue to fight the Civil War. They also believe that no race of people can forever be held in bondage, that a study of history reveals that sooner or later a people will gain freedom.

(2) Some white people believe in integration because they believe it is simple justice. They point out that Negroes in the U.S. have equal responsibilities as citizens—they must obey the same laws, pay taxes, fight in defense of the country—and equal responsibilities call for equal opportunities and privileges.

(3) Some white people believe in integration because they feel that our practice of segregation weakens our position in world affairs and robs us of our opportunity to provide moral and spiritual leadership for the world. They feel that the race question is a world question and that the peace and prosperity of the U.S. are dependent upon our being able to make and keep the friendship of the other nations of the earth.

(4) With many integration is a matter of religious faith. They believe that the doctrine of the fatherhood of God carries with equal force the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. They maintain that the two are wings of the same bird and cannot be separated. They sing with John Oxeham: "Join hands, then, brothers of the faith—Whate'er your race may be—Who serves my Father as a son—Is surely kin to me."

(5) Many white people believe in integration because of their faith in the Negro race. They believe that, if given equal opportunities, Negroes will be equally good citizens and equally fine people. They point to countless individual Negroes who represent the very highest in character, who render conspicuous service to the nation and world, who maintain their homes as beautifully as any people, who appreciate the finest things in life equally with any other race.

(6) Some believe in integration because of the costs of segregation. They say that blighted housing areas and unsanitary living conditions hurt the entire city; that when a people is held back, the cost in crime, disease, ignorance, etc., is too high a price to pay; that Negroes would be a much greater asset to the nation economically and culturally if they were not segregated.

Tomorrow we look at reasons why some Negroes prefer segregation.

Trend Towards Integration Seen Despite Disturbances

World Wed. 1-2-57 P. 1

Birmingham, Ala.

Although the South's reaction toward the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation has been mixed in the South and border states, the basic trend toward integration which has been evident for some years has undoubtedly been speeded by the decision. Such is the major conclusion of a survey of recent developments on the segregation front by Harold Fleming and John Constable of the Southern Regional Council published today as a 25-cent pamphlet by the Public Affairs Committee. 22 E. 38th St., New York City under the title WHAT'S HAPPENING IN SCHOOL INTEGRATION?

"The Supreme Court's school decision set the stage in law for a major revision of racial practices in this country," Messers Fleming and Constable write. "Yet, for all of its far-reaching implications, the decision was not an abrupt departure from current trends. In the years immediately preceding the decision, segregation had been steadily crumbling."

"Through court action, Southern Negroes had won the right to cast their ballot in the all-important Democratic primaries, to serve on juries, to enroll in the graduate schools of state universities, and to ride unsegregated on inter-state trains. Whites and Negroes in the Armed Forces had served side by side for several years, many of them at Southern military posts."

"Not all of the Negro's advances were the result of court rulings or Executive Orders, the authors point out. Many private and church-related colleges in the South had voluntarily opened their doors to Negro students. Professional associations had begun accepting into membership Negro doctors nurses, lawyers, and ministers. Sixty-odd Southern cities had opened the doors of their main public libraries.'

"The trend toward integration is the result of various forces," Fleming and Constable explain. They include: "the war-inspired concern for minority rights which has been enhanced by a growing awareness of the effect of our racial policies on world opinion; action by Negroes themselves, human relations agencies, church and civic groups, enlightened school adminstrators and public officials; and the growing realization that it is often cheaper to integrate than to provide new or improved facilities.'

Thus, "the school decision did not mark a sudden change of direction,' they add. "But the decision did extend the principle of equal citizenship farther than ever before....It challenged a'way of life' in the South traditionally based on subordination of the Negro."

The pamphlet reviews in some details the differing reactions in four main areas of the South and border states. Five states and the district of Columbia have undertaken school integration as a matter of official policy. Four states--Arkansas, Delaware, Tennessee, and Texas—have been divided in differing areas within their boundaries policies. Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia have shown a stiffening resistance to desegregation. The remaining five states of the deep South or "black belt" -- where Negro population tends to run the highest -- have committed themselves to a last-ditch defense of segregation. It is in these states that the Citizens' Councils and the Klan have flourished more or less openly.

The Supreme Courts decision was also found to have encouraged the trend toward desegregation in Northern schools as well as in housing and employment in the North. The continued existence of vast areas of segregated housing was cited however, as a persistent and difficult problem.

WEAK AFTER WHATTA WEEK-INTEGRATION? is the 244th in the Public Affairs Pamphlet series which is now in its 21st year. The series has included many other distinguished titles covering social and economic problems, family relations, health and intergroup relations.

Integration Is Issue Of The Year

Our paper here picks the leading stories for the year recognizing that more fundamental changes have occured in this year than in any year of the century, and that integration and civil rights have been the issue in the nation and generally in the world in the year of 1956:

Courier Journal 1-1-57 P. 1

1. The Montgomery boycott, which showed surprising unity among Negroes, surprising courage in the face of difficulties, and a pattern of non-violence.

Houston Post 1-1-57

2. The Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation on buses, also brought about by the Montgomery Negroes fight.

3. President Eisenhower's victory authenticated the break in the Solid South, which began in 1952, and inevitably means that politics in the South must shape around local and national issues other than segregation in the future.

Sat. 1-5-57

4. The revolt of the Russian satellite countries, a harbinger or sign of the crumbling of the Soviets and Communism, if not breaking.

5. Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal.

6. England, France and Israeli's attack upon the Suez Canal, and their subsequent withdrawal because of world opinion,--victory for the United Nations.

7. The South's rebellion against the Constitution and the Federal government, both by enactment of illegal laws in the Legislatures, and by violence.

8. The Federal government's answer to the South's rebellion, at Mansfield and Clinton and Montgomery, indicating the will to stick by integration.

9. Negroes begin to leave the Democratic party, indicating that the Democratic party must stand up for civil rights, or shrink to the minority party of the nation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's order ending segregation in interstate travel. (The order was issued in November 1955, to be effective January 10, 1956.)

11. The South's attack upon the NAACP, in an effort to stifle the Negro's fight for civil rights, only to show that the NAACP had as many heads as a Hydra.

GALLUP POLL

Journal & Constitution

Opinion Up Slightly for Integration

Sun. 1-13-57

Atlanta Ga.

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director
American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 12 — The number of Americans who approve of the Supreme Court's historic decision on segregation has increased in the last year.

As of today, 63 per cent of all adults in a nationwide survey by the institute are in favor of the action taken by the Supreme Court nearly three years ago. Three adults in 10 oppose the measure.

In February of last year, 57 per cent of all adults in an institute survey approved of the decision and 38 per cent disapproved.

Sentiment in the 13 Southern states—where the problems of integrating public transportation are presently plaguing local officials—continues to run strongly against the outlawing of segregated public schools.

Two out of three Southern adults today disapprove of the Court's decision.

Furthermore, Southerners are looking for the situation in Dixie between the races to get worse during the coming year.

Nationwide, the weight of sentiment is that things will get better in the South.

* * *

EVEN A MAJORITY of those adults who approve in principle of the Supreme Court decision adopt the viewpoint of "gradualism" when it comes to setting a schedule for putting integration into effect.

Institute reporters in all parts of the country, from Boston to Los Angeles and from Minneapolis to Mobile, put the following three questions to adults from coast to coast:

"The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation in the public schools is illegal. This means that all children, no matter what their race, must be allowed to go to the same schools. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?"

Here is the trend of the vote since the first survey on the subject, following the court's decision in 1954:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
July, '54	54%	41%	5%
May, '55	56	38	6
Feb., '56	57	38	5
Today	63	31	6

* * *

The second question was asked only of those who approved of the court's decision:

"Do you think integration—that is, bringing Negro and white children together in the schools—should be brought about gradually, or do you think every means should be used to bring it about in the near future?"

The vote of those who approve of integration in principle:

Gradually	69%
Near future	26
No opinion	5

* * *

The third question, asked of everyone in the survey:

"Do you think the situation in the South between the races will get better or worse during the coming year?"

The vote of all adults:

Better	41%
Worse	35
No difference	11
Don't know	13

Here is the vote in the South today on the Supreme Court's decision and on the outlook for the race situation during the next year:

SOUTH ONLY

(Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.)

SUPREME COURT DECISION

Approve	27%
Disapprove	67
No opinion	6

SITUATION IN SOUTH DURING NEXT YEAR

Will get better	33%
Will get worse	46
No difference	10
Don't know	11

CHERISHED BELIEFS GET EXPLODED

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sociologists Look At Segregation

Sun. 1-20-57

By BEM PRICE
AP Newsfeatures Writer

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP) — Some of the nation's top experts on what makes people tick think the South's cherished belief in natural white supremacy is unscientific bunk. P. 4-B

They believe racial prejudice is something learned, not ingrained in man's nature.

They don't believe desegrgation will contribute to "mongerlization" of the races. They suspect segregation has.

They don't believe anyone can prove conclusively that Negroes as a group are less intelligent than whites.

Social psychologists joined the public debate over segregation when one of their colleagues, Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk, associate professor of psychology at Villanova University, stated flatly that as measured by psychological test performance Negroes as a group do not possess as much capacity for education as do white people.

The Villanova psychologist, who once taught at West Point, said his views were based on tests administered during World War I and since.

McGurk also said, "There is ample evidence that there are psychological differences between whites and Negroes. . . These differences are not the result of differences in social and economic opportunities and they will not disappear as the social and economic opportunities of Negroes and whites are equalized."

Further, McGurk maintained, "as far as psychological test performance is a measure of capacity of education, Negroes as a group do not possess as much of it as whites as a group."

'PERHAPS ALL'

To this, 18 social scientists, most of them members of the said in essence, "Nuts."

In a formal statement the 18 subscribed to the belief that:

"The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be explained in terms of environmental differences . . .

"It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences are not well founded."

This statement is closely akin to the one submitted by 30 social scientists to the U. S. Supreme Court prior to the May 17, 1954, decision which held public school segregation unconstitutional.

Freely translated the statement means that nobody has proved there are natural differences in the ability of groups to learn, or otherwise.

Furthr, it means that any apparent differences generally can be attributed to the surroundings in which they were reared.

MASS OF MATERIAL

The comparative intelligence of whites and Negroes has occupied social scientists since 1897 and, as a result, there is an enormous mass of material on the subject.

Dr. Robert D. North, a native of Pascagoula, Miss., and now assistant director of the Educational Redords Bureau in New York City, has just completed an exhaustive study of much of this material.

North, former psychologist at Columbia and Long Island universities, concluded, "If the nation's school systems were segregated on the basis of ability to learn, color lines would be crossed in a way that would bewilder advocates of the theory of white mental supremacy.

"There is no scientific evidence that inherent intelligence is higher or lower in any group of people who can be separated from another by anthropological (racial) distinctions."

There is general agreement on the subject of intelligence between North and Prof. Otto Klineberg, psychologist at Columbia University.

Klineberg is author of the standard textbook "Social Psychology," which he has just revised and brought up to date.

Aside from arguing that Negroes are inferior to whites, some Southerners express fears that desegregation, especially in the public schools, will lead to intermarriage and eventually to a "mongrelized race."

On this subject Klineberg said, "If we regard our own group as biologically superior, we shall probably consider any mixture with an 'inferior' group as equivalent to mongrelization or degeneration. Our survey of the material pertinent to the question . . . has indicated the lack of evidence for the innate (inbred) superiority of any one group over another. . . .

"From the sociological point of view, however, the problem is a more serious one. If there is general objection to miscegenation (race mixing) the effect upon the individual may be unfortunate. . . It is clearly the attitude toward hybrids (the offspring of interracial relationships), not their biological makeup, which determiies their place in the community."

Dr. Marie Jahoda, New York University psychologist, said in an interview that "the inequality between the races has contributed heavily to the mixing of the races rather than equality of status."

By this Dr. Jahoda meant that white men in a position of social and economic superiority long have taken advantage of Negro women, an advantage that would be impossible, or at least unlikely if whites and Negroes enjoyed the same economic, social and legal status.

She said sexual exploitation of Negro women by white men has been going on for more than 200 years.

When aked if she thought an end to legal segregation in the South would lead to intermarriage, Dr. Jahoda said, "You must remember that studies show that well over 90 per cent of marriages are made between people from similar social and economic backgrounds."

As for other aspects of the Southern problem, Dr. Jahoda observed that attitudes boiled down to prejudice and discrimination carried forward from generation to geneation.

"The theory that attitudes are innate or inherited," she said, "goes against all systems of psychology. Attitudes are learned most often in the family."

One of the leading authorities in this country on intergroup relations is Prof. Robin M. Williams of Cornell University here. He is a native of Hillsboro, N. C., and a graduate of North Carolina State College.

While many sociologists have been content to theorize from studies made by others, Williams and a team of researchers have been doing actual field work since 1947 on the relations between various groups, divided on the basis of race, culture and religion.

Their often fascinating studies, unpublished because of a lack of funds, have been conducted in Elmira, N.Y.; Steubenville, Ohio; Bakersfield, Calif.; Savannah, Ga.; and several other cities.

As a Southerner, Williams has a deep understanding of the Southerner's problems. He was asked how long he thought the region could maintain its current attitude against any change in the racial patterns.

"Right now," he replied, "there is a total crisis psychology in the South and a great deal of latent good will is immobilized. How long can it be maintained? The South has shown a capacity to sustain hostility over a long time, but over a generation? I doubt it. My best guess is that eventually a lot of white Southerners are going to say 'Let's stop beating our heads against a stone wall.' "

Williams has concluded that the more contact there is between the races, the less prejudice there is generally.

H feels that the South's decision to maintain separate school facilities for whites and Negroes, while at the same time struggling for real equality between the two sets of schools, is in the long run a self-defeating operation.

"As the Negro gains more education," he said, "it is less likely to seem reasonable to him to be put outside the main stream of American life."

Williams added that the Negro is gaining pride of race and thus becoming more aggressive when he feels his rights are involved.

In conclusion he had a word of caution for the South and especially for other minority groups in the region. The prejudice now directed against the Negro might spill over —as it did in the late 1920s against Catholics and Jews.

"When feelings are whipped up as they are, no matter what the leaders say, it is difficult to keep those feelings in neat compartments."

Dixie Trends—

THREE STATES STUDY SEGREGATION LAWS

Commercial Appeal

Tennessee Bill Modeled On North Carolina Plan

Sun. 1-20-57

OTHERS PATCH CHINKS

Memphis, Tenn.

By ROBERT H. DENLEY
International News Service Writer

ATLANTA, Jan. 19.—As state legislatures move into full swing, it becomes apparent that the lawmakers' groping for a legal bar to racial integration is unending. P. 2.

Three Dixie assemblies are presently in session, and before them all are a number of pro-segregation bills.

In Tennessee, this is the first time that any real attempt has been made to pass such legislation. At week's end it clearly seemed to be on its way to approval despite the legislators' reluctance in past years to make a stand.

Chinks Patched Up

In both South Carolina and Georgia, however, the new proposals represent chinks for the cracks, real or imaginary, in legislation passed long ago. Both states had launched "keep segregation" legislation even before the United States Supreme Court made its 1954 decision against discrimination because of race in the public schools.

Considerable interest is focused on the pupil assignment plan being steered through the Tennessee Legislature by Administration forces because a similarly named plan was ruled unconstitutional in Virginia only a last week.

Tennessee leaders insist their plan is not the same as the stricken Virginia plan. Gov. Frank Clement said, "Our plan is the Tennessee plan and not any other state's plan. I believe it is constitutional."

The Tennessee model is closer to the North Carolina assignment plan which was upheld, at least in part, by the Supreme Court. Florida and Arkansas also have pupil assignment plans on the law books, on which those states base confidence public school segregation can be maintained, at least for a time.

Five-Part Program

The Tennessee bill is part of a program which also includes bills permitting assignment of students to school transportation, providing for a sort of voluntary segregation, clarifying the law concerning transfer of students from one school system to another and authorizing two or more local boards to operate schools jointly.

All five bills sailed through the House this week, and will go to the Senate early next week. In addition, the lower chamber voted 71-7 for a "Tennessee Manifesto" deploring Supreme Court rulings on school segregation.

This manifesto is similar to others, some going so far as calling for "interposition" or "nullification," previously approved in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Georgia, which long ago keyed its keep-segregation legislation to a potential private school system, has four more measures pending at the moment in the Legislature. One would repeal the compulsory attendance law, and is stirring controversy.

Another would extend retirement benefits to teachers who might come into the "private school" plan, while a third gives the Georgia Education Commission subpena power in its assigned duty of planning pro-segregation moves. The fourth would give the Governor power to control public transit systems or other public facilities in any threatened breach of the peace.

South Carolina Bills

South Carolina, which also laid the groundwork for a private school plan years ago, is now considering these bills:

—A detailed program of closing schools to preserve segregation and the placing of students in other schools.

—Punishment of any state, county or municipal officer who assists Federal officers in carrying out a Federal court integration order.

—Defining the state's part in any court actions on segregation.

—Barring the use of any county or municipal jail to house anyone arrested by a Federal court order in an integration case.

Want President To Show Concern For Negro Americans

Weekly Sat 1-19-57 New Orleans, La

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- President Eisenhower was urged Saturday by Negro leaders of the South to visit that area immediately and to use the "weight of his office" to bring about Southwide compliance with integration rulings.

The request came just as the President was making plans to visit the drought areas of this country. None of the White House officials could be reached Saturday for a statement on planned action in the terrorizing situation of the South.

The plea for help was sent to the President in the form of a telegram signed by 60 Negro leaders. It pointed out that "a state of terror prevails" in Alabama and other southern states and urged the President to come to their assistance.

Vice President Richard Nixon was also urged to make a "tour of the South" similar to the one he made in Europe on behalf of the Hungarians.

A plea was made to Attorney General Herbert Brownell to meet with Negro leaders and discuss the question of Federal responsibility in the crisis. The Justice Department has done a complete "clam-up" on the question. A spokesman for the Department told an ANP reporter Friday that the Attorney General had no comment on the Southern situation "We have absolutely nothing to say at this time," he emphasized.

It might be recalled that this reporter expressed disgust at the Attorney General's position on the bus integration question some weeks ago. Shortly after the Supreme Court had ruled that segregation on intra-state buses is unconstitutional, Mr. Brownell called a conference in Washington of Southern District Attorneys. He had previously announced that any state laws on segregation were now dead since the high court ruling. But when he was faced with the southern officials he called upon them for "voluntary compliance" to the anti-segregation ruling.

This writer reminded the Attorney General that "voluntary compliance" was not likely and asked what he planned to do in case officials did not comply with the law voluntarily.

He replied, through his spokesman, that everybody was expected to comply with any law voluntarily. In reply to the latter part of the query he said this was a "hypothetical question" and they never comment on an assumption.

Not only have southern officials refused to comply with the law of the land as predicted, but have gone still further to shoot into the buses, bomb homes of citizens and blast Negro churches. But the Federal Government has remained silent on the home front while condemning aggressors in other countries.

This deplorable situation lead to an emergency meeting of Negro leaders in Atlanta which lasted for two days. It was at this meeting that the group, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the year-long Montgomery bus boycott, agreed to lay their problems on the doorstep of the White House and the Justice Department.

The letter reminded the President that "American citizens have been unjustly and brutally attacked at home," and urged the Federal Government to do something about it.

People Are Aroused Over Jobs For Hungarians, Bombs For Negro Policy'

Weekly P. 6

Sat 1-19-57

New Orleans, La

The wave of telephone calls reaching the Louisiana Weekly during the past several days in face of the royal treatment accorded Hungarian refugees while American tax-paying Negro citizens met with violence and near death was alarming. A great deal of criticism was leveled at local daily newspapers. One irate reader quoting the first paragraph of an editorial appearing in an afternoon edition read: "The Hungarian refugees are entitled to all the sympathy and encouragement they have been given by this country and the rest of the world."

"This," the voice added, is food for thought. And the average man of intelligence, he continued, can obviously notice the assistance accorded non-tax-paying invaders by officials who are not only elected to office by Negro American taxpayers, but also receive their salaries through taxes collected from Negro citizens. And yet these same officials are opening their arms to refugees whose loyalty has not been tested while the proven fidelity of Negroes is shoved into the background, he concluded.

The constant stream of comparisons pictured the "accepted" Hungarians and the "REFUSED" American Negro taxpayers in many lights. One fast talking housewife said: "I think its a shame when others can come into our country and immediately become open to equal opportunities in jobs, education, housing and others while Negro citizens are threatened, bombed, beaten, shot, and many times killed if they attempt to go to a school of their choice, sit where they want to on buses, live in any home they are able to buy, seek any employment they are qualified to fill, justice and fairplay in local and state courts, and others too numerous to cite."

An elderly woman angeredly spoke of the photos carried by newspapers of the "New Way of Life" for many refugees arriving here. She pointed out that many of these Hungarians arriving in the Southland can get another look at the type of life they left by observing the Negro's plight in a country he (the Negro) rose to defend in times of war and returned in peace time to learn that his life was still in danger if he asked for the very thing he fought for so sincerely.

A disgruntled barber, who asked that his name be withheld, expressed the hope that some of the glowing tributes sympathies given the Hungarians by the press would certainly awaken these same reporters and publishers of the paralleling situations in the lives of the home-standing American Negroes, whose undying loyalty has still left them in the shadows of first-class citizenship, while the mere presence of these refugees means first-class citizenship entitlement.

One reader wrote: Photos of Hungarian destruction advertised alongside of photos of the Alabama bombings of Negroes would show the same conditions as that in Hungary. Both are being persecuted equally.

"I searched the dictionary to define the word 'hero' in view of recent nationwide television and radio campaigns describing all Hungarian refugees as 'heroes' because they are fleeing their homeland and in some cases leaving mother, father, sister, brother, children and others. If this is the case there, then I feel the definition will have to be re-arranged shifting the words a bit."

DIXIECRAT SEGREGATION ---IDIOT'S DELIGHT

Weekly P. 11

By Marcus Christian

Sat. 1-19-57

Poet, Writer and Historian. Unit Supervisor, Federal Writers' Project, 1939-42; Rosenwald Fellow, 1943-44; University Librarian, 1944-50.

New Orleans, La

I once had a white man working for me who had suffered some kind of illness in his childhood and was never quite normal mentally thereafter. Until the day he died, he was always treated as a child by the people who lived in his neighborhood. Yet, to me the child-man seemed quite as normal as some of the whites I have known--particularly in his regard of himself as a white, superior being. I once saw him spit repeatedly upon the muddy backs of Negroes working eight feet below street level to make the street on which he lived a finer thoroughfare. When reprimanded, he insisted that he had meant no harm. He had never been to school and could not read or write, but in the everyday school of life he had learned aptly all of the little racial attitudes and taboos so dear to intolerant whites. Although he worked for a Negro and went on errands for other Negroes, he could on necessary occasions spit out the word "N----r" with the proper white contempt and disgust.

I remembered my former employee some years later when out Gentilly way I saw a waiting station for bus and street-car passengers. There was no difference whatsoever in the construction of any part of the shed. The two stone seats under it were identical. Same shed, same seats, all resting on the same space of concrete. But upon the middle joice was the world "colored" on one side and "white" on the other. And painted on the pavement in white was the admonition, "VOTE DIXIECRAT", between the benches.

Unfortunately, many of us accept these day-by-day aspects of segregation as some of the facts of life without even noticing the incongruous situations which develop. Psychiatrists are presently concerned over the response patterns of POWs living in Communist concentration camps, but a work that would be of greater value and subject to wider application would be a study of response patterns of Negroes and whites in regard to bus and street-car segregation.

An odd fact is that more visiting whites than Negroes appear to be confused by the screen, or closely observe--often with open smiles or comments--the hourly ritual which so many patrons perform day after day. In many instances Nordic-looking whites have refused to take their seats in front of the sign or else, obeyed reluctantly. Those of the latter group have

remained seated far back of the screen until the conductor or driver asked if they were white and then bellowed preemptorily: "Well, can'tcha read? You can't sit there!" And that powerful little piece of wood called "the screen", can, in anyone's hand, make him an arbiter of estiny; it immediately confers upon one the office of a distinguished ethnologist, though that person has earned no college degree and can name no Alma Mater. Humble Negroes will sometimes take that magic piece of wood and place it in front of one of their race without even asking if that is what the other wanted. Conductors and drivers will likewise place it behind a person presumed to be white without even asking their advice in the matter. Sometimes laughable situations take place.

On one occasion the white conductor, seeing a little blonde girl sitting behind the screen, went down the aisle and picked it up to place behind her, whereupon her blonde curls did such a violent dance of negation that he was forced to desist--amidst the open giggles of Negro passengers. In mor than one instance, weary whites, seeing an empty seat in the Negro section, sat down, regardless. Afterwards, when the known Negro sitting before them, alighted they placed the screen behind them.

Here is one from away back. An ash-blonde girl of Jewish descent was at one time attending evening classes in downtown New Orleans. For several nights she noticed a young white man watching her as she boarded the car in the neighborhood of Canal Street. One night, standing on the rear platform with the conductor and two or three other white men, he saw her board the car and when she had taken her seat, he walked into the vehicle and sat down beside her. He began to talk pleasantly and reached over and took some of the books from her lap to discuss them. Never thinking that the girl was colored, he had, in his eagerness, overlooked the fact that she had always sat in one of the cross seats behind the screen. Now, as conversation progressed pleasantly, he looked from her freckled face, acquiline nose, and blue-gray eyes and noticed that there was a screen before them. The girl, following his gaze, saw him reach out to place the screen behind them and as his hand fell upon the screen, hers landed beside his, holding it fast. He looked at her in disbelief and blurted out: "Oh, no!" The girl, smiling into his face, answered firmly: "Oh, yes!" The young man, red-faced, arose and walked plungingly to the rear platform where the open laughter of the conductor and his former companions added to his embarrassment. Said the white-Negro girl afterwards: "I really felt sorry for him--he turned so red in the face and they laughed at him so."

(See next article: FROM IDIOTIC SEGREGATION TO BLIND MURDER!)

BY NEGRO LEADERS

Advertiser-Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala. 1-9-6

Ike, Nixon Invited South To Help With Integration

Sun. 1-13-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 12 (AP) — President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon have been asked to come South to aid Negro leaders in the fight against segregation.

The requests, along with one to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell requesting an interview "at the earliest possible date," were made by the Southern Negro Leaders Conference on Transportation and Nonviolent Integration.

Winding up a two-day meeting, the 60 Negro leaders from 29 communities in nine Southern states and the District of Columbia wired the President:

"We ask you to come South immediately to make a major speech in a major Southern city urging All Southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's decision as the law of the land."

Nixon was urged to make a trip through the South similar to the one he made on behalf of Hungarian refugees and report to the President on "economic boycotts, and reprisals, and bombing and violence directed against persons and homes of Negroes who assert their rights under the Constitution."

The conference leaders told Brownell in their wire that "the confused state requires that we talk with you in order to secure a clarification from the highest legal authorites of the land. . . ."

Meanwhile, the case of six Negro ministers who yesterday were arrested and released under $1,000 bonds for breaking state segregation laws by riding in seats normally used by whites is expected to be presented to the Fulton County—Atlanta—grand jury next Tuesday.

If the grand jury returns an indictment on the charges the way would be cleared for a court trial. However, A. T. Walden, Atlanta Negro attorney, said he and other members of the defense counsel are considering the possibility of requesting a district federal court to declare unconstitutional the segregation laws prohibiting mixing of the races on public conveyances.

The Rev. M. L. King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., who called the Southwide meeting here, said the action in Atlanta had no direct connection with the conference.

King was asked at a news conference how long he thought it would be before all bus systems throughout the South would be integrated. The questioner mentioned "by 1960?"

"I don't think it will be that long," King replied. "We are now in a shock period. As soon as that is over integration will boom all over the South."

King declined to be more specific, but said "It won't take so long."

Others taking part in the news conference were the Revs. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.; F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.; and T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.

Charles L. Allen

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Third Group Views Integration Problem

Tue. 1-4-57

For several days we have been looking at the reasons why some white people want to maintain racial segregation and why some Negroes want integration. There is a third group to hear from. Why do some white people want integration? From my own correspondence I find six main reasons stated: (1) They believe that integration is certain to come and that it would be better to work out the various problems involved in a calm, intelligent, friendly manner than to fight against it.

They maintain that integration is the law of the land and to refuse to accept it as such is like some who continue to fight the Civil War. They also believe that no race of people can forever be held in bondage, that a study of history reveals that sooner or later a people will gain freedom.

(2) Some white people believe in integration because they believe it is simple justice. They point out that Negroes in the U.S. have equal responsibilities as citizens—they must obey the same laws, pay taxes, fight in defense of the country—and equal responsibilities call for equal opportunities and privileges.

(3) Some white people believe in integration because they feel that our practice of segregation weakens our position in world affairs and robs us of our opportunity to provide moral and spiritual leadership for the world. They feel that the race question is a world question and that the peace and prosperity of the U.S. are dependent upon our being able to make and keep the friendship of the other nations of the earth.

(4) With many integration is a matter of religious faith. They believe that the doctrine of the fatherhood of God carries with equal force the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. They maintain that the two are wings of the same bird and cannot be separated. They sing with John Oxeham: "Join hands, then, brothers of the faith—Whate'er your race may be—Who serves my Father as a son—Is surely kin to me."

(5) Many white people believe in integration because of their faith in the Negro race. They believe that, if given equal opportunities, Negroes will be equally good citizens and equally fine people. They point to countless individual Negroes who represent the very highest in character, who render conspicuous service to the nation and world, who maintain their homes as beautifully as any people, who appreciate the finest things in life equally with any other race.

(6) Some believe in integration because of the costs of segregation. They say that blighted housing areas and unsanitary living conditions hurt the entire city; that when a people is held back, the cost in crime, disease, ignorance, etc., is too high a price to pay; that Negroes would be a much greater asset to the nation economically and culturally if they were not segregated.

Tomorrow we look at reasons why some Negroes prefer segregation.

38a 1957

GENERAL

The Only Answer Left

Courier

Events last week, the bombings and assaults of Negroes in various parts of the South, are pathetic demonstrations of the fact that the unreconstructed South can dish it out but can't take it.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

For decades the Ku Klux element, now joined by the "respectable" White Citizens Council element, has enjoined Negroes to be self-respecting and law-abiding, and thus eventually be accepted on their worth as citizens.

However, this element at the same time enforced discrimination and segregation, with resultant Negro humiliation, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for Negroes to do what was asked.

Sat 1-5-57

In desperation the Negroes have joined the NAACP and resorted to the boycott and lawsuits, which they have, without exception, won, to the enraged discomfiture of their enemies.

Having no other recourse, the unreconstructed Southerners (who undoubtedly have been telling their children to be good citizens and church members) have reverted to type and resorted to violence in the hope of scaring Negro leaders into abandoning the fight for freedom and justice.

Of course, this "answer" to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision will not work, but it is the only answer they have left.

What could be more illustrative of the intellectual and moral poverty of the South that looks backward instead of forward?

Biblical Background On Segregation

News P. 10-A

Sun 1-6-57

It has been stated many times that the basic reason for our country's true greatness is the fact that our Constitution is founded upon the Holy Scriptures. This we think, is entirely true. All our laws have been founded upon either a direct passage of the Holy Scriptures, or else an accepted interpretation of the same. It is quite obvious that the Supreme Court's decision regarding racial segregation was based upon the often quoted Bible verse, Acts 17:26: "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitations."

God has decreed that there shall exist bounds to the habitations of the various races; and it has been so during these thousands of years until the Communistic deceiver began clamoring for universal brotherhood as a substitute for Christianity and existing laws governing Christian practice. Brotherhood is not an end; it is not an objective; it is no more than a by-product of Christianity, and obtains without any effort on the part of the Christian. Beware of those who speak often of universal brotherhood. Many of them are colossal deceivers.

Our colored friends of the South have enjoyed more freedom, owned more wealth, and have had more kind treatment from white people than any place in the world. The colored have been content to have equal but separate facilities on buses and elsewhere. But the last few years the colored have fallen prey to godless propaganda which is calculated to lower the moral behavior of all races, and create internal strife and trouble. The enemies of our country are counningly devising a nefarious plan that is calculated to engulf the whole world into a rage of hate and chaos. All the freedom, contentment and peace, and the lifting of living standards of the colored people obtain because of their close contact with the white people. But sad to say, he (the colored) is leaving an oasis, and is on a vain quest for a mirage that he can see in the catastrophic distance; all because he has become the tool of the greatest deceiver on this globe.

There is no man nor set of men who can usurp the authority of almighty God and think to change the inexorable laws of the Infinite. For one to say that God has made of one blood the white and the colored races, therefore there shall be no bounds of distinction, is openly and flagrantly to defy the God who made us. This is an incorrect sylogism. Correct reason is: the white and colored are different because God has made them different by a line of separation. Therefore they shall be separate in accordance with God's inexorable law. Another good reason for keeping the races separate is promiscuous mixing will give power to the Communistic world.

J. R. BURNS.

320 Plaza Drive, Birmingham 4, Ala.

RABBI FINDS CURBS ON LIBERTY IN SOUTH

Times Sat 1-5-57

Pittsburgh Pa.

A Southern rabbi said last night that racial tensions in the South were "undermining" the American doctrine of freedom of thought and freedom of speech.

Preaching at Central Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Jacob M. Rothschild of Atlanta said that "threats—vague and not so vague—of economic boycott and physical violence have been directed against those who seek a peaceful solution, or—worse still—bravely dare to counsel compliance with the Supreme Court decision because it is the law of the land."

"There is a macabre and disquieting parallel between the South today and a totalitarian state," Dr. Rothschild declared. "There is the curtailment of the right to speak freely and openly if what you say disagrees with the popular point of view. Law is abrogated. Constitutional government is challenged. Interpretation and enforcement of law is transferred to respectable—but self-appointed—leaders. Soon control passes to the hands of not so respectable extremists and rabble-rousers."

For ten years spiritual leader of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation in Atlanta and a long-time resident and community worker in the South, Dr. Rothschild urged Southern Jews to persist in working for the implementation of the Supreme Court decision with "patience and idealism."

Montgomery Bus Integration And School Desegregation Drew Top Attention For 1956

38a General

By BAKER E. MORTEN

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The historic ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court ending segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Ala., and the desegregation of more than 671 public school districts in 17 southern and border states loomed as highlights of the year as 1956 came to a close.

Though focal points for the year, these two unprecedented turning points in history were by no means the only significant occurrences for 1956, which produced a multiplicity of eventful circumstances in the lives of Negro Americans.

The following is a month by month table of developments during the year:

JANUARY Black Dispatch p. 2

A St. Louis judge ordered an end to segregation in low rent public housing in that city . . . Russian audiences gave thundering ovation to an all-Negro cast who staged "Porgy and Bess" . . . The University of Alabama lost its fight to bar Negroes from attending the school . . . Dixie railroads began integration of its Negro and white passengers . . . A Mississippi judge refused to reopen the Emmett Till lynching case . . . President Eisenhower received the U. S. delegation to Liberia . . . The Alabama Senate passed a nullification resolution on the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree . . . A two-year-old girl survived body temperatures of 60.8 degrees . . . The mayor of Montgomery Ala., urged a "get tough" policy on Negro bus boycotters . . . Montgomery police arrested Rev. Martin L. King, leader of the bus boycott . . . Miss Autherine Lucy and Mrs. Polly Hudson prepared to enroll at the University of Alabama.

FEBRUARY Oklahoma City, Okla.

Autherine Lucy was forced to flee from the University of Alabama campus after mob violence was directed against her . . . The Montgomery bus boycott erupted into violence as Rev. King's home was bombed . . . Daily Defender begins publication in Chicago . . . Powell school amendment causes split in the AFL-CIO . . . Autherine Lucy goes for re-admittance to the University of Alabama . . . Civil rights issue creates a split in Democratic ranks . . . Mississippi drops compulsory school attendance laws in an effort to thwart integration . . . Civil rights leader Dr. Thomas Brewer was shot to death in Georgia . . . Sammy Davis jr. opens Broadway run of "Mr. Wonderful" . . . Chicago disc jockey Al Benson bombards Mississippi with copies of the U. S. Constitution . . . Negroes staged a nation-wide work stoppage in protest of Alabama bus boycotters' arrest . . . University of Alabama ordered to readmit Autherine Lucy.

MARCH Tri 1-4-57

University of Alabama permanently expels Miss Autherine Lucy . . . Mississippi Senator James Eastland is named to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee . . . Four white men sue NAACP and Miss Autherine Lucy for $4 million . . . United Negro College Fund drive passes the $30 million mark . . . Three Negroes are murdered in Mis-

sissippi, Alabama and North Carolina . . . St. Louisan becomes the first Negro circuit judge in Missouri . . . 93 Negro leaders go on trial in Montgomery for alleged illegal boycotting . . . Rev. King found guilty in boycotter's trial.

APRIL

Thousands participate in mass nation-wide day of prayer for Montgomery bus boycotters . . . Negro ministers draft declaration of Negro civil rights intentions . . . Nine die in hotel fire on Chicago's south side . . . Roy Wilkins urges Negroes to support Republican party at election polls . . . Alabama racists attack singer Nat (King) Cole . . . Anti-NAACP law goes into effect in South Carolina . . . NAACP arred from operations in Louisiana . . . NAACP opens war on Virginia school segregation . . . Congressman Adam C. Powell accuses army of drifting back to segregation.

MAY

Negro is nominated as Justice of the Peace in Florida . . . AM EZion conference elects three new bishops . . . Negroes marq second anniversary of Supreme Court integration ruling . . . Private Alabama college gives first degree in history to Negro . . . Sororities at Ohio State university ban racial and religious discrimination.

JUNE

First Negro Lutheran pastor dies in New York . . . Russian clerics worship at a Negro church in Chicago . . . Singer Roy Hamilton retires from show business . . . Birmingham, Ala. Negroes form new civil rights group . . . A three-judge court rules against Alabama's segregated bus laws . . . Montgomery, Ala. group supporting bus boycott is incorporated . . . Entertainer Valada Snow dies . . . Singer Paul Robeson faces contempt action as he blasts Congress . . . Southern Democrats and Republicans kill aid-to-integration bill . . . Washington, D. C. telephone company hires Negroes for first time . . . Governors' parley is stirred by race issue.

JULY

Methodist Bishop Love is elected as president of Bishops' Council . . . Congress shelves housing bill . . . Lutherans and Presbyterians pass anti-bias bills . . . Federal school aid bill is rejected 224-195 . . . Mississippi Democrats change vote rules to pressure Negroes . . . First Negro gets Oklahoma courthouse post . . . Negroes, whites form group to replace ousted NAACP in Louisiana . . . Alabama judge rules that NAACP must show files . . . Southern legislators issue Manifesto declaring war on civil rights . . . President signs narcotics bill into law . . . House approves civil rights bill 279-126.

AUGUST

Robert A. Cole, Chicago insurance executive dies . . . Ku Klux Klan resurges in Florida . . . NAACP seeks appeal of $100,000 Alabama fine . . . Tennessee county vows to obey court and admit Negroes into schools . . . Democratic convention held in Chicago; civil rights plank called "weak" . . . Negroes observe first anniversary of brutal Emmett Till lynching . . . St. Louis school teacher finds lost Dred Scott records . . . Republicans convene in San Francisco; rights plank termed just a "shade" better than Dems.

SEPTEMBER

Justice Department joins fight for integration of Hoxie, Ark. public schools . . . Florida bus boycott leader is intimidated and jailed . . . iDsorders break out as integration comes to Mansfield, Texas high school; Texas Rangers called . . . Racial violence erupts at Clinton, Tenn. as judge orders Negro students admitted to high school; National Guardsmen called . . . Singer Paul Robeson seeks high court action to gain passport . . . Kentucky mob bars Negroes from attending Sturgis schools . . . Louisville, Kentucky schools integrate without incident . . . Negro students barred from Sturgis, Kentucky schools . . . First Negro enters Vanderbilt school of law . . . Congressman Powell recommends Judge Hastie for Supreme Court vacancy.

OCTOBER

Southerners stage integration probe of Washington, D. C. schools . . . New York airlines adopt policy to hire Negro pilots . . . Tennessee high court approves state integration . . . Lawyers renew fight to restore Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to University of Alabama . . . NAACP starts defense in Texas ban case . . . Powell switches his support to GOP . . . Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university president, dies . . . Florida Negro is kidnaped from jail cell after "hello baby" remark to white woman.

NOVEMBER

Singer Nat (King) Cole stars weekly TV show . . . Negroes switch support to Ike as president wins re-election . . . Bad blood brews between Haiti and Cuba's diplomatic relations . . . Dr. Ralph Bunche is named to "watch-dog" post in Mid-East crisis . . . Jazz pianist Art Tatum dies . . . Record number of Negroes are elected into office . . . Singer Una Mae Carlisle dies . . . Pennsylvania high court upholds ban of Negro boys from white orphans schools . . . University of Alabama trustee cited for contempt in Lucy case . . . U. S. Attorney General Brownell calls conference of Dixie attorneys general to discuss Supreme Court integration ruling . . . AME Bishop Allen dies . . . Democratic party worker Venice Spraggs dies . . . Mississippi senator Stennis pressures Negro Air Force lieutenant to resign.

DECEMBER

Supreme Court refuses to review Mansfield, Texas integration case . . . FBI arrests 16 racists on contempt of court charges for interference with integration at Clinton high school . . . FBI investigation of Negro vote purge in Louisiana . . . Wilberforce university president Dr. Charles L. Hill dies . . . Seven whites go free in Florida kidnap-flogging case . . . Haiti's president Paul Maglorie goes into exile in Jamaica . . . Georgia chapter of NAACP fined $25,000 and leader is jailed . . . South Carolina native becomes first Negro to be hired by scheduled New York arline . . . Texas judge rules against immediate desegregation . . . U. S. Supreme Court anti-segregation mandate reaches Montgomery and Negroes end their year-long boycott and resume patronage of the city's buses without racial restrictions.

Negro Leaders Urge President To Act in South

Evening Star

P 42

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12 (AP).—Southern Negro leaders are continuing their integration fight with appeals to President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and Attorney General Brownell for assistance.

Washington

About 60 Negro leaders representing nine Southern States yesterday telegraphed President Eisenhower "to come South immediately to make a major speech in a major Southern city urging all Southreners to abide by the Supreme Court's decision as the law of the land."

The group, concluding a two-day meeting here, asked for a conference with Mr. Brownell "at the earliest possible date" and said "the confused state requires that we talk with you in order to secure a clarification from the highest legal authority of the land."

1-12-57

Nixon Tour Urged

The Vice President was urged to tour the South and report to Mr. Eisenhower on "economic boycotts, and reprisals, and bombing and violence directed against persons and homes of Negroes who assert their rights under the Constitution."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., of Montgomery, Ala., who called the conference here, said it had no connection with the arrest Thursday of six Negro ministers on charges of riding city buses in seats normally reserved for white persons—a violation of State segregation laws.

Cases against the six, all free in $1,000 bonds, will be presented to the Fulton County (Atlanta) Grand Jury Tuesday. If the grand jury returns indictments the way is cleared for a court test of the segregation laws.

"Now in Shock Period"

A. T. Walden said he and other Negro attorneys are considering a request to Federal District Court to declare the bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Mr. King told a news conference that bus integration should be accomplished in the South before 1960. "We are now in a shock period," he said, "as soon as that is over integration will come all over the South."

States represented at the meeting were Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Film code revision bans racial epithets

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 1-5-57

HOLLYWOOD (ANP)—A revision in the Motion picture production codes prohibiting any picture from public showing that "tends to incite bigotry or hatred among poeples of different racial, religious or national backgrounds," was approbed last week by the Motion Picture Association of America.

The new provision explains that such words as "dago, chink, hunkie, kike and all deregatory terms for different races of peoples "should be avoided.

The code was approved at the New York meeting of leading motion picture houses.

Agents and Entertainers at Fault

Courier Sat. 3-2-57 P.22

Segregated Audiences Should Be Abolished!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE E. PITTS

PITTSBURGH — It's about time high-salaried Negro entertainers started doing something about being forced to play before segregated audiences in the South. It seems that these artists would have injected into their contracts a clause that would make null and void any concerts booked where the audience must be separated into racial groups. It is greedy agents who are largely at fault because they book the tours. Yet, the Negro performers who carry through these Un-American practices are responsible, too. I hope the general feeling of most Negro entertainers wasn't summed up Louis Armstrong, who reportedly said when dynamite was exploded outside a segregated audience in Knoxville, Tenn.: "Man, the horn don't know anything about it. I'll play anywhere they'll listen." It was the same Armstrong who reportedly made a similar statement recently when accused of playing a dance in Indianapolis from which Negroes were banned. Statements like this are sickening. They make me think some Negro stars are so "hungry" for the dollar that segregation is made a secondary issue. It makes me think that people like these have lost their self-respect and pride. When a Negro loses these he has nothing.

Pitts

The ones who persist in going through with these Southern tours should ask themselves these questions: "Would an Italian play before an audience in which his people were forced to sit in special seats? Would a Jew? Would a Japanese — a Chinese?" I'm sure they wouldn't. Then why do we? It's about time a concentrated effort was made to get agents to refuse to book Negro acts in the badlands of the South or anywhere else the Negro must sit in humiliation because he has been put off to the side like an unwelcome dog. It also is high time Negro entertainers got together and demanded that this evil be stopped.

Louis Armstrong

speaking: "I'd say folk music is enjoying a tremendous revival because some of us like melody in our music. Rock and roll goes the other way. It's purely rhythm and noise. That is why 'Shenandoah' and 'John Henry' and hundreds of other pieces will be heard and loved when the 'Heartbreak Hotels' and the 'She-Booms' are forgotten . . . J. J. Johnson and his trombone artistry are a refreshing treat at Pittsburgh's Crawford Grill.

■

• **IN ANSWER TO** the Louis Armstrong bombing incident, Mark Olds, program manager of Cleveland's KYW, instructed all disc jockeys to feature at least one Armstrong recording per show, stating: "We hope to show that such actions as the bombing do not represent actions of average Americans but rather a small, lunatic fringe." . . . Clyde McPhatter has 26,000 autographed photos to hand admirers on the current 80-city R&R tour.

Injustice Not Limited To South

Call 1/4

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 3-1-57

Discrimination In Housing And Schools Cited

By Irwin Safchik

NEW YORK.—(INS)—New Yorkers who thought racial segregation was a problem limited to the South have been learning that the issue is a hot one in their own city.

There are no laws requiring separate neighborhoods or separate schools for whites and Negroes in New York, but the divisions nevertheless exist in many parts of the world's largest city.

And with them has come the isolation of minority groups in virtual "ghettos" and a strong disparity between educational facilities available to whites and those offered Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Attempts to rub out these conditions— to make New York the true "melting pot" it has been called— have been going on for many years. Today, however, attention is focused on two particular areas.

Would End Housing Bias

In the state legislature a bill is being pushed by many Democrats and Republicans alike to outlaw discrimination in most of the state's four-million private housing units.

This would extend the present ban on bias which applies only to housing that benefits from any form of public aid. The federal government announced recently it would deny mortgage insurance to violators of this law.

At the same time, the attack on segregation in New York public schools is being waged in the city's board of education, which has been asked to rezone school districts and to reassign teachers in order to permit more widespread integration of the races.

Arguments Are Different

Few if any of the arguments offered against integrated housing and integrated schools in New York are based on warnings against the breakdown in social traditions that is feared in the South.

Opponents of the proposed bill to end discrimination in private housing, for instance, contend that such a move would represent an unconstitutional invasion of private property rights.

Others fighting desegregated neighborhoods insist property values would plunge sharply wherever Negroes or Puerto Ricans are admitted into "white" sections.

The proposed rezoning of school districts has raised fears among many parents otherwise friendly toward the principle of integration that their children would suddenly be required to attend schools far from home. Some Negroes as well as whites are in this category.

Fear Lower Standards

Then, there are white parents— some of whom already send their youngsters to one school when another is nearer, but predominantly colored— who are afraid their children will suffer by having to associate with classmates of a lower economic standing.

Meanwhile, the teacher reassignment plan is being fought bitterly by almost all of the city's faculty groups.

They warn of lower morale, resentment and defiance if there is an end to the policy of allowing teachers with the most seniority and ability to choose their schools.

The board of education has been asked to reassign teachers so that more of the good ones will be placed where they are needed most —in the so-called "difficult" or "deprived" schools 90 per cent of which are attended almost exclusively by Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Call 1/4

Not All Full-Time

A recent survey showed, for example, that while 96 per cent of the city's predominantly white elementary schools could report that at least half of their teachers were full-time, fully- accredited employes, only 46 per cent of the non-white schools could do the same.

Mi. 3-1-57

The rezoning plan is largely aimed at ending a situation in which there are 178 cases of a predominantly white elementary school being adjacent to a school made up almost entirely of Negro and Puerto Rican pupils.

This situation in itself does not particularly alarm pro-integrationists. They realize the composition of a neighborhood greatly determines the make-up of its schools and that ethnic groups would tend to live among themselves, even if there was no bias in housing to keep them from doing otherwise.

"White" Schools Better

What does disturb them is the fact that the white schools are so much better than the non-white. The statistics show:

The average age of elementary school buildings used by predominantly white students is 31 years, compared with 43 years for non-whites. On the junior high school level, the figures are 15 years and 35 years.

Ninety-one per cent of the "white" school buildings on the elementary level are fireproof only 78 per cent of the "non-white" are.

Average floor space per child is 89 square feet in the first category, only 59 square feet in the second.

Meanwhile the city of New York has invested an average of $65.50 in capital expenditures for each child going to a predominantly white elementary school, but only $21.10 for each pupil in schools where Negroes and Puerto Ricans are in the large majority.

Anti-segregationists realize that the answer is to raise all schools to a higher level, not merely to force white children to attend inferior schools so that there will be room for Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the superior ones.

But, in the meantime, they charge that the city of New York has not even lived up to the standard set by most southern cities— **to provide facilities that are equal though separate.**

'Mind Own Business,' Gerber Says

Anti-Defamation Group Scored on Integration

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Fri. 2-22-57

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21 (AP) Attorney Will Gerber has advised the national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League to stick to his own business and let the "NAACP take care of the Negroes."

Gerber was chief counsel of a House subcommittee which recommended that District of Columbia schools return to racial segregation.

The ADL chairman, Henry Edward Schultz of New York, said last Sunday that the subcommittee report was "one-sided and negative." The League has released its own report on D. C. integration, calling it a "miracle in social adjustment."

Gerber wrote Schultz:

"The Anti-Defamation League was created for the purpose of preventing the defamation of Jews. If you will let the NAACP take care of the Negroes and confine the best efforts of the Anti-Defamation League along the line for which it was created, we will all be much better off."

Gerber, who is Jewish, said his letter was in answer to Schultz's "continued meddling in this highly controversial matter in the name of the Anti-Defamation League . . . which is resented by thousands of American Jews."

Southerrn 'Manifesto' Hits Snag

Herald P. 10-a Thurs. 2-21-57 Miami, Fla.

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Chief of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Some enterprising reporting by David Kraslow, Miami Herald correspondent and member of the staff of the Washington bureau of the Knight Newspapers, has put a serious crimp in another Southern "manifesto" about the race issue.

KRASLOW

Kraslow discovered last week that the new "manifesto" was being privately circulated among Southern congressmen to put them on record as protesting the system of racial integration of patients in Veterans Administration hospitals.

The text of the "manifesto," which was published in a dispatch by Kraslow, called upon the Veterans Administration chief, H. V. Higley, to permit "state and local laws relating to segregation" to become applicable to hospitals under his direction.

Following publication of Kraslow's dispatch, members of the Florida delegation made haste to disown the "manifesto," and some who had signed it withdrew their signatures.

"I was in a rush to get to a committee meeting when someone handed me this letter to sign," said one Florida member, Rep. Charles Bennett. "When I had a chance to study it later, I decided I didn't want to sign it.

Wilkins Tells Washington Negroes Are Restless

P. 2 Advocate Sat. 2-23-57 Jackson, Miss.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, testified today he cannot predict what mood might be engendered among Southern Negroes if they do not get a minimum guarantee of constitutional rights.

Up to now he said, they have followed a course of non-violence in the face of extreme provocation.

Wilkins testified at a Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee hearing on Civil Rights legislation.

He said Negroes have shown great patience though recent months "have been marked by almost continuance violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seek elimination of discrimination and segregation."

But he indicated this mood might change if Congress does not approve President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals. These measures are "meaningful" he said, and would serve as a starting point for congressional action in this field.

Eisenhower's program would permit the attorney general to seek injunctions to protect voting rights and allow the Justice Department to initiate civil suits in cases involving alleged denial of civil rights.

It also calls for creation of a civil rights division in the Justice Department and a special presidential commission to investigate complaints of rights violations.

In a move to speed subcommittee hearings on the program, Wilkins served as spokesman for 26 organizations allied in their support of the proposals.

Speak Deliberately

Wilkins said, however, that the separate groups would ask to be heard separately should the Senate hearings develop "into a forum for . . . anti-law and order forces."

Sen. Hennings (D-Mo.), the subcommittee chairman, said yesterday's decision by the group to wind up hearings March 5 was "a great victory" for supporters of civil rights legislation. And he said he would oppose any move to force more hearings before the parent judiciary committee.

Backers of the bills want to get the proposals to the Senate floor early in the session, when there would be less chance of a successful Southern filibuster against them. Southern lawmakers have adopted a strategy of delay.

Two Southern senators, Ervin of North Carolina and Olin Johnston of South Carolina, debated with Wilkins for more than a hour at today's hearing. The discussion was without acrimony and Ervin told Wilkins later, "I have enjoyed this discussion with you."

Wilkins conceded, under questioning by Ervin, that there are some "Ghettoes of the North" in which Negroes are more segregated than in some Southern communities. But Wilkins said there are "some compensations" for Negroes who live in them—"they know they can always get out . . . and go to other sections . . . to a theater or a restaurant."

The Negro leader also told Ervin he was sure Negroes have more rights in North Carolina than in the South generally. Ervin's state, he said, is a "golden example by comparison with many of its sister Southern states."

Maryland Governor Lauds Negro For Restraint, Patience

Morning Sun 2-24-57

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — High praise for the restraint, obedience to law and fidelity to tolerance by the Negro citizens in America "under grave provocation" was uttered last week in a Brotherhood Sunday observance by Maryland's Governor Theodore R. McKeldin.

Speaking to a Howard University gathering in Rankin Chapel, Gov. McKeldin stated: "Almost without exception the barbarities have been on the other side.

"So when a foreign observer asks, who then, is the civilized man, the question is embarrassing to the majority."

He continued: "With pleasure and admiration I testify to my belief that the course of the Negro minority for the past two or three years has been, on the whole, directed toward the aim of brotherhood. The respect for law, the patience, the self-restraint that this minority has exhibited, with exceptions so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning, have been remarkable."

He declared, "This fidelity to tolerance and reason under grave provocation is, in fact, that minority's strongest claim to first class citizenship."

Dr. S. D. Proctor States Negroes Only Fair Deal

Nashville, Tenn. Tues. 3-1-57

KINSTON, N. C.—

Colored Americans want to be judged as individuals and not as a group, Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, president of Virginia Union University, declared in a recent address here.

P. 4

Speaking to some 600 colored and white persons attending the Second Annual Institute on Human Relations, Dr. Proctor said:

"Divide us on any basis except color. We have no more to do with our color than a blonde burnette has to do with the color of her hair."

He pointed to statistics frequently quoted to prove that Negroes have more disease and crime than whites and added:

For the sake of argument, let's admit that these statistics are true. They are the result of economic and social conditions and not of race.

Dr. Proctor spoke on "Brotherhood in a Changing America." He commended the citizens of Kinston for their efforts to solve social problems over the conference table. In order to be recognized as first class citizens, he said, Negroes must first "get rid of the stereotype."

The three-day institute, held in Lenoir County Courthouse, was sponsored by the Lenoir County-Inter-racial Committee. Dr. Proctor was introduced by Harvey E. Beech, Kinston attorney.

Georgia Court Resolution Is Poor Gesture

News Leader Bham, Ala. Sat. 2-23-57

The resolution which the Georgia Legislature has approved calling for impeachment of six members of the U. S. Supreme Court is a poor gesture. It evidently is mainly intended to express feeling against racial and sedition decisions of the court.

Its supporters apparently do not expect to get far toward actual impeachment. One said that the resolution was "not going to turn the world upside down," but that it said to the Supreme Court justices, "we read your decision and our blood boiled."

In both Senate and House of the Georgia Legislature there was some resistance to approval of the proposal. Perhaps there would have been more if the action had been regarded as likely to result in actual impeachment proceedings. The criticism of some opposing legislators was sharp.

Great numbers of other Southerners who deeply regret the court's decision also, we believe, regret this kind of expression. We do not believe it well serves either opposition to desegregation or respect for law.

Says Treatment Of Negro Is A 'National Sin'

Register P. 1 Des Moines, Iowa

Washington, D. C.—A Southern Senator John Stennis (Dem., Miss.) said nobody can solve the problem of the South "the patient leaders of both civil rights groups in the south."

"When the agitation ends and the outsiders leave," he said "then we will have to go back to rebuilding good relations."

The two senators testified before Douglas said.

Senator Paul Douglas (Dem., Ill.), who urged the anti-lynching bill, also asked a measure to make bodily attacks on unformed members of the armed forces a federal offense.

"Our treatment of the Negro is a national sin," Douglas said.

The two senators testified before hearing administration proposals for civil rights legislation. The sub-committee may set night hearings next week to speed the bill to the senate floor, where it faces a possible filibuster.

anti-lynching bill or the administration's civil rights program.

SOUTH AFRICANS VISIT, FAMOUS AUBURN AVENUE — Businessman Charles Bell acts as guide for Dr. and Mrs. Vander Ross. Tells couple why Atlantans are proud of international street. — (Perry's Photo)

More Restricted Than U. S. Negro

Daily World p.1

South Africans Define Problems

Wed. 3-20-57 Atlanta, Ga.

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Some aspects of the social and political problems of South Africa were clearly defined Tuesday by a young educator and his wife as they took a brief look at some of the educational institutions here.

Dr. and Mrs R. E. van der Ross of Wynberg, Cape, Union of South Africa are currently touring the United States in the interest of public and private education.

"We are primarily concerned with obtaining information about the general social pattern of your teaching program and the function of your educational institutions."
CARNEGIE FUND

Dr. van der Ross is principal of Battswood Training College. His wife is in secretarial work. The two are here under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation in cooperation with the U. S. State Department. While in Atlanta, they are the guests of Dr. B. R. Brazeal, dean of Morehouse College. Dr. Brazeal has arranged a series of tours for the couple.

The couple will spend four months touring the United States, before returning to South Africa, the two will also visit parts of Europe.

The position of the Colored people of South Africa is more restricted than that of the Negro in America, the couple pointed out. There is a little voting strength maintained by either the Coloreds or the natives of South Africa.

POLITICAL STRENGTH

The political structure is such that the one and quarter million Coloreds in South Africa can elect only four members to Parliement to represent them. The more than nine million natives can elect only three people to represent them, while the whites may have as many as 150 representatives for only two and one-half million.

The young educator stated that voting among the natives of South Africa is usually restricted to the chiefs and a few of their tribal officials. No native African can be elected to Parliment. A white person has to represent them.

Daily World

The colored people in South Africa have a monopoly on the jobs in the section where they live, but few of them have control of the businesses and industries. There was a time, Dr. van der Ross said when a few Coloreds had some of the businesses, including building and transportation.

P4

Today, about 23 per cent of the labor force is employed in farming.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

"The whole pattern of industry is changing in South Africa," the young educator said.

Dr. van der Ross added the secondary industries are also coming to that section of the continent. He said previously, gold has been the chief product, but with the value being lewered in the world market, the region is resorting to other types of industry.

Education is still a difficult problem, the couple mentioned. The fact that there exist no compulsory education laws may have some bearing. Aside from this is the fact that no scholarship programs are in effect and the cost of education is much higher than it is in America.

Dr. van der Ross said sometimes groups, teachers or interested people may pool their resources and send a deserving youngster to school, but that a program similar to some in the United States is unthinkable.

An African native as well as a Colored person may attend the two remaining mixed universities, he said. These are Witwaterstrand University in Johannesburg and Cape Town university. "But I don't know how long this will be possible," he pointed out.

He said that when natives enter the universities, if they are to study medicine, they must make a promise to work within the policy and with certain recommendations made by the South African government.

SOCIAL LEVEL

There is the tendency to play the Coloreds and the natives against each other, it was indicated. The Coloreds are given a slightly higher degree of social recognition, but are still kept in the position where they can also be controlled, politically and economically.

The Coloreds are not allowed to seek service in white restaurants. They may visit bazaars, but cannot sit down to be served food or tea. While on shooping trips into the cities, they either take their food with them or have it prepared by someone in the group.

The couple seemed impressed with the progress of Negroes in America. But they were somewhat critical of the "use of values" they said.

Like many people, coming to America for the first time, they question why the people here are constantly so busy. They seemed amazed at the progress of businesses run by Negroes along Auburn Avenue.

"The great advantage you people have over us," they said, "is that your Constitution already states there should be equality. It gives the courts a basis on which to rule."

In South Africa, the government has passed a Separate Amenities Act, which limits the judiciary in using its discretion on cases dealing with segregation and equality.

Says Present Difficulties Of South Not Created by Supreme Court Decision

Bystander p.1

Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs. 4-4-57

New York—A statement by Bernard M. Shanley, appointments secretary to President Eisenhower, "that feelings engendered by the (Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, anti-segregation) decision have resulted in the dropping of Negroes, especially graduate students, from universities in the South where previously they had been accepted," has been called "erroneous" by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

'Erroneous Statement'

Mr. Shanley's remarks were made following an address he delivered on March 21 to students at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, N. J. Queried about the Supreme Court ruling during a question-and-answer period, the White Hose aide is quoted in The New York Times as having said the "Supreme Court decision on segregation has set us back many years." Later he is reported as having said that the decision had done "incalculable harm."

In a telegram dispatched to Mr. Shanley on March 22, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP regretted Mr. Shanley's "erroneous statement" and declared that "there are more Negroes enrolled in southern universities today than at the time of the ruling. For example the University of Texas last year opened all undergraduate schools to Negro students as against only graduate schools in 1954. Also, additional church-connected and other private institutions have enrolled Negro students since 1954."

Only in Louisiana, the NAACP leader told Mr. Shanley, has an attempt been made "to get rid of Negro students at the state university and this attempt has thus far been thwarted."

Bystander p.4

The present difficulties in the South, Mr. Wilkins continued, were not created by the Supreme Court ruling, "but by the White Citizens Councils, the Ku Klux Klan and other elements openly and contemptuously preaching defiance of the Supreme Court. Whatever your de- of these groups." 4-4-57

clared intention," he asserted, "your Moreover, Mr. Wilkins said, "as a statement has given White House lawyer, your statement places you staff approval to the oft-stated views on the side of expediency in the law rather than in support of the constitutional morality expected of the nation's highest court."

Pulse of the Public

Constitution

Missionary in Argentina Says That Reports Of Violence in State Echo in South America

Thurs. 3-21-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 4

Buenos Aires, Argentina—I have just read in the Christian Century of Feb. 13 and 20 about the action of some of my fellow Georgians against Koinonia Farms.

In 1950 my wife, three sons and I left the comforts of the United States to share with our good neighbors of South America the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ.

We soon learned that the effectiveness of the work of the missionary was hampered in several ways.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance we face is the propaganda in the daily newspapers about the way we treat Negroes. Every shameful attack on the Negro makes a prominent place in the news.

The many good things done by the Southerners are never mentioned but when paranoiac men fire machinegun bullets into Negro homes, etc., this is headline news.

How long will the thoughtless actions of Georgians annul the work of the 430 missionaries they are helping send to South America?

JAMES O. WATSON, Georgian,
The Argentine Mission of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board.

Ethel, Jackie's Views Differ On Racial Fight

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 1

By LLOYD L. GENERAL

Bot. 2-2-57

Two famous Negro Americans, one a singer and the other a retired baseball star, apparently have widely differing points of view on how the racial struggle affects them and what support they owe to organizations fighting for civil rights.

The singer is Ethel Waters, who recently said on a television interview that she is not a member of the NAACP, because she is "just not interested."

The sports figure is Jackie Robinson, who recently quit organized baseball and now heads a drive to raise a million dollars for the NAACP.

Bot. 2-2-57

SHIES FROM ISSUE

Miss Waters, like most entertainers who have reached the big time, tends to shy away from the question of racial relations.

Big name entertainers appear in clubs frequented exclusively or chiefly by white patrons. Should they engage too vigorously in civil rights matters, they fear it would hurt their chances to work in many well-paying jobs, especially in resort hotels.

And, despite the fact that some big stars have stated they would not appear before segregated audiences, hotels and night clubs in Florida and Las Vegas — where few, if any places welcome Negro patrons — never suffer from lack of top flight Negro entertainers.

Defender

Nat King Cole was a victim of this unique type of pressure last year when he was attacked on an Alabama stage while appearing for an all-white audience. His attackers were quickly caught and punished, but Cole found himself the target of angry Negroes who thought he should have refused to sing to an all-white audience.

JOINS NAACP

Cole, caught between the rock and a hard place, hurriedly joined the NAACP.

Perhaps the principal difference in the attitude of Miss Waters and Jackie, however, lies in the fact that they engage in entirely different types of occupations.

Robinson had a tough row to hoe when he first went up to the Brooklyn Dodgers as the first Negro to play on a major league team.

He was the victim of abuse and bitterness, the object of racial slurs, and it is a tribute to his determination that he managed to weather the sttorm. In his first years, he was on constant display as a social experiment.

SAW CRUELTY

It is a fact that he learned then as he could never before imagine how cruel and descrutive race hate can be.

He knows with a knowledge born of bitter experience that much remains to be done to break down the remaining barriers of race hate and intolerance, and he feels that he can best serve that cause by joining the NAACP.

There is some truth to the contention by entertainers that they help to break racial barriers simply by fraternizing with whites, who under other circumstances would hardly ever share the same table with a Negro.

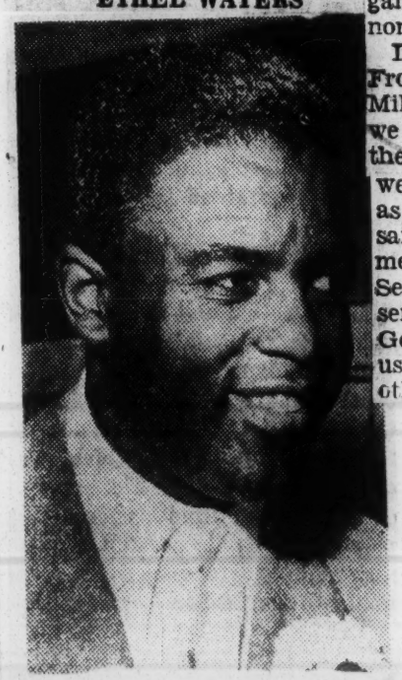
But few Negroes are able to agree with Miss Waters, who told the television interviewer that what she has attained in life, no white person can take away from her.

And they are even less inclined to agree with her when she states:

"I don't miss what (white people) have, because I don't desire t and don't want it."

Maybe, at that time, being just a little upset, Miss Waters wasn't hinking about complete freedom and equality.

ETHEL WATERS



JACKIE ROBINSON

Race Problem Hampers Prestige, Historian Says

Daily World Tues. 3-12-57 Atlanta, Ga.

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. John Hope Franklin, Chairman of the Dept. of History at Brooklyn College, N. Y. asserted in a speech last night at Hampton Institute that "Europeans lack faith in the United States primarily because we fail to make human equality a concommitant of political democracy".

P. 6

MINOR PROBLEM

"To our European neighbors", Dr Franklin stated "there is no North and South. All sections of the country are equally responsible for the outrages and indignities against the Negro".

Admitting that Europe also has a minor race problem, the eminent historian was quick to emphasize that the European has a real desire and stake in seeing the American Negro become a first class citizen. "Europe has learned to expect from the U. S. what it cannot do itself, because of the brilliant and positive history this young nation has had", he said.

A member of the Board of Directors of the American Council of Learned Societies, Dr. Franklin Further contended that "the U S cannot continue to urge free elections in Hungary and Bulgaria whey we do not yet have them in South Carolina and Mississippi. We cannot continue to crack down on gangsters and kidnappers but ignore violent racists."

In concluding, the author of From Slavery to Freedom and The Militant South warned that "if we see ourselves as others see us, the picture may be so shocking that we will be forced to change, for as an official of NATO recently said with reference to the appointment by President Eisenhower of Senator George as a NATO representative, 'a lot of help Walter George of Georgia can be in telling us how to get along with each other".

We're Waiting For A Word

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57

For the second time within a ten-day period, an agonizing distress call has gone out to President Eisenhower. Baltimore, Md.

A group of leaders meeting in Atlanta called upon Mr. Eisenhower to use the tremendous weight of his office to "bring colored Americans the rights guaranteed every American citizen by the United States Constitution." P. 4

The call was accompanied by the sensible suggestion to Vice President Nixon that he make a trip through the terror-ridden areas of Dixie, just as he had done in Eastern Europe.

Such a tour, it was pointed out, would allow the Vice President to explore the facts and to talk with victims of racial oppression.

Acquainted with the raw truth about the Southern way of life, Mr. Nixon would be in a position to recommend to the President and the American people a way to alleviate a situation which daily grows worse.

* * *

THREE DAYS later from Montgomery, where, under the cover of darkness, six bombs had shattered four churches and two homes of ministers, came the second pathetic appeal.

"Just a word, Mr. President," implored the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, whose home and church had been wrecked by the dynamiters, "would be such a help. Just a word to this city would be of great value."

Thus far, there has been no word.

Of course, it is possible that a busy President didn't hear these pitiful outcries for assistance.

It may be, although it would be difficult to believe, that the President of the United States is unaware of the rebellion that grips so large an area of the nation.

He might well have been too busy arranging further aid and refuge to the oppressed Hungarians.

Further he has been pushing for adoption of his newly proposed Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East.

And, too, he had the urgent business of touring the drouth-stricken areas of the Southwest and Midwest to claim his attention.

Farmers and cattlemen of those sections are in dire need because nature has withheld rain in any appreciable quantities since 1949.

* * *

BUT WE SUBMIT none of these matters are of greater urgency and importance than the shocking outbreak of violence in such places as Montgomery, Tallahassee, Americus, Mobile, Chattanooga, Camden, Clinton, Lamar, Mansfield, Sturgis, Henderson and Clay.

The President's indifference shown by his continued silence to this threat of anarchy sweeping the Southland is disappointing, disheartening and indefensible.

Battle Against Jim Crow

Will Ike Answer Ministers' Plea?

Courier P. 2 Sat. 1-19-57

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(By Courier Press Service)

Nearly 11-million pairs of human eyes in the South are looking prayerfully toward Washington, D. C., to see what effect, if any, the fervent appeal of Negro ministers to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon will have toward persuading the nation's chief executive to tour areas in the South torn by racial violence.

• The eyes were those of the South's distraught Negroes. The cry for help was voiced by some 60 Gideons in the Negro's battle for full citizenship from nine Southern states.

Guiding the group was the modern Joshua, the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala.

■

THE INTEGRATION drive was beamed at the White House through a telegram to the President which pleaded, "We ask you to come South immediately to make a major speech in a major Southern city urging all Southerners to abide by the Supreme Court's decision as the law of the land."

• Mr. Eisenhower was not the only high official to receive a telegram.

Vice President Nixon was urgently called upon to make a tour through Dixie, similar to the one which he had taken to Europe on behalf of the Hungarians and to subsequently report to the President on "economic boycotts and reprisals, and bombing and violence directed against persons and Negroes who assert their rights under the constitution."

Attorney-General Herb Brownell was also wired that "the confused state requires that we talk with you in order to secure a clarification from the highest legal authority in the land."

■

THE APPEALS were sent from Atlanta where the pro-integrationists had organized and elected the Rev. Mr. King as chairman.

• They were voiced amid the rumblings of bombs which shook Montgomery last week as racists lived up to predictions made earlier by bombing four Negro churches and the homes of a Negro and a white minister.

Also in Montgomery there were reports that a new all-white private "bus club" would be organized with rides available on the city's buses only for "club members."

■

IN TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Gov. Leroy Collins ordered the resumption of bus service with the hope that "the good-will prevailing among and between the people of both races and the ability of the bus company to furnish a needed public service with due regard to every citizen."

• And in Birmingham, Ala., the "Rev." Alvin Horn, a white Baptist minister who is a leader in the Ku Klux Klan, "warned" that the Klan would "not give another inch or another concession" in the fight against desegregation.

The "Rev." Horn's remarks were directed to a crowd of 235 men, women and children who were bedecked in KKK regalia.

NAACP Leader Says Ike Silent On Race Violence

Daily Word Thurs. 1-24-57 Atlanta, Ga.

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

President Dwight D. Eisenhower was criticized by a national executive officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Wednesday evening for "remaining silent" about the recent wave of racial upheavals launched against southern Negro leaders in their fight for first class citizenship.

The NAACP official, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, also spoke out against Gov. Marvin Griffin and State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, for their "persecution" of the NAACP and their utter disregard of the U. S. Constitution. The secretary also attached other high southern officials.

Wilkins "blasts were released while he was addressing about 200 persons at a "Freedom Dinner," sponsored by local branch NAACP at Waluhaje apartments.

"President Eisenhower chooses to remain silent while American citizens (Negroes) are being bludgeoned out of their freedoms and their rights, said Wilkins. "He can see the plight of the Hungarians. He can hear their cries for help in Washington, but no one hears the cries of (Negro) American citizens from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia," he continued.

He said the President pays personal attention to soil drought areas, but he does not reply to appeals from human beings in the "Dixie Disaster" belt. "They (Negroes) only ask that he speak out from his high office against lawlessness and violence. If not by tanks and armies, he could say at least what he said of the Hungarians last December 10," said Wilkins.

He said that Negro Americans are only asking for equality under law, as written by the Constitution and interpreted by the Supreme court.

He said Gov. Griffin would sweep away the last 100 years and try to pretend that they never existed when he "order the preservation of

segregation" no matter what any court may rule. Wilkins said such statements "explains the cause of the South's racial tension today."

Wilkins, told about the southern states which have outlawed the NAACP. Here, he said Cook is attempting to prove the NAACP was a Communist-front organization. He accused the White Citizens Councils of trying to help spread the rumor. "The NAACP has never been Communist," he said.

The NAACP will still fight for the Negroes civil rights. However, "they are now trying to take away our right to fight for our rights."

Wilkins assure dthe audience that the NAACP has not been frightened but are more determined to continue.

Daily World

"Southern school bonds are being snubbed by financial houses. Those that are being purchased are at an all-time high interest rate. Who wants to invest in the bonds of a school system in a state where legislators pass laws which virtually abolish the system" if integration occurs, said Wilkins.

P. 3

In conclusion Wilkins said, "the NAACP has never espoused violence and we do not intend to start now."

He was introduced by Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary of the Atlanta NAACP branch. Atty. Donald L. Hollowell was toastmaster.

John H. Calhoun, president of the local branch, was presented a scroll by E. M. Martin, vice president of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., for "outstanding branch work."

Among others appearing on the program were: Rev. H. I. Bearden, Calhoun, John G. Gloster, Rev. Samuel W. Williams, who told about how "determined Atlanta Negroes are to obtain civil rights," and Rev. T. C. Lightfoot.

Ike Says Speech In South Studied

Constitution P. 1

Thurs. 1-24-57

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—President Eisenhower said today that a proposal that he speak in the South against racial violence had been turned over to the Department of Justice "for study and advice to me."

The President had been asked by a reporter at his news conference whether he had responded to an appeal by Negro leaders of Montgomery, Ala., that he "come South and speak out against the growing violence of the pro-segregationists."

Hungary, Alabama And Pres. Eisenhower

Afro-American P. 1

Sat. 1-19-57

AN EDITORIAL

President Eisenhower sent his No. 1 traveling salesman, Vice President Nixon, all the way to Austria to see how the Hungarians were faring and to bring back recommendations as to how the free world, with particular emphasis on the United States, could help them.

The record does not show that the President sent the Vice President, or any other high official, to Alabama or Florida to see how a large segment of our own citizens was making out in the same type of struggle that concerns the Hungarians.

Both want freedom. Both are entitled to it. Both have legitimate claims upon civilized humanity.

The President is a humanitarian. He has said so himself. Certainly, he must know that charity is supposed to begin at home.

It is only just that we should concern ourselves with the plight of those who are being willfully deprived of their rights. This goes for Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, anyone else enmeshed in the same outrageous situation.

It also goes for American citizens, regardless of race, creed, or color. Afro American

Is it more urgent for a citizen of Hungary to attain freedom or for an American citizen to be allowed the identical privilege? P. 2

Neither is more urgent. They both have the right to make the same demand, and to have it heard and acted upon.

The vice president is back home again, all full of statistics, ideas, ideals, and suggestions for alleviating the very real plight of the Hungarian refugees.

Both he and the President have found a splendid sounding board for a civil rights plea. But why are they walking so carefully around a disgraceful mess that is right under their noses?

When President Eisenhower makes another of his frequent jaunts for a little golf, he will be even closer to the Southern imbroglio. Apparently that's as close as he cares to come.

We know the answer, of course. No one gets politically hurt by espousing the Hungarian cause. In fact, everyone gets a pat on the back, big, fat headlines, and assurances that he is doing a fine job in the cause of humanity.

The administration is aghast at the notion that Russians should fire upon unarmed Hungarians. It is strangely quiet about bullet-riddled passenger-laden buses in Montgomery, Alabama.

The President and his "team" may not like the inference, and they may choose to ignore it. Other Americans will not be quite as indifferent.

—From the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News

NEGRO PUBLISHERS URGE IKE SPEAK OUT ON RACE TENSION

Advocate P. 1 Jackson, Miss.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 29 — Negro publishers from across the nation have called on President Eisenhower to take the lead in guaranteeing "every American citizen that his constitutional rights shall be freely exercised, protected, and preserved in every section of the nation."

P. 1.

The call to the White House came last week during the mid-winter meeting of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in Nashville, Tenn.

In a resolution passed by the group, the President was urged to give "his assurance to the American people that the law of the land must be observed."

The resolution also said, in part:

"In view of the breakdown of interracial amity and understanding in some parts of our nation, we believe that all Americans of good will must speak out and act, without delay, to bring about the end of violence, terrorism, bombings, disregard for human and civil rights, and contempt for Constitutionally-guaranteed law and order.

Advocate P. 7

"Our country has developed the philosophy that all men possess indisputable dignities and rights. It now faces the responsibility of proving to itself and to the world that such a philosophy can be guiding principle in man's search for security and peace.

"The keystone of any civilization adhering to these belief's is observance of law and order. The foundation of American law is the constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court . . .

"The governors and legislatures of the various states have a corresponding obligation to guarantee that all Constitutional rights may be fully and freely exercised. The first step is to bring about an immediate end to disorder and violence within their respective states.

"The American people have an equal responsibility to insist that their elected officials, their civic and religious leaders, in every community, take immediate action to restore confidence in the principles of freedom, equality, human dignity and government under law.

"Only in this way can our nation earn the respect of other nations and secure domestic unity necessary to preserve our civilization."

NEGROES TO CONSIDER EISENHOWER DECISION

Commercial Appeal

Refusal To Talk In South To Be Meeting Topic

Thu. 2-8-57

Memphis, Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 7—(AP)—Negro leaders will meet in New Orleans Feb. 13-14 to consider President Eisenhower's "refusal to come South to appeal for law and order," a pro-integration spokesman said Thursday.

P. 37

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said he was speaking for Negroes who met at Atlanta recently, and urged the President to make a personal appeal from a Southern platform.

Rev. Shuttlesworth, whose home and church were wrecked by a dynamite blast, issued a statement criticizing Mr. Eisenhower for failure to make the trip.

"At a time when our churches and homes are being bombed, when the darkness of each night brings physical danger to our people, President Eisenhower has decided not to come South to put the moral weight of his office against the breakdown of law and order," said Rev. Shuttlesworth.

"It is ironic that less than three weeks ago millions of dollars were spent on an inaugural ceremony, the climax of which was the oath by President Eisenhower 'to uphold the Constitution of the United States.' We Negro leaders of 29 communities and 10 states ask for nothing more than this—and we ask for it here in the South, and now."

Rev. Shuttlesworth said widespread disappointment at the President's decision has been expressed by Negro leaders in both Northern and Southern communities.

"Significantly," he said, "many of these leaders were prominent supporters of President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956."

Rev. Shuttlesworth said the meeting will be held for two days at the New Zion Church in New Orleans. He said working sessions will be closed to newsmen but a news conference will be held when the talks end.

The Negro minister is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, formed after the National Association for Advancement of Colored People was ordered to halt operations in Alabama.

Why Won't Eisenhower Speak?

SIXTY Negro leaders, mostly clergymen, from 29 communities in 10 Southern states, met in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10-11 to discuss transportation and non-violent integration. At the conclusion of the conference a statement was issued.

These leaders made three requests: (1) that the President come South to make a major speech in a major city urging all Southerners to accept and abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court as the law of the land; (2) that Vice President Nixon make a tour of the South similar to the one he made on behalf of Hungarian refugees, and (3) that the Attorney General of the United States meet with some of these leaders to discuss the responsibility of the Department of Justice in maintaining order in several areas where Negroes and whites, who stand up for justice, fear for their lives.

The President has declined the invitation to go South to speak. The Attorney General has rejected the request for a conference.

This amounts to an amazing desertion of not only the welfare of some 17 million Negroes but also of all Americans who believe in law and order.

We believe the action of the President and of the Attorney General to be both inexcusable and indefensible.

Courier Sat. 2-9-57

When the Rev. George M. Lee was shot to death in Mississippi because he urged Negroes to register and vote, the President was **SILENT.**

P. 2

When Lamar Smith was shot in Mississippi because he urged Negroes to vote, the President was **SILENT.**

When Emmett Till, 14-year-old boy, was murdered in Mississippi, the President was **SILENT.**

When Gus Courts was shot as an NAACP leader in Mississippi, the President was **SILENT.**

When Dr. Thomas Brewer was shot to death in Columbus, Ga., the President was **SILENT.**

When Louisiana moved actively last year to disfranchise thousands of registered Negro voters, the President was **SILENT.**

When the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King in Montgomery, Ala., was first bombed, the President was **SILENT.**

When four Negro churches in Montgomery, Ala., and the homes of two Negro ministers were bombed, the President was **SILENT.**

When the Rev. Paul Turner, Baptist minister in Clinton, Tenn., was pounced upon by a mob and beaten, the President was **SILENT.**

As thousands of AMERICAN REFUGEES have fled persecution, mob terror, murder and economic repression in the states of the Deep South and sought succor in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, Los Angeles and many other Northern and Western cities, the President has remained **SILENT.**

When the harassed leaders of these distressed AMERICAN REFUGEES ask the President for just a WORD, a word of comfort to whites and blacks alike in this trying period, the President says **"NO!"**

How unlike the quick, positive action taken in behalf of POLISH and HUNGARIAN REFUGEES! Is the life of an American worth less than that of a Pole or an Hungarian?

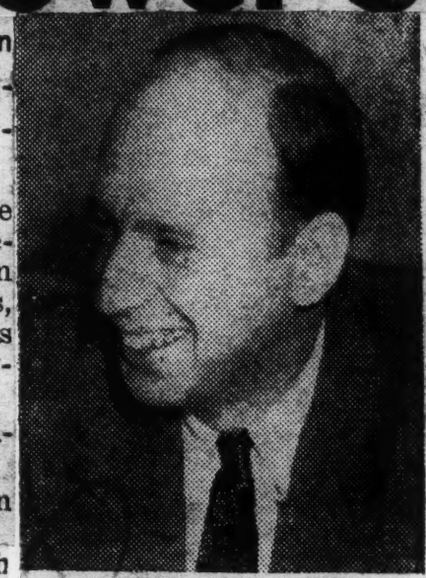
What excuse can the President give for his refusal to SPEAK OUT on the great problem of America?

What excuse can the Attorney General give for refusing to meet with the leaders of this terrorized group of Americans in the South?

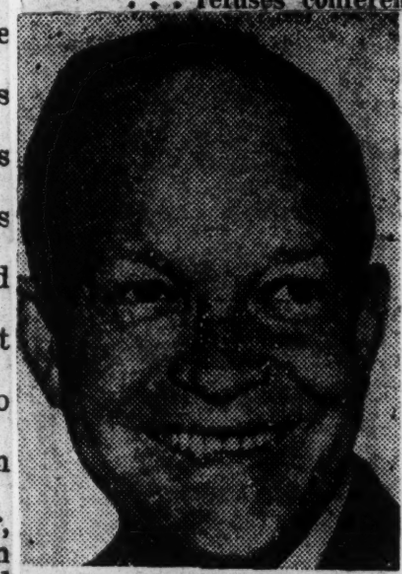
What excuse can either offer for failing to give a word of hope to WHITES and BLACKS alike who look to the President for positive leadership in this critical period?

THERE IS NO EXCUSE. THERE IS NO DEFENSE.

The President's refusal to SPEAK OUT and USE HIS POSITION is, we are firmly convinced, a MISTAKE which diminishes the President's moral stature and weakens America's world position of leadership.



HERBERT BROWNELL
. . . refuses conference



PRES. EISENHOWER
. . . declines invitation

Council Asks Ike To Visit South

Defender Sat. 2-9-57

Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — President Eisenhower has received a certified copy of a resolution unanimously passed by the Philadelphia city council urging him to make a personal visit to the South to end anti-Negro violence there.

The resolution, introduced by Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent Negro lawyer committee on recreation:

"Memorializes the President of the USA to issue a proclamation to the Southern states that have persisted in refusing to obey the decisions of the Supreme Court of our land to integrate transportation facilities, and

"That it is the will and desire of the President that the supreme law of our land must be respected; that violence, intimidation, the burning and bombing of the churches and the homes of the Negro people, and others who support them; the assaults upon and beating of such law-abiding and innocent people must cease immediately.

P. 6

The resolution continued:

"Whereas our President, during the course of his first political campaign, in referring to another emergency which faced our country at that time, the then candidate for President proclaimed to all America, in a spirit of great courage and resolution that "I will go to Korea . . . .'

"We ask the President, who has just beam overwhelmingly indorsed for a second term as President of this great country to proclaim: 'I will go to Alabama' 'I will go to Georgia'; 'I will go to Florida,' and use the great power and the moral persuasion of his office to speak out for the moral conscience of America as he spoke out to allay the fears of the 'mothers in Korea'

"And in so doing, to lend the power, the weight and moral bulwark of the great office of the President of the U. S. to those

in the moral wastelands of our country, where everywhere the cries of the Negro people and their religious leaders are to you Mr. President, saying:

"Come and see us in the hours of our travail . . . . . Come and speak to our white brethren who deny our lawful rights, and yet when we do not hate, for we love them as we pray to God for them that they heed the word of God and treat us as brothers. . . .' "

Plays golf, but he can't deliver speech in South

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-9-57

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower has plenty of time to play golf in Dixie but "will not be able" to make a major speech deploring violence and urging obedience to law in the South, it was disclosed Friday.

At the same time Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams was sending a telegram to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., rejecting his invitation for the President to speak in the South, Mr. Eisenhower was making plans to spend the weekend on the National Golf Course at Augusta, Georgia.

The request for the President to speak out against the reign of terror being visited upon colored citizens grew out of a Southern Leadership Conference of about 60 prominent ministers held in Atlanta last month.

The invitation to the President was over the signature of the Rev. Mr. King, brilliant young leader of the successful Montgomery bus protest. It has been in Montgomery where a wave of dynamitings has damaged four churches and a number of homes.

* * *

THE RESPONSE to Dr. King's bid was made public by the Department of Justice.

The White House note said "it not possible for the President to schedule a speaking engagement such as you asked."

The Justice Department also turned down an "urgent" request of Southern leaders for a conference with Attorney General Herbert Brownell on the refusal of Southern cities to respect the Supreme Court ruling on segregated city buses.

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III wired Rev. Mr. King that "the Department well understands your interest and position in this matter and no conference is needed to make this clear.

"WITH RESPECT to specific incidents of violence, a conference at this time would not be helpful or appropriate."

Mr. Olney requested of Dr. King on whose porch just last week was found 12 sticks of dynamite, that any evidence of Federal offenses be reported promptly to the FBI or the local U.S. district attorney.

The Justice Department's position in a related civil rights field was made clear last week by Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Asked what his department intended to do to implement the Supreme Court's ruling on school integration, Mr. Rogers said:

"The Department of Justice does have an important role to play in this area, but they want to move deliberate and careful."

Sat. 2-9-57

HE POINTED out that the Department was willing to assist any counties when the opportunity presents itself. He contended that considerable progress had been made in school integration.

As an example he pointed to the part the Federal Government played in the Hoxie, Ark., and Clinton, Tenn., cases.

The Federal Government is trying to assist the courts in every separate school case, claimed the Deputy Attorney General. But it does not wish to make a general comment.

"In our enthusiasm to do the right thing it is so easy to do the wrong thing," he commented.

These observations were made at a Women's National Press Club breakfast held at the Capitol, Wednesday, where Rogers was guest speaker. The Deputy Attorney General spoke on the subject of "Modern Republicanism."

'Ike Ignores Reporters'

Don't Get Chance To Quiz Him

Call P.I.
Fri. 1-26-57
Kansas City, Mo.

ANP Writer Says President Won't Recognize Negroes

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Speaking before a Washington audience, Sunday, Franklin Williams, West Coast secretary-counsel for the NAACP recalled a sort-of "March on Washington" which took place more than 30 years ago. During that visit, he said, the late Roscoe Simmons, one of America's foremost orators, made a speech on the White House steps urging the President to see the group.

Herbert Hoover, who was President at that time wouldn't even talk to a Negro. "President Eisenhower will talk to us," he said, "but we wish he would talk to the world."

Won't Recognize Them

Williams' statement has been borne out time and time again, by the President's refusal to recognize Negro reports at his weekly press conferences.

The only advantage of Negro reporters being accredited to White House press conferences is to be able to ask the President questions of interest to the Negro population, and to give him an opportunity to express his convictions to the world.

It has not become perfectly obvious that Mr. Eisenhower purposely and deliberately ignores Negro correspondents whom he apparently believes will ask him some embarrassing questions regarding civil rights.

Reporter Gets Brush-Off

The most recent example was demonstrated Wednesday when the ANP reporter bounced up-and-down for the duration of the half-hour conference trying to get some recognition from the President. But each time the President would look away to the other side of the aisle, or would recognize someone at her back, at her side, or in front, but never the ANP gal.

The reporter had planned to remind the President of Jackie Robinson's address in Washington Sunday, in which he praised Vice President Nixon and Governor Adams for recent statements condemning discrimination and prejudice in this country. Call

"To remain silent indicates endorsement on these actions' said Robinson. Therefore, he believes that the President would soon come out with a forthright statement opposing violence in certain sections of this country. The reporter planned to ask Mr. Eisenhower if Jackie was correct in his prediction.

This question would have given the President an opportunity to speak out to the world without putting forth any undue effort to issue a formal denouncement of the bombings, cross burnings, jailing and even murdering of Negroes in the South who dare speak up for their civil rights.

The old "silent-treatment" given Negro reporters by President Eisenhower is nothing new. It has been going on now for far over a year. The first few times that the ANP reporter failed to be recognized was passed off with the thought that someone is always left out at each conference, and just by coincidence she seemed always to be among that number who failed to get recognition.

The reporter said she wanted to be fair with the President and did not wish to carry a "chip on her shoulder" feeling that every unfavorable incident was based on race. But as time went on it became more apparent, that she was deliberately being ignored over and over again.

The ANP reporter is not the only Negro who has been by-passed at the President's conferences. The same treatments has been accorded the Chicago Defender reporter who tried on several occasions to get in a question only to be overlooked by Mr. Eisenhower.

38a 1957

GENERAL

Asks Ike: Practice What You Preach

Rivers Urges U. S. Tell Dixie True Story Abroad

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—President Eisenhower was urged by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers today to practice what he preaches by ordering the United States Information Agency and its Voice of America to tell the true story of what the South is doing to educate and advance the Negro.

Rivers, just back from an official swing through Europe, said he had found the foreign press presenting a distorted picture of the South. In it, he said, the South's opposition to racial integration is painted as opposition to education for the Negro.

"You know, and I know, that nothing could be further from the truth," Rivers said in a letter to Eisenhower.

Recalling that the President, in an address before an international press group here a few days ago, had urged the press to carry out its duty to present "both sides of every story," Rivers called on the President to do likewise, through his own efforts and through USIA.

Rivers pointed out that South Carolina has in recent years built for Negroes "the most up-to-date school system in the country;" that the state has more Negro teachers than New England, New York and New Jersey combined, and that North Carolina Negro teachers get higher average pay than white teachers.

The reporting by USIA and VOA of "facts such as these," Rivers said, would do much to offset the distorted picture that foreigners the world over now are getting of the South through their newspapers, the congressman suggested.

Rivers said that Mr. Eisenhower, "as President of all Americans, white as well as colored, Southerners as well as non-Southerners," had an obligation to see to it that USIA and VOA deal alike with all areas of the country.

He told Mr. Eisenhower he was satisfied that USIA presents non-Southern areas of the country in the best light possible, ignoring "scandals, gangsterism and race riots," while presenting data giving the impression that Southerners are united in an effort to deny to the Negro his right to an education.

In the light of Mr. Eisenhower's own urgent recommendation to the press that it carry out its obligation to present both sides of every story, Rivers said, it would appear appropriate that "you recommend to USIA that it tell the truth about the South, too."

Rivers, while overseas, had cabled Mr. Eisenhower from Heidelberg, Germany, about the European press' distortion of the Southern picture, and when he returned he had a reply from Mr. Eisenhower discussing only the Little Rock situation and defending his use of troops to compel integration in schools there.

This led Rivers to assume that the President had not seen his cablegram, which did not mention Little Rock. But, he said in his letter to the president today, "since you have brought up the question, I think your decision to use troops was most unwise." He added that "it has shocked not only Southerners, but thoughtful and responsible people throughout the United States. . ."

TWO GOVERNORS SEE BIAS AS ISSUE IN '60

ALBANY, Nov. 14 (AP)—Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Governor Harriman of New York agreed tonight that the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1960 would have to take a strong stand for integration.

Some quarters as a potential nominee, declined to say whether he thought he might be.

"I have no clairvoyance," he said.

Mr. Harriman and Mr. Williams met with reporters after conferring on milk-marketing problems. Mr. Williams said he came here to determine why New York farmers were paid a higher price for milk than Michigan producers.

He brought with him Prof. Noel P. Ralston of Michigan State University, chairman of a commission studying the Michigan order.

Mr. Williams said Michigan producers received only about $5 a hundredweight (46½ quarts) for their milk, while New York farmers were paid more than $6.

He discussed the Pennsylvania order in Harrisburg yesterday with Pennsylvania Gov. George M. Leader and other officials.

Tribune Gets South's Story of Segregation!

BY JOSEPH ATOR

"Segregation is the biggest story in the country," said the editor on that September, pre-sputnik afternoon. "Go down south and find out all you can about it."

The 17 southern and border states that separated their white and Negro pupils by law when the Supreme court issued its 1954 opinion are a vast territory, even to a person with a fistful of airplane tickets. There is no typical southern state; there is no single community within any of these states that can be taken as typical of its state. The tour was extended to six weeks. Even so, the area of inquiry had to be curtailed.

Six weeks did suffice for visit to 10 states; inquiries in some 30 communities, extending from St. Louis to Tampa, from Dallas to Raleigh; conversations, often lengthy, with people in all walks of life, but principally with leaders of the white and Negro communities. These included governors and school administrators, manufacturers and planters, lawyers for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and leaders of Citizens Councils, school teachers and housewives, old friends and many new ones. And also editors and reporters. [This last process, essential to any newspaperman who wanders off his home grounds, is known in the trade as ear biting.]

Broad Outlines of Problem Familiar

During 18 years as an editorial writer, the reporter considered himself familiar with the broad outlines of the problem. He had read the orders laid down by the Supreme court, tho some of the arguments he received forced him to reread those opinions. He had read at length the noble pronouncements of northern Democratic and northern Republican politicians, each seeking, by beating the white south to a rhetorical pulp, to convince the northern Negro voters that his party was their only true friend. He was familiar with the equally nauseating bombast and race baiting of southern politicians.

"The politicians are only aggravating the situation," said one southern editor. "The northern politicians aren't really interested in the Negro. They only want his vote. Our southern fire eaters know that we will have to come to some accommodation some day, but they figure that white supremacy is good for two or three more elections, and they are

laying it on thick. If they wanted to perform a genuine political service, they would keep still at home, where their remarks are discounted because they are expected. The northerners should come south, the southerners should go north, and both should state in reasonable terms, to a hostile audience, the side of the case that it hasn't heard."

In these circumstances, it is obvious that the laws passed by various southern states in the effort to circumvent the Supreme court are only that portion of the iceberg that shows above the water. An excellent summary of all that legislation, and of the progress of desegregation, whether token or real, could be written right here in Chicago from the files of the Southern School News. This is a comprehensive monthly bulletin written by southern newspapermen who are able enough at their craft to suppress their personal opinions and attain real objectivity. Such a summary also would be dull as dishwater, and meaningless except as a fever chart means something to a physician.

Tells Essence of Queries

Accordingly, most of the inquiries in the South were directed toward one of these ends:

Since southern public education lagged until recently behind the national average, how much is taught [measured most conveniently but never quite accurately by expenditures] is not as important, perhaps, as how it is taught, whether to mixed or segregated groups.

Many white southerners will admit that "separate but equal" was more a legal shibboleth than an actuality until the earlier Supreme court opinions on admissions of Negroes to white colleges spurred the region, tragically late, to conform the boast to reality. But how equal can "separate but equal" ever be? More important, to what extent will mixing classes remove these inequalities, as the Supreme court and its philosopher, Gunnar Mydral, maintain the process will?

Education Means to End

Education is primarily a means to an end, to the intelligent exercise of citizenship, of course, but more immediately and pressingly to earning a living. To what extent has the economic progress of the southern Negro, and of his community, been hampered by poor education? In particular, has his education failed to fit him to get ahead in a factory?

For more than a half century it has been recognized, more thoroly in the south than elsewhere, that if that region is to attain the same standard of living as the rest of the country, it must find jobs for its surplus labor in factories. Assuming that the southern states mean what they say when they threaten to close their schools rather than desegregate them—as at least four of them assuredly at this time—won't that mean economic suicide? The greatest disaster since Reconstruction? Modern factories have few jobs for illiterate or semi-literate workmen.

Answers to these questions will appear subsequently. Frequently these answers will be contradictory and contentious. The writer offers no resolution of these contradictions. He will be content if he can give an impartial report of what he was told, leaving his readers to draw their own conclusions.

Finds No White Hostile

Two general observations may be in order. The reporter's apprehensions that he might encounter hostility were groundless. He could not have been more cordially received, nor been granted more cheerful assistance. This was true despite the fact that he arrived late in a stream of northern writers, some of whom have misquoted and misrepresented, while others tarried only long enough to embellish their prejudices with a little local knowledge.

The white south has a story to tell, and is anxious to tell it. What hurts it most is the impression ,widely cultivated in the north, that segregationist sentiment is confined to the white trash and the blatherskite politicians who pander to them. No white southerner was encountered who welcomes desegregation, tho many of them regard some for mof it as inevitable. What they propose to do is, of course, a longer story.

Negroes Equally Cordial

Negroes were equally cordial, and it was notable that the closer their dealings with the problem had been, the more moderate their views tended to be. Even the N. A. A. C. P., widely denounced as it is thruout the region, is a different N. A. A. C. P. from that in the north. Its leaders are no less resolute, but they have a better conception of the barriers that face them than obtains in New York. They do not expect perfection next week, or next year.

This reporter did not xisit Littl Rock, but Little Rock had preceded him whereever he went. It requires no decision wether Gov. Faubus fomented a riot or President Eisenhowed violated the constitution to recognize that what happened was ten times as damaging elsewhere in the south as it was in Arkansas.

Hardens Lines Immesurably

It hardened the lines immeasurably, subjected every moderate man of whichever color to the charge of being a traitor to his race if he voiced his moderation, and damaged individual and group race relations tragically.

There remains, as Editor Hodding Carter of the Mississippi delta country maintains, a moderate minority in the south, but it will now be almost voiceless for a year, or a decade.

Integration

ENDICOTT, N. Y. — Here are excerpts from an address made at Harpur college, State University of New York recently by Dr. George Edmund Haynes, noted sociologist and co-founder of the National Urban League.

He has also been a prime mover in the National Association of Christians and Jews. A founder of Dilliard university in New Orleans, he has taught at Fisk university and is a special lecturer at City College of New York. He is a former member of the State University Board of Trustees and served on the Young Commission which recommended establishment of a State University of New York, in 1948.

". . .The question we have about integration today is: "What if we do not integrate? What if we go on tolerating the inequalities?

Perhaps this nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, never had such a challenge as it has now. Our basic view of democracy and all that we hold more precious than life is challenged by the communist system. We are the leaders of the Free World.

Perhaps this issue of integration has been no better stated than in President Eisenhower's letter to the Episcopal Bishop Robert R. Brown of Little Rock, Ark., who led in organizing the prayer meetings held in that city, Saturday, October 12.

The President said: 'Today the very concepts of freedom are under relentless attack by an atheistic ideology that denies any right or any dignity to the individual not accorded him by the state. The liberties we so much love, that we can practice among ourselves because of the basic belief that we constitute one brotherhood under the fatherhood of God, demand that we stand together steadfastly against the relentless assaults of international communism.

If we ourselves defy the instruments by which our liberties have been and are being preserved, our vulnerability to the outside threat will be vastly, even terrifyingly, increased.'

Another fact which makes the issue of integration so crucial is that three-fourths of the world's population is colored. Our children in school today must have the opportunity to learn to live in harmony alongside each other irrespective of race or color.

Transportation by air and transmission of knowledge over telephone, telegraph, radio and TV are so swift today that peoples and ideas from all parts of the world are coming to our communities and we are going everywhere.

The white women at Dover, Del., who refused a glass of orange juice to Mr. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance of the Ghana Republic of West Africa, shook the sensibilities of millions of Africans on that Continent, to say nothing of Indians and Chinese in Asia.

It was so crucial that the President of the United States, as you can recall, invited Mr. Gbedemah to breakfast at the White House the next day to show our national attitude.

But what if Mr. Gbedemah had been an African student, who would not have been known? The treatment might have embittered him and ten years from now he might be a prime minister or president in one of the growing African nations. Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana was a poor student in America ten years ago.

Today we are in a race for survival in a world three-fourths colored and a communist bloc of nations controlling hundred of millions of people and denying the very meaning of the democratic way of life discovered and striven for in our country through blood and tears and tons of treasure.

To sum up: Integration is understood to involve contact and communication between groups with varying differences and social distance. It has become an integral part of our basic law. It stems from our democratic equality.

It is threatened by the cultural lag of folkways and mores of inequality built up from a slave type of society. The survival of the Free World is involved because the overwhelming majority of the world is colored and because a Godless communist regime is bidding against us for their loyalty.

What do these issues mean to all of us. Integration is a principle upon which there can be no neutral ground for those who believe in the American democratic way of life. All who so believe must act in no uncertain way to change the practices and beliefs of those North or South who are still controlled by the inequality ideology inherited from the past.

Integration is a must in public schools and other areas of civil and political rights, liberties, and privileges. This is not a denial of private choice and personal liberty but a guarantee of them.

Especially in education is action imperative. In every social science department including psychology there should be courses of study and research on race prejudice and scientific principles and methods of interracial and other intergroup relations.

The study and research of the biological and social inheritances, and the light they can throw on this world problem of racial and cultural contacts is a MUST for our colleges and universites.

Our leadership in the Free World depends upon men and women who possess understanding and know-how. The call is for Americans to settle in the South who will join the forces there working for the equality of our democracy."

THOMAS L. STOKES

Eisenhower Target of Attacks

Viewed as Maneuvered Into Position By Moderate Stand on Integration

By his continued insistence on middle-of-the-road moderation in the Southern integration rebellion, President Eisenhower has got himself maneuvered into a position where he now is drawing the fire away from the Southern Democrats and to himself.

This shift of the target to himself, which it was hard at first for Democratic leaders to grasp, opened the way for Northern Democrats to take the initiative, which they have done in two quick maneuvers we have observed this week. They have been aided and abetted by attacks on the President by Negro leaders.

Northern Democrats are, as we know, most vulnerable to the anti-civil rights bellicosity of the Southern wing of the party, since Negro voters constitute the balance-of power vote in constituencies where there are big urban centers.

Their first maneuver was in the statement issued by 15 of the 24 members of the Democratic Advisory Council, which includes former President Truman and Adlai Stevenson. It was created at a Democratic National Committee session several months ago but was boycotted and snubbed by the Southern party leaders in Congress.

In this statement, issued on Sunday after the Saturday meeting at Newport between the President and Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, the Democratic leaders declared the President had failed to use the prestige and power of his office to rally the moral force of the country against defiance of law." He had, the statement said further, "lost the opportunity to exert leadership in behalf of law and order."

The description of this intervention of Democratic Party leaders as being "funny, if it were not so tragic" by James Hagerty, the President's press secretary, had a certain validity. That is, when you consider that it was an important part of the Democratic Party, the Dixie contingency which speaks with so strong a voice in Congress, that was responsible for all of the mischief in the first place.

But an attempt was made to take care of this inconsistency by no less a Democratic Party personage than its national chairman, Paul Butler. He took the occasion of a regional meeting of party officials from nine Southern States at Raleigh, N. C., to try to isolate the Southern wing of the party. He proclaimed the intention of the "national party" to stick by the Supreme Court's school integration decision, and, indeed, to extend civil rights, and openly defied threats of a third party in the South.

The political pertinency and timeliness of this Democratic attempt to put the President on the spot quickly became apparent when prominent Negro leaders began to speak out in criticism of the President's attitude.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York, who jumped the Democratic Party to support Eisenhower last November, seemed to have some reservations now about the man in the White House. He pointed out that the President had not conferred with any Negro leaders, though he had talked to Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, leader in the fight against the administration's civil rights bill, in the midst of the battle in the Senate, and had talked with Gov. Faubus. The Negro Congressman got quick action when, at the President's instructions, the White House staff here was delegated to arrange a meeting with him.

Another Negro nationally and internationally known, Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong the trumpet player, was very blunt and direct with his contribution, which included a charge that the President is "two-faced" and "has no guts," which is about the strongest language heard so far.

What President Eisenhower is finding out is what Harry Truman knows so well from experience—that in a confused situation such as now exists in the Southern school integration matter, the people turn to the President in the quest for leadership.

In reaching out to President Eisenhower they are unable to take hold of anything firm and positive, with the result that he satisfies neither side.

FOREIGN NEWS BULLETIN.

Delhi editor says race issue hurts

NEW ORLEANS — Surendra N. Singh, editor of an English newspaper in New Delhi, India, told reporters here last week that racial discrimination in the South was doing much to make the U. S. lose friends.

In this country under a State Department sponsored tour, Singh said Asia is race conscious and Russia is capitalizing on the U.S. racial issue.

Real Reconstruction History

(From The Nashville Globe)

Alert students of History get a big "kick" out of reading and informing themselves about the part which Negroes played in making the United States the great Republic it is.

What they learn from diligent research is that the persistent enemies of the Negro have deliberately falsified that part of the nation's history which if truthfully told in the school books that are required study for young people, would do much to ameliorate many of the harsh conditions under which Negroes suffer.

Far more that is published as history dealing with the Negro, is sheer false propaganda. This is especially true of most of what has been put out about the Reconstruction Era in the South.

What many of the writers in newspapers and magazines do not realize that they have been victimized by the kinds of history they have studied about the Reconstruction, Era. They could, if they actually desired to know the truth about Reconstruction, study some of the scholarly treatises on the part of Negroes played in the era as published by eminent Negroes who have specialized in research for facts about the Negro during Reconstruction. Scholars like Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the early graduates of Fisk University; Dr. A. A. Taylor, long time Dean of Fisk; J. A. Rogers, columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, who has traveled far and wide in the world gathering facts about the Negro and several other scholars. They can add much to the sum total of knowledge that present day editors and writers possess.

In one of Dr. Woodson's enlightening books is the following paragraph:

"On the whole, the reconstruction was a success. Unfortunately it tended to intensify the feelings of the races against each other, but much good was accomplished. Social reforms which the conservative element had frowned upon were inaugurated. The whipping post was abolished, branding with irons was discontinued, land monopoly was attacked, education at public expense was provided for, suffrage was extended to "poor whites" and representation in the government was based on population rather than on interests. More consideration was given the laboring man. The good things of life under the new regime were treated as belonging to the many rather than to the few. The Negro was later eliminated from the equation, but the good which he helped to accomplish has been retained."

There were frauds committed under the reconstruction governments, Dr. Woodson concedes. But about these he says:

"Negroes concerned in frauds were merely used as a means to an end. In most of the state, local and national officers were honest men like Cardozo, State treasurer of South Carolina, and Dubuclet, State Treasurer of Louisiana. The former ruling class however would not have it so and organized the Ku Klux Klan, and extra legal body, a hooded order, which instituted a regime of terrorism and drove the Negroes and their sympathizers out of office—in fact, out of the South, for large numbers of white and black reconstructionists had to flee for their lives."

Further the Carter Woodson history says:

Whites handled most of these funds and committed most of the abuses. After the restoration of the former white ruling class to office, moreover, there was as much fraud in two of these states as that under the Negroes and the carpet-baggers, but writers fail to refer to these later abuses."

According to DuBois, many Southern scholars went North after the Civil War, got jobs as history teachers in the big universities and worked at giving a false impression of Reconstruction. In addition, the returning element that got back into the court houses Down South busied themselves in destroying the records which showed the truth as to how the state governments were run by the white and Negro office holders. Many of the Negro office holders, it is said, had been educated in Northern colleges but came back to their home Southern States after the war and were elected to office. False historians find it convenient to omit mentioning that fact.

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REEL 163

Thank The Lord, And Pass The Ammunition. . . .

Reprint from issue dated: November 16, 1956

Another day has rolled around for the American people to cast aside many of their daily problems and give thanks. Under the Roosevelt administration, the fourth Thursday in November was set aside as the national holiday. But in Arkansas we are lost as to what day will be designated as the day for turkey eating and giving thanks. We are not sure that Arkansas will go along with the nation in its observance of the holiday, for during the past administration, the state seems to let Mississippi set the pattern for Arkansans to follow.

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But that is neither here nor yonder, what we are concerned about most, is just where does the Negro fit in, in observing Thanksgiving day. Irrespective as to what day it falls, the Negro has little to be thankful for, unless he can put a special prize on being alive. He can't be thankful for his status in a country to which he has given his life's blood to develop and protect, yet receives less of the privileges to enjoy opportunities it offers than any other human being. The Negro cannot be too thankful for living when he has to live in fear in a land that advertises itself as the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." The Negro cannot be too Thankful when he gets the stark realization that the only part of America's Patrotic song applies to him is Where My Father Died."

Little Rock, Ark.

From where we stand Thanksgiving offers little time for observance for the Negro when he is living in a land that is controled by Klanism, and whose officials encourage acts of violence hurled directly at the Negro to keep him in a state of confusion, and from exercising his full rights guaranteed him under the precious document that he died so valiantly to preserve.

Gazette 11-22-57

In Arkansas, the Negro has far less to be thankful for this year than he had during past administrations. A few years ago he was thankful that he was part of a commonwealth whose executives were striving to bring Arkansas into the union where its populace would be citizens of these United States, and enjoy every privilege and opportunity that America offers.

Today, as we face Thanksgiving, all we can visualize is strife, mob action, cross burnings, threats, court actions, not thruout the world, but here in a land, with a so-called democracy, that it is striving like hell to get other nations of the globe to accept.

This Thanksgiving should find the Negro, instead of using **all of his time giving thanks for his status in life, preparing** to better himself, where he can enjoy the rights of full fledged citizens.

BETTER TREATMENT OF SOUTH REPORTED

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

Sovereignty Group Tells Of Public Relations

Wed. 12-4-57

HEADWAY MADE WITH TV

113

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 3.—Mississippi's "watchdog" agency over racial segregation has reported it has been able to win better treatment of the South in the nation's hometown newspapers and one national television network.

The state Sovereignty Commission in a report to the special session of the Legislature said it had spent $65,466.95 of its $250,000, mostly for public relations.

Direct Mail Sent

"Over 200,000 pieces of direct mail have been sent outside the South to hometown radio and television stations, newspapers and in some cases state legislators," the report said.

The mailings and personal contact by Hal DeCell, commission public relations director, have resulted in "more fair treatment given the state editorially in hometown newspapers," the commission said.

Mr. DeCell has attended meetings of and worked with the National Editorial Association, the New England Press Association and other newspaper groups.

The commission said one of the more difficult problems is to gain "less slanted reporting" from the television networks but that "some headway has been made by at least one of the three major networks." The network was not identified.

Fund Withdraws

The report said the Fund for the Republic with 15 million dollars to spend was "one of the richest organizations opposed to us" and "concentrated through at least 28 different projects toward attempts to integrate and aid integration in the South."

"In an effort to get the facts and our side of the story to these people, Mr. DeCell was successful in obtaining a meeting with President Robert Hutchins and other officials of the Fund for the Republic in Los Angeles and Pasadena, Calif.," the report said.

"As of last July, the Fund for the Republic has withdrawn from the integration picture in the South with the exception of one financial grant which they continue to make to the Southern Regional Council, an organization which is not active in Mississippi."

The commission said Mr. DeCell acted as adviser in production of an NBC television show on Clarksdale, Miss., schools, exercising "advisory rights in ascertaining the complete objectivity of the complete film."

Race Problem Is National Says Hodges

Mobile Press Reg. 11-24-57

MOBILE (AP)— The South "has often been subjected to thoughtless and inaccurate criticism," North Carolina's governor said last night, adding that "the greatest misconception . . . revolves around the question of segregation in our public schools."

Gov. Luther H. Hodges said, however, that "the race problem is a national problem" and now "the basic attitudes and feelings of the average person in those states outside the South . . . are not a great deal different from those of the Southern citizen.

"Any difference is largely explained by the difference in the degree of problems facing different sections of our nation."

Hodges spoke at a banquet ending the 20th annual convention of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce. About 300 attended.

38a 1957

All Steps From The South

Informer Sat. 2-23-57 P.12

Advocates of the so-called "Southern position" on race and segregation take great joy in pointing to the difficulties in race relations in Northern and Western states where there is no legal segregation. They point, for instance, at the practical situation in New York's Harlem, where all or most of the pupils in a school may be Negroes, due to the fact or neighborhoods where only Negroes live.

Houston, Texas

It can be said with reasonable certainty that most, if not all, of these racial difficulties in states where there is no legal segregation have stemmed from conditions in the South. The arrest and mistreatment of Negroes as fugitive slaves outside the South during the days of slavery was due entirely to the institution of slavery in the South and the laws which Southerners in the Congress had caused to be enacted. When slavery came to an end in the South, these difficulties due to slavery disappeared in the North.

The same is true of the difficulties based upon race which now exist in any acute form in places where segregation does not exist by law. In the first place, Negroes who migrate to other sections of the country have been denied equal educational opportunities in the South. They are therefore without the training and the experience which are necessary for assuming the responsibilities of citizenship and making proper adjustment to the civilized processes.

White people have also migrated in very large numbers to other sections of the country, and they have carried their racial hatreds with them. In positions of power in schools housing and industry, these white Southerners in other sections of the country have done all they could in many instances to consign Negroes to the kind of opportunities which would have been accorded them in the South.

What is happening, for instance, in the matter of the schools in New York City in this era of desegregation and integration indicates what may be expected. Recently the New York City Board of Education has begun to take steps to make assignments of pupils and teachers in such a way as to provide practical integration and to avoid the injustices which have befallen Negro children. These steps would not have been taken if historic school segregation was still in full bloom in the South.

It is not unreasonable to predict that, as and in the proportions that legal segregation gives way under the impact of Federal law in the South, the racial difficulties of the era of legal segregation will disappear in other sections of the country. Just as in the days of slavery, it has been the legal pattern of segregation which has tended to mirror its injustices and proscriptions to other sections of our fair America. When legal segregation goes in the South, its poisons will not be able to contaminate the rest of the nation.

GENERAL

Says Long Patience of Negro in Face of Terror 'May Be Nearing An End'

Yesterday Thurs. 2-28-57

Des Moines, Iowa

P.1

Washington.—The Negro's long patience in the face of "continuous violence" may be nearing an end, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee here this week.

Supplementing his testimony before the committee on behalf of 25 national organizations, Mr. Wilkins, on Feb. 19, warned the committee members that he could not "predict what mood would be engendered" among Negro citizens if Congress failed to pass legislation assuring them "a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them."

Measures

Mr. Wilkins testified on behalf of pending civil rights measures which would provide civil remedies against interference with the right to vote, authorize the Department of Justice to initiate civil suits on behalf of persons deprived of their civil rights, set up a special civil rights division in the Justice Department, and establish a bi-partisan commission to investigate violations of civil rights.

Queried by Senator Sam J. Ervin (Dem., N. C.), the NAACP leader agreed that the voting rights of Negro citizens in North Carolina are more secure than in Mississippi or Alabama. However, he pointed out, there are only about 145,000 registered Negro voters in the state out of a potential of 550,000. This is far below the national average, Mr. Wilkins said, and would seem to indicate restraining factors which keep nearly three-fourths of Negro citizens of voting age away from the polls.

Outraged but Patient

Recalling that "the period from last September up until last week has been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and group in the South who seek the elimination of discrimination and segregation," Mr. Wilkins told the senators that "Negro citizens have been outraged, but they have been patient."

Yesterday 7-8

Thus far, he said, "our people have maintained their hope in spite of specious talk, rebuffs and violence. Under advice of some dedicated men they have followed a non-violent course in the face of extreme provocation. Under advice of others, notably the NAACP, they have placed their trust inthe law, the courts, in legislative bodies, and in the orderly processes of government.

"What they are asking of this Congress, and what sincere men of both parties are seeking to give them, is a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them. But in the face of this patience, in the face of these provocations, even this minimum is being challenged."

'Defensive Action May Be Taken'

Coll. Pt.

Gonzalez, Tex.

Fri. 3-1-57

NAACP Head Says Negroes May Not Remain Patient

WASHINGTON. — The Negro's long patience in the face of "continuouis violence" may be nearing an end, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary committee here last week.

Wilkins suggested that if Congress fails to pass civil rights legislation, Negroes may be tempted to answer violence with "defensive action."

The NAACP head told the Senate subcommittee that although there have been shootings and bombings of Negro homes and churches, Negroes have been patient and resisted the temptation to talk "overt defensive action."

He added: "I cannot predict what mood will be engendered if the system which has prevailed for 80 years should, through machinations of any sort, be perpetuated in this enlightened middle of the 20th century."

Wilkins attacked as a "vicious circle" and "an obscene comedy" what he termed "incredibly lengthy discusions of technical language" aimed at blocking anti-racial discrimination measures. He said some persons have made careers out of denying Negroes their constitutional rights.

Wilkins was Tuesday's only witness. Sen. Jacob B. Javiss (R) N.Y., was to testify but his statement was distributed instead. It was clear that the subcommittee's decision to have a showdown vote on March 5 had taken the steam out of the hearings.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D) N. C., said that Congress "might well consider broadening" civil rights legislation to cover equality for woman and Indians.

Southern senators have protested the subcommittee's 4 to 2 decision to end hearings and vote March 5. They may try to hold up a subsequent showdown on the program in the full committee.

Ervin proposed a possible broadening of the legislation after Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) Ariz., testified late Monday in support of an amendment which would add a "right to work" provision to the bill.

The North Carolinian told reporters he did not know if he would favor such an amendment. But he said he has been asked by a number of women's groups to include an "equal rights amendment" for them. He said also that "we might put in amendments to protect the rights of Indians—they have been discriminated against."

Ervin, who has been leading the opposition to the bill in committee, was asked if he thought such amendments would be "one way of killing the bill." He replied: "I wouldn't think so."

Javits in a statement prepared for delivery before the subcommittee said that New York still has civil rights problems, principally in integratng some of its schools and in raising the qualty of educatonal facilities for Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

But he said its 1945 law providing equal job opportunity has worked well as have other state acts outlawing racial discrimination. He said the same technique could be applied to other states and at the federal level.

Javits declared the administration's program protecting voting rights of Negroes and setting up a commission to investigate offenses, is the "minimum which should be enacted at this time."

Russia Lashes Out at America's Treatment Of Her Negro People

State Press Little Rock, Ark.

Fri. 3-1-57 P. 1

According to a release Sunday by the Associated Press the Soviet news-paper Trud charged last week that freedom for Negroes in the United States exists only in the pages of the American "propoganda publications," such os Ameriko.

This was the first official Soviet criticsm of the State Department's Russian language monthly magazine since it resumed publication in Moscow last month simultaneously with publication of the English language Soviet magazine in the United States.

Trud said Amerika portrayed Negro jazz musicians Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and others "smiling and dressed in the latest styled clothes, looking happy and prosperous."

"But is all this actually so " it asked. "What freedom and privileges does he actually have at home?"

The newspaper said the question could best be answered by citing an incident February 19 in Knoxville, Tenn., when Armstrong played before an audience of 3,000. It said the hall was split into two sections for white and Negroes and bombs were exploded in the hall by "racist demonstrators." (Actually the blast, apparently from a single stick of dynamite, exploded about 20 yards from the building.)

"Knoxville racists, the Council of White Citizens," Trud said, "called the presence of Negroes at the concert 'freedom for mongrels,.'"

"And where is the real freedom for 15 million Negroes in the United States—it exists only on the pages of American propaganda publications."

Clinical Observations On Yankee Abolitionists

Advertiser

WHY IS the Northern intellectual so hostile and so dogmatic in his attitude toward us Southern white devils and the race problem? The hickory-headed dogmatism of which we speak is well known to Alabamians through the incompetent, faithless reporting of Northern newspapermen.

Sun. 3-10-57

It certainly is not any essential humanitarian solicitude for the colored man, for these newspaper intellectuals are characteristically vexed, rather cold and often cynical wise guys.

P. 2

There is, we should say after more than a year of interminable contact with them on this, the Jim Crow Flyway, no single explanation of their locked & bolted minds, their narrow insistence upon making the struggle a simplistic one between hero and villain.

But after unending contacts with these stereotypers and scrutiny of their astonishing mental processes and unworldly reporting of the Southern circumstance, we recently commenced to have a glimmer of recognition, of a facet of something old and familiar. Behold the same characteristics in your officious, stewpot "liberal" patterer in politics; those who believe that what is good for General Motors is ruin for the country and that a person's political viewpoint is governed entirely by his means.

Montgomery, Ala.

★

IN THE WORK, *The Anti-Capitalist Mentality*, by Dr. Ludwig von Mises of New York University, you find an arresting passage on the anti-capitalist bias of American intellectuals:

. . . . European society is open to everybody who has distinguished himself in any field. . . Society in this sense is foreign to the American scene. . . There is little social intercourse between the successful businessmen and the nation's eminent authors, artists and scientists. Those listed in the Social Register do not meet socially the molders of public opinion. . .

American authors or scientists are prone to consider the wealthy businessman as a barbarian, as a man exclusively intent upon making money. The professor despises the alumni who are more interested in the university's football team than in its scholastic achievements. . . The men whose research has given rise to new methods of production hate the businessmen who are merely interested in the cash value of their research work. . . [The American rich] fail to see that their self-chosen segregation isolates them and kindles animosities which make the intellectuals inclined to favor anti-capitalistic policies.

★

THAT APPLIES to the political "liberal" who adheres to the left because the left takes the corporations and the rich down a notch or two. They cast their views in light of solicitude for the submerged third, but more often it is an officious itch to chastise the rich by regulation and taxation.

You see something of the same mentality in Northern intellectuals and many reporters in the face of the Southern race problem. They do not want to see that our problem was a long time growing and will be a long time expiring. They make it tidy and simple. They think of a mass of colored men oppressed and exploited by a class of snobbish Southern aristocrats.

They don't care particularly about the colored man. But they want to get their own back on that fanciful Southern aristocrat. In the case of some of the newspapermen, they probably equate the aristocrat with a pot-bellied stuffed shirt publisher.

Ike calls for equal opportunity

Afro-American

Sat. 11-30-57

Baltimore

AUGUSTA, Ga. (NNPA) — From the deep South, President Eisenhower Monday called for the elimination of "all artificial discrimination" which keeps an American from advancing on the basis of merit."

In a formal White House statement issued from the Augusta National Golf Club, where he was vacationing, Mr. Eisenhower proclaimed Nov. 19, the anniversary of President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as "Equal Opportunity Day."

P. 2

The text of the President's statement follows:

"One of our ringing pronouncements of our American Declaration is that 'all men are created equal.'

"Today, when our national strength is being tested at every point, this tradition takes on added urgency. Our nation's economy can ill afford to waste the talent and abilities of any individual because of discrimination against him on the basis of his race, his color, or his creed.

* * *

"EVERY CITIZEN who helps to make legal and economic equality a living fact is helping America.

"November 19, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, has been designed Equal Opportunity Day.

"In Lincoln's words, 'it is altogether fitting and proper' that we should use this day to rededicate ourselves to the firm establishment of equal opportunity for all.

"Let every citizen of the United States, whether an employer or employee, farmer or business man, join in the effort to abolish all artificial discrimination which hinders the right of each American to advance in accordance with his merits as a human being and his capacity for productive work."

Book Tells! 'Deep South Says Never'

Eagle Thurs. 8-8-57
Tulsa Oklahoma p. 1

"For the sake of your children, your children's children, talk white, think white, hire white, buy white and remain white."

"They couldn't send enough bayonets down to compel the people to send their children to school with Negras."

"I am pledged to the separation of the races at all costs."

These are but three of the answers John Barlow Martin got in his journey through the South gathering material for his new book, "The Deep South Says Never." The first is an exhortation written by Robert Patterson, leader of the White Citizens' Councils in Mississippi, and published in a circular distributed by the Council. The second is the answer made by Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia to a question put by Mr. Martin. The third is a statement from the inaugural address of Governor Cole of Tennessee.

Book is Result of Research

"The Deep South Says Never" is the outstanding result of extensive research in the field, faithful recording of direct conversations with key people, scrupulous adherence to the reporter's obligation to present as complete a picture as possible.

Here are factual descriptions (often in the words of the men themselves) of segregation leaders: Sam Englehart, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama; W. J. Simmons, organizer of the Council in Jackson, Mississippi; Attorney General Cook of Georgia, who claims he would sell the state parks rather than desegregate them; Robert Patterson and Asa "Ace" Carter, two of the strongest figures in the White Citizens' Council groups.

Mr. Martin records events little known outside the South: Emmett Till and Autherine Lucy were focal points of incidents given world-wide publicity; but how many people outside the state of South Carolina are aware of the school board struggle in Summerton, a "black belt" town? Mr. Martin is aware of it, and his report on the activities of W. B. Davis, local Council leader; School Superintendent Hugh B. Betchman; Charles Plowden, town banker; the Reverend Henry Rankin, Presbyterian minister and head of the Council's Race Relations committee; the Reverend Mr. Richberg, spokesman for the Negroes and minister of the Liberty Hill Methodist church, shows with brilliant clarity the practical problem facing the whole nation.

"The Deep South Says Never" is more than a record: it is a weapon, and a warning. It is a warning against complacency, the attitude that tensions have subsided, and the tendency to be deceived by the pictures in the border states where desegregation is working out. It is a weapon in its sharp and accurate delineation of the progress which is being made by desegregation forces, and the pressures which are being brought to bear by the hard-core South.

John Bartlow Martin has three times won the Benjamin Franklin Magazine award for exceptional reportorial jobs he has done. "The Deep South Says Never" is another such report: an invaluable handbook for anyone who wants to know what is actually happening in the South, while the Civil Rights debates make front page news through the nation.

CHANGES IN LIFE OF NEGRO NOTED

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

Share in Cultural, Political Affairs Cited

Sun. 8-4-57

(Editor's Note: The author is The Associated Press correspondent at The Hague, Netherlands. She came to this country with some European conceptions of America, including the Negro problem. In this article, she tells how she feels now, after a cross-country tour.)

By NEL SLIS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Belgian film producer recognized me for a fellow European and spoke frankly.

"The situation over here is not ideal," he said, "but it's vastly different from what the average European thinks the position of the Negro in America is."

His voice reflected his surprise—the surprise most foreigners feel when they visit the United States for the first time. In Europe, it is generally believed that American Negroes are repressed and kept in a semi-primitive standard of living.

Europeans who have traveled, of course, know better.

And some of us were treated to an education in our own backyard last year when a colored troupe toured Europe in "Porgy and Bess."

Impressed by Culture

On the stage they portrayed what most of us thought was typical Negro life in America. Then we met the actors socially at cocktail parties. In the Netherlands, as must have happened elsewhere in Europe, we were overwhelmed by their culture, sophistican and sharp business sense.

During my four months' visit here in America many Europeans—and Far Easterners too — have talked to me in astonishment about the Negro's share in America's cultural, political and social life. They were impressed by the mutual tolerance, by the eagerness of both white and colored to improve the situation. By the Negro's fervent patriotism.

Remarked a French mystery writer: "The position of the average Negro in the South is still miserable, but in the North they are very much a part of the picture.

An Indonesian parliamentarian observed: "Housing conditions for the Negroes in the bigger cities are excellent."

Negro Is White House Aid

Visitors are amazed to learn a Negro is holding down a $12,900 a year job on President Eisenhower's executive staff—E. Frederic Morrow, 48-year-old lawyer and first Negro White House aid.

To see how the Negro fared all over the country I traveled from East to West coasts and came back through the South.

Everyone told me that life for the American Negro is slowly but surely changing. Two major reasons seem to be: he participates in the postwar prosperity boom and he gets a lift from the fact his African brothers are being recognized formally and politically by the Western World, notably by the American government.

Increased earnings of colored workers have brought prosperity to publishers of some 150 to 200 Negro newspapers and magazines.

Progress Being Made

The most important magazine is probably "Ebony," which resembles "Life" in format. Its articles have particular appeal for colored people: profiles of well known Negroes such as Ralph Bunche and Sugar Ray Robinson, and stories such as the independence of the African Gold Coast under the name of Ghana.

Talking with Negroes, I found that while they acknowledge their race doesn't have equality, they are making progress and certainly could be far worse off then they are. Of course, there are exceptions.

A New York cab driver I rode with said he had gone to elementary school with the present premier of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkruhmah.

"He was wiser," said the cab driver, "and had the opportunity to come to Columbia University, and then back to his own country."

Trend Found Upward

The driver still felt Africa was his home. He was a seaman, and only driving a taxi because his wife was sick and he wanted to stay with her until she recovered.

"Next month I am going back to sea," he said, "and I always manage to get to Africa, which is my own country."

But some of the other things I learned were:

More and more Negroes are working in white collar jobs. And many white firms employ them in advertising products for the more than 15 million Negro customers. In science, sports and the arts, the trend is upward.

For example, one of the vice presidents of Union Carbide, one of the world's largest chemical firms, is a young Negro, Lloyd Cook of Chicago.

Heads Chemical Society

He told me that he was accepted socially so long as he remained in the field of science. He is president of the Chemical Society in Chicago, a purely social organization.

"But," he said, "I could never be a member of Chicago's leading golf and country club."

Cooke discussed the alleged tolerance foreigners are supposed to feel toward Negroes. He said that in Chicago it was the European immigrants who were especially anti-Negro. Foreigners may be shocked by American segregation problems, he pointed out, but "they don't have one of their own."

In the nation's capital, I found whites and Negroes mingling freely. But it is very difficult for Negroes to find living accommodations in the sections tradionally white.

Tells of Visiting South

Visiting the South I got the feel that the issue of civil rights is more and more becoming emotional, rather than political.

On a bus going down into Virginia, a distinguished looking white woman sat talking with a Negro woman. At the first stop, Richmond, the waiting rooms and rest rooms are distinctly marked "for whites only" and "for colored people."

The two women went their separate ways, but getting back onto the bus they again fell into conversation.

Max Ascoli, editor of the magazine "The Reporter," in an editorial said: "Ultimately the sharper differences and conflicts dwindle, and lines are established that go beyond all groups. He was referring to other people who have had to overcome similar obstacles, the Irish, the Germans, and Jews.

"This is the way America has been made and is being made, thanks to the toughness and fairness of American politics. This will certainly happen south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Both white and Negroes know that it will happen. It will never be too soon," Ascoli wrote.

This year, 1957, is important to Negroes. It gave them their first great tennis star—Althea Gibson from Harlem, who won the women's singles at Wimbledon and was hailed as a national heroine.

Singers Harry Belafonte and Nat King Cole, among others, are riding the crest of popularity.

And constitutionally, this year may decide on their civil rights in the South, including their right to vote, and the further education of their children.

It was in the Deep South that people told me: "Of course segregation is unconstitutional, but the North must give us time."

Courier-Journal Photo

DR. PATRICK H. HILL
New at Carver School

Visitor Calls Nigeria Alert To Integration

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
Tues. 9-17-57

Says News of Riots Puzzling to Christians

America's integration troubles are followed avidly, but with certain misgivings by the people of Nigeria, the country from which about 90 per cent of America's original Negroes came.

This is the observation of Dr. Patrick H. Hill, who taught for nine years at Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminary at Ogbomosho.

Now on furlough, he will be visiting professor of missions this school year at Carver School of Missions and Social Work. He spoke last night at a convocation opening the school's 51st year.

Dr. Hill said in an interview that news of trouble in racial integration of public schools of the United States is of great interest to Nigerians.

Notes Reports Published

"What happens in Clinton, Tenn., today will be in our paper tomorrow," he said.

By and large, Nigerians are "happy over the progress of integration" in Ame

they identify themselves with the Negroes here. But news of violence puzzles some of them, he said, because "many think all white people and all Americans are Christians."

One of his most difficult tasks, Dr. Hill related, was preparing Nigerian students coming to America "for what they will meet in Christian America."

He said that of some 2,000,000 Christians in the 33,000,000 population of Nigeria, about 55,000 are Baptists.

Negro Solon To Ask Ike Recall Congress

Wants Session To Set Referendum On School Mixing

WASHINGTON (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell has served notice he will ask President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress on the integration issue when the chief executive meets with Negro leaders soon.

Powell said the legislators should be called back into session immediately to provide for a "national referendum" on the question of whether, and when, Negro and white children should attend school together.

The Harlem Democrat, who threw his support to President Eisenhower during the 1956 political campaign, said the Chief Executive has decided to broaden a conference granted him to include other Negro leaders.

BROAD MATTERS

Powell, interviewed on Mutual radio's "Reporters' Roundup" Sunday, said he was informed the meeting would center on "the broad matters of integration rather than on the specific Arkansas matter."

Powell's appearance on the "Reporters' Roundup" program had been pre-recorded. When he appeared "live" Sunday afternoon on the NBC-TV program "Youth Wants To Know," he sounded the call for an "immediate" session of Congress.

Only the President can call a special session of Congress, so there was no doubt but that the Negro leader would reiterate his proposal in the White House conference.

He said the special session would provide an opportunity for the American people to show their determination to uphold the "law of the land" and implement the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

He also recommended legislation to centralize control of the National Guard in the Defense Department rather than allowing state governors to control the units.

Willkie Views Recalled

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the light of recent happenings in the South, which have shocked so many of us and which will be exploited to our disadvantage by the Soviet propagandists throughout Asia and Africa, it seems to me that we might all do well to ponder the eloquent words of Wendell Willkie who, in his book entitled "One World," had this to say:

"Our way of living together in America is a strong but delicate fabric. It is made up of many threads. It has been woven over many centuries by the patience and sacrifice of countless liberty-loving men and women. It serves as a cloak for the protection of poor and rich, of black and white, of Jew and gentile, of foreign- and native-born.

"Let us not tear it asunder. For no man knows, once it is destroyed, where or when man will find its protective warmth again."

FRANK ALTSCHUL.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 5, 1957.

Bad News for Segregationists

Courier Pittsburgh Sat. 11-23-57

As if the aforementioned court decision slapping down foes of integration in Virginia were not enough, bad news for them comes nowadays from all directions, as well as their colleagues elsewhere.

Former President Harry Truman, the other night in New York City, expressed shock over the actions of Arkansas Governor Faubus and advised Americans to stop worrying over sputniks and to "concentrate on preserving the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution."

At Boca Raton, Fla., that state's Governor LeRoy Collins told the convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association that the members had the opportunity and the responsibility "to develop and defend a public atmosphere free of racial fears and bigotry;" that "we can tear ourselves to pieces in civil strife and become, in effect, a ward of the rest of the nation or we can join hands and provide examples of human relationships and government responsibility for the rest of the nation to follow."

In a University of Notre Dame symposium at South Bend, Ind., veteran North Carolina sociologist, Guy B. Johnson, said that the Southern integration battle would get worse but eventually "defiant states are going to be lonelier and lonelier;" that there could be no doubt as to the outcome of the battle.

Then came the Young Democrats' convention in Reno, Nev., (a notorious jim-crow town) which approved a resolution on civil rights calling for vigorous enforcement of laws guaranteeing registration and voting rights regardless of race, color or creed, and calling racial discrimination "a disgrace."

Not to be outdone, Dr. Walter Prescott Webbs, a history professor at the University of Texas, told a Houston convention of historians that the South "is an island in a rising sea" that might be inundated unless it accepts the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Then, without undue ballyhoo, the Tennessee Board of Education voted at Nashville to allow the admission of "all qualified applicants" to all state-supported colleges but to give individual schools authority to limit enrollments.

It must be extremely frustrating to the segregationist element to read such statements and reports.

We suggest that it adopt as its national anthem that good old Negro spiritual, "No Hidin' Place."

Desegregation Called Basic To South's Future

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 8 (AP)—Urbanization and industrialization will change the social structure of the South far more than desegregation, says a report issued today by Princeton University.

But desegregation is viewed in the South as the "fundamental distorter of the traditional way of life," the report stated.

The report is the second of a seven part survey conducted by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs under the direction of Dr. Melvin Tumin of the Department of Economics and Sociology.

Interviewers spent three months conducting research with a panel of leading citizens from Greensboro, N.C., before releasing their findings.

"Barring unforeseen catastrophes, the South will become more urban, more industrial, and more desegregated," according to the report. The continued active role of "enlightened leadership" is indispensable to these future developments.

This leadership will prevent "hard-core anti-desegregationists from organizing in the absence of other leadership," the report added.

Desegregation will triumph quickly and with low costs if liberal and conservative leaders are allowed to compete against each other "within the scope of legitimate legal action."

The presence of a legal command to desegregate is a "vital ingredient" to the outcome of the racial problem, the study concluded. This would give the advantage to those favoring desegregation because opposing forces would have to use anti-legal devices to counter desegregation moves and would thus lose some of their power.

Georgia Governor Talks Of Forced Integration

Kansas City Mo. Times Sat. 11-23-57

NEW ORLEANS. — (INS) — Gov. Marvin Griffin said Monday night that President Eisenhower will never force school integration with Federal troops in Georgia.

He spoke at a mass meeting before the citizens council of New Orleans together with Sen. James Eastland (D) Miss. The Governor declared:

"The President or no one else will ever march citizens of Georgia down the street."

Griffin added that if Federal troops are ever brought in, "they'll walk up and down in front of an empty school house."

"There are some who say," he continued, "they are going to force us to integrate our (school) lunch rooms by threatening to cut us off from Federal surplus commodities.

"If they do, I'm going to tell them to take their black eyed peas and stew pots and get out of Georgia."

Sen. Eastland attacked the President's newly created Commission on Human Rights and said its chairman, former U. S. Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed, was a one-time character witness for Alger Hiss.

He asked:

"What kind of justice can you expect from an outfit like that?"

NATION SPENDS 12 BILLION FOR WHISKEY SAYS GARY

Sobriety and Temperance is Greatest Problem of American People Says Governor Gary

"Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord," said Governor Raymond Gary Sunday afternoon at Tabernacle Baptist church before a capacity audience, during an elaborate program, at 3:30 p.m.

J. W. Simmons is president of the Brotherhood, and the chief executive was introduced to the audience by Thomas McNeeley, the program chairman. The governor and McNeeley were both delegates to the Democratic National Convention last year, and there was constant banter during the services about experiences enjoyed by both on that trip to Chicago.

The program opened with the audience singing "My Eyes Have Seen the Glory," and following the invocation the Male Quartette of the Dumas Avenue Baptist church sang a number, accompanied by guitar music.

"Many of you might not agree with me" said Governor Gary, as he arose following a fulsome presentation by Mr. McNeeley, "but I believe one of the greatest problems facing the world today is the excessive use of intoxicating liquor. The governor went on to point out that last year whiskey drinkers in the nation spent twelve billion dollars for the consumption of spiritous drinks.

"You might not know just how much money twelve billions dollars is" said Governor Gary, but I am going to give you a general picture so that you can carry some idea of this fabulous sum."

Reciting to his audience the many hugh sums Oklahoma spends annually for education, health, highways, agriculture and other items in the budget of state, Governor Gary pointed out that Oklahoma could run state government forty years on the annual whiskey purchases of the nation.

"It is terrible to think that such debauchery of men and women goes on daily in what we are prone to call a Christian nation," said the speaker.

Turning to current problems, in which he knew the audience would be interested, Governor Gary said "Racial problems are not confined to the United States(and he said his hearers should pause to note what is going on in the Middle East, that might throw the entire world into an ocean of blood and tears. "These problems regarding race are distinctly different to simular problems we have in the United States, and he pointed out that race problems are world problems.

The governor said imemdiately following the decision of the supreme court of the United States, outlawing segregation, newspapermen, television operators, radio men, and those who represent all forms of modern communications and intelligence agencies decended one morning upon his office and said:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has outlawed segregation. We want you to tell us governor what do you plan to do about it? What will be Oklahoma's approach to this controversial subject?"

" As I looked at my audience that morning I thought of the challenges that face our time and age. I thought of the Bible you and I read, and I thought of the Golden Rule, and quickly, I whirled upon my interrogators, and said "The Supreme Court has issued a mandate regarding segregation. I regard that mandate as the law of the land, and it is going to be carried out. In that trying moment, I felt that I should steep myself in that age old morality "Do unto others as you would that others would do unto you."

The governor said he was pleased to knew that the majority of people in this state thought just as he did. "When we put the matter up to the citizens, they voted three and one half to one to support my position. "This nation" said the Man from Madill, "in its travail and sorrow needs to turn to God, realizing that the greatest challenge of all time is resting upon our shoulders."

The governor commenting upon the problems of his office said they were heavy, and often he faced questions and issues that seemingly were beyond his reach, and beyond human solution.

"But," said Governor Gary, "when that time comes I always reach for my trusty Bible, for I believe as President Eisenhower did, when he took his oath of office on the capitol grounds last month. When President Eisenhower took his oath his hands were resting upon a particular scripture which read "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord." The governor concluded his address with the exprest belief that like Eisenhower, he feels that solution of all our troubles rested within the lids of the Bible.

The audience extended the governor a standing ovation at the conclusion of his notable address. Remarks and felicitation were made by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Mr. John Simmons and Rev. E. W. Perry. The male chorus of New Hope Baptist church rendered two numbers.

South's Democrat Leaders Show Negroes Their Place Is Outside Looking Inside

Globe Fri. 3-22-57

Nashville, Tenn. P.16

But "Hopeful" And Dwindling Ex-majority Comfort Themselves By Continually Nagging President Eisenhower To Go Down And Speak To South About Something Or The Other

Washington, D. C.—Whereas the "White Wing" of the National Democrat Party is getting along just tolerably well, these days, [illegible] and the Negro wing of the Party of Roosevelt and Truman is worse than ever right about this time, it seems.

When, if ever the Negro had recovered from the shock it got at Yalta is really a very acute problem. The Negro Democrat leaders here right now, that this sep contrive to come up with a single issue calculated to win the masses of colored voters, as was their good fortune back in [illegible] when they [illegible] the emergent minority of colored citizens North or South would admit that they were Republicans and intended to vote that way in the election in which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a Republican, would go to the country against the man, Adlai Stevenson, Democrat.

The masses of colored voters were being easily persuaded that the Democrat Party was the Negro's best friend. The well paid Negro leaders found it easy to arouse Negroes with the claim that Republican Party was the friend of Big Business only, while the Democrat leadership was dedicated to taking care of the poor and needy.

In 1952 it was easy to arouse the Negro masses with a scare over another depression, such as occurred back in 1929, and to tell them that it was President Herbert Hoover, a Republican, who caused that depression; the same would be true with a man like Eisenhower in the White House, they said.

The Negro Democrat leaders surely did "get theirs" during the depression and hoped it would never end. It will be recalled that whereas the Democrats first elected Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, along with a Democrat congress, because of the depression which they claimed the Democrats would "cure" by the simple device of selling beer, the fact is that while beer-selling did come in as soon as the Democrats took over in 1933, it was not until 1939 that any relief from the depression came and that was because the Democrats "got us into another foreign war" and deliberately so.

The Negro Democrat orators were warmongers in those days and proudly offered up lives of your sons in behalf of "their" country on political platforms all over the country. War was the only thing the Democrats could point to as a cure for hard times. That is the only cure they have now. In war times the money flows freely and nobody questions the cost of anything.

When in 1952, twenty years after the Democrats had their fling at trying to run the country Eisenhower a hero of World War II, went to the country advocating peace. Negro Democrat orators had only one comment. That was to charge the Republicans had plans for another "Hoover depression" up their sleeve. They had Vice President Alben W. Barkley to help them publicize the "awful way Republicans neglect the poor and needy when they are

in office."

But nevertherless, and notwithstanding, Eisenhower was elected in 1952. In his first term he kept the country out of war and at the time brought the greatest wave of prosperity in the history of he country. It came as a result of the Republicans showing a sensible attitude toward the great captains of industry and the thousands of stockholders whose savings had created the great corporations. Democrats can always promise good times for everybody but they never tell the people they expect to get the money to make times good out of the hides of the very poor and needy they are pledging to give good times. But that is all Democrat prosperity ever means--higher and higher taxes.

AS TO CIVIL RIGHTS

The Negroes of the United States are farther along on the highway of progress toward getting their civil rights under the Republicans than ever before. Being committed to the principle of civil rights for all is, "in the Republican blood." The intelligent minority of Negroes have known that all along. That is why, when the plea to get them to swing over to the Democrat party has always left them singing "I Shall Not Be Moved."

Negro Democrats are almost wholly confined to a large contingent of Negro men. Negro women cannot now be induced to swing over to the Democrats. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune did her best to corrall all Negro women of the country for the Democrats but signally failed in the 1952 election.

The masses of Negro men know that it is from Republicans the downtrodden masses may expect civil rights. The masses of Negro women not only know what their men know, they also know that it is from Republicans they can expect determined efforts to keep the nation at peace, with prosperity maintained by good jobs in private industry.

Of course there are still a good number of Negro orators trying to create a climate in which Democrat propaganda can thrive. They try to get the thoughts of the masses off he fact that all of the trouble the Negro is having over civil rights is coming in states under the full control of Democrat legislatures governors.

The Negro orators still have the "gall" to charge the Republicans with the responsibilty for filibustering, which is all set for scuttling President Eisenhower's civil rights program. Democrats showed they could get together at the beginning of the present congress, name all of its officers and put their men at the head of all the committees. But they could not use the same congressional votes and put loyal Civil Rights supporters in charge of civil rights measures.

Democrats do not believe in civil rights for the Negro and never have. They had twenty years control of every branch of the government with which to prove they believe in civil rights. But they did not do a frazzling thing.

And so that is why Negro Democrats are making curious noises in favor of the President delivering a special speech in favor of justice for the Negro Down South.

Why don't the Negro leaders address the South with the kind of speech they want Eisenhower to make? They could just say to the Southern Democrat leaders "If you don't do something to help us out now, 'Negro Democracy' is a gone gosling everywhere in the country."

Religious, civic, labor leaders ask aid for victims of southern 'squeeze'

Afro American Baltimore, Md. p. 3
Sat. 4-20-57

NEW YORK—Top religious, civic and labor leaders renewed their appeal this week "to all Americans of good will" to aid victims of economic reprisal and racism in the Deep South.

The call for stepped up financial assistance to critical southern areas was issued from "In Friendship," 122 East 57th St., New York City, the organization which has become a clearing house for emergency aid to victims of reprisal.

A spokesman for "In Friendship" said funds are needed now as never before to sustain the leadership in the Deep South fighting for freedom, justice and first-class citizenship.

* * *

IT WAS POINTED out that representatives of the organization have made a number of "on-the-spot" investigations in areas of the South where terror and violence have erupted.

In recent months, both Rev. George Lawrence, executive chairman of "In Friendship" and Miss Ella J. Baker, executive secretary, have made extensive tours of the troubled areas. In addition, Dr. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., chairman of the disbursements committee, and other officials of the group, have gone into the South to make investigations.

Quoting from a secret document circulated among members of the White Citizens Councils, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence said the continuing aim of the race-baiters is to discredit the NAACP and all racial and militant leadership.

The White Citizens Councils, he stated, hope to accomplish their goals by applying economic pressure against colored and social and political pressure against liberal white Southerners who refuse to cooperate.

AN URGENT APPEAL was made for funds to be sent to three critical areas—Tallahassee, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama; and Americus, Georgia. The situation is so serious in Mississippi that a special appeal is being issued to citizens of goodwill all over the nation.

Contributions may be sent through "In Friendship," 122 East 57th St., New York City 22, or directly to the following organizations:

Inter-Civic Council, 803 Florida St., Tallahassee, Fla.

Montgomery Improvement Association, 530 South Union Street, Montgomery 8, Ala.

Koinonia Farm, Americus, Ga., care of the Rev. Clarence Jordan.

Contributions for the Mississippi Fund, for reasons of security, should be addressed to the offices of "In Friendship" for disbursement. All contributions will be acknowledged when complete names and addresses are given.

U.S. FOUND HURT BY SEGREGATION

Indianapolis Recorder
New Orleans
Sat. 5-16-57

Psychiatrists Report After Two-Year Study

By ROBERT GOLDENSTEIN

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—A national group of psychiatrists contended today that segregation injures the practitioner as well as the target individual, the community and the nation as a whole.

A report on the psychological aspects of desegregation was issued by the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, after a two-year study. Dr. Dana L. Farnsworth, president, said it represents the pooled observations and findings of more than 235 psychiatrists and social scientists representing every section of the country.

Taking up the Supreme Court's decisions against segregation, the authors said members of a segregated group always suffer from "unrealistic inferior feelings, a sense of humilation and constriction of the potentialities of self-development."

'Lower Level of Well-Being'

Persons condoning segregation practices, they went on, gain a "feeling of superior worth...merely from the existence of the downgraded group.

"This leads to an unrealistic and unadaptive kind of self-appraisal based on invidious comparison rather than on solid personal growth and achievement."

At the community level, the report said, segregation is directly related to high disease and death rates, some types of crime and delinquency, poor housing, substandard living conditions and disrupted or poorly organized family life. They added: "These social ills, however, do not remain confined to the segregated segment of the population; they inevitably lower the level of well-being for the community as a whole. For example, where a local government must provide duplicate sets of 'separate but equal' welfare and educational services, the budget of each must be lowered by the expense of the other."

Spread of Disease Possible

Poor living co n nnnnnnnnnnn o, can breed the spread of disease from "menial to boss" as easily as from schoolmate to schoolmate because "contagiousness does not discriminate."

For the nation, the authoris said, the existence of a large proportion of the population in an "economically, educationally and socially under privileged state robs the country as a whole of a substantial part of its human resources."

They contended segregation also is "extremely damaging to our prestige and friendships abroad, especially among the nonwhite people."

Meany Tells World Of U.S. Race Progress

Baltimore Afro American
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 10-2-57

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—The United States told the U.N. today it is fighting successfully against racial discrimination despite opposition such as experienced in Little Rock.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the U.S. delegation, declared the controversy over school integration in the South "is only one episode in a peaceful revolution which has been going on in recent years." He said there is no question of its outcome, and the present episode "must be seen as one phase of a great advance."

Meany spoke before the 82-national Social and Humanitarian Committee, which is considering world social conditions.

U.S. POSITION

In the past the United States has taken the position that racial problems are an internal matter outside U.N. concern. Meany's mention of integration signified no change in the U.S. position, nor any desire to have the matter discussed in the U.N.

Meany repeated excerpts from his speech before TV and movie newsreel cameras this afternoon, thus underscoring that he spoke in order only to inform the world about U.S. policy. The subject was not mentioned by speakers who followed Meany.

Meany asserted that the United States has been making encouraging headway by eliminating racial discrimination in the armed services and federal employment. He said it is vanishing in private employment.

Meany noted the subject has been in the international spotlight "for a number of reasons."

"No statement on this problem would be adequate without reference to the present controversy over school integration in certain of our Southern states. This controversy shows there is still much to be done," he added.

"Nevertheless, to put the problem into perspective I would like to point out that 31 of our 48 states now have completely integrated school systems. In 10 other states integration is progressing and in most cases without difficulties."

Women in top role in integration fight

Afro American, Sat 5-11-57

Baltimore, Md.

By LULA JONES GARRETT

NEW YORK — Calling attention to six women being nationally acclaimed, here, Saturday, Miss Doris Fleeson, Washington correspondent, termed their achievement over racial and sex discrimination the most hopeful sign in the world today.

The women honored were Dr. Minnie G. Gaston of Birmingham, Ala., Mrs. Ruby Hurley of New York, Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, Baltimore, Miss Leontyne Price, New York; Miss Hilda Simms, New York, and Mrs. Maida Springer, New York.

Said Miss Fleeson:

"In the light of their accomplishment and their present status and distinction, let us not forget that it took more effort and more courage, and doubtless more ability for them to rise under the circumstances than it would have taken many of us.

"The fact that these women have risen to significant places in the nation is one of the things which give me hope. It can be done.

* * *

"WE ARE facing some critical problems whose answers lie principally in the realm of morality. There is the over-riding question of war and peace which faces all living creatures. At home there is the tense question as to whether all citizens are to have the benefit and protection of all and not just selected articles of the Constitution.

"The problems of segregation and integration are, at base, moral problems. And it is here that women, white and colored, can exert an influence great enough, if we will exert it, to bring about the solution in a just, reasonable and humane fashion.

"That we will reach a solution, is, of course, inevitable. It is inevitable that the solution should be in accord with the Constitution. What is at stake, it seems to me, is the way in which we reach that solution and the time it takes to reach it.

P. 5-11-57

"Women the world over have always been the keepers of tradition. They still are and always will be because of our own natures and the nature of the society in which we live.

P. 2

* * *

"WOMEN ARE, by the same token, the protectors of morality. Because we are the keepers of morality to a large extent we are the bulwark of religion in this nation. We need to make always clear the moral nature of the choices which lie before as individuals.

"It is the moral strength of many individuals in concert which enables our cities, our states and the nation as a whole to act on moral principles.

"We shall never make all men and women equal in capability. We can make all men and women equal before the law. We can make a society in which there is equal opportunity for all. And I believe deeply that woman can, should and must take the lead in bringing these things about.

"We are all the Children of God and we stand before Him as brothers. Can we do less than this for each other in the United States of America?

* * *

THE LUNCHEON was given by the Friends of the National Council of Negro Women, in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. According to Mrs. Henry Lee Moon, chairman of the executive committee, it is to be an annual affair.

Miss Mary Margaret McBride was mistress of ceremonies, and Miss Lena Horne, chairman of the organization, presented the awards.

* * *

MRS. JUANITA MITCHELL, in accepting the award, told the group that she had every hope in the final overcoming of segregation evils. The disturbances attending desegregation she likened to birth pains.

"America is undergoing the birth of a great new freedom," she said. "Every mother, who has been so fortunate as to, with the help of God, bring into the world a new life knows that at such a time she isn't told to relax or to take it easy, but to PUSH," the Baltimore lawyer declared.

Mrs. Mitchell, attorney, wife of Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, NAACP, and daughter of Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch and the Maryland State NAACP branches, told the group that the award was not to her alone.

The award, she said, belonged to the many who have inspired her, such as the late Dr. Mary M. Bethune, Walter White, and Charles Houston, who urged her forward. "But most of all it belongs to my mother, Mrs. Lillie Jackson, who, equipped me with what she didn't have so that I might carry on the work she has begun."

* * *

MISS HILDA SIMMS, star of stage, screen and T-V, said, "Despite all the headlines, the magnificent contribution of colored artists abroad, plainly indicates that they are able and ready to compete with other peoples of the world.

"Here, it is imperious that we invest our art with dignity, wisdom and integrity, and when we are offered roles that erroneously portrait us to answer with a firm 'No!' "

* * *

IN RECEIVING her award, Mrs. Hurley, talked of her recent experiences in what she termed the "deep, dark and unholy South," and urged more women to lend their time and talent to human welfare.

Mrs. Hurley received the award for her courage and devotion to work with the NAACP. Because of a court injunction against the NAACP in Alabama, Mrs. Hurley now works out of Atlanta. She is Southeastern regional secretary of the association.

* * *

DR. GASTON is head of the Booker T. Washington Business College in Birmingham, Ala., first vice president of Smith and Gaston Interests, which consists of Smith and Gaston Funeral Directors, the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company, New Grace Hill Cemeteries, Inc., the A. G. Gaston Motels, Inc., and the Vulcan Realty and Investment Corporation.

She has worked diligently every year in the sponsoring of the Smith and Gaston Kiddie Klub, a public service feature of the Smith and Gaston interests to curb juvenile delinquency, and with the Smith and Gaston State Wide Spelling Bee, another public service feature to encourage better spelling among the elementary school children of the state.

* * *

MRS. MITCHELL was the first colored student elected to the editorial board of the Maryland Law Review of the University of Maryland Law School.

She was a special assistant to Walter White and National Youth Director, NAACP.

Mrs. Mitchell directed citizens march on State Capitol in Annapolis by 2000 citizens in 1942, resulting in the appointment of Governor's Interracial Commission, appointment of a new Police Commissioner, uniforming and appointment of additional colored policemen, and the investigation of police brutality.

She was director of the first registration campaign which put 11,000 new voters on the books in 1942. Counsel in Maryland recreational suits filed in 1950 to eliminate racial segregation in municipal and state beaches and swimming pools which were won in U.S. Supreme Court, Novembr 7, 1955.

Served as counsel in Baltimore school segregation suits filed in 1953 which resulted in Baltimore city school board being first southern city to integrate schools after Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954.

In addition was vice president of National Council of Methodist Youth; founder and president of City-Wide Young People's Forum; founder of NAACP youth movement; secretary of Legal Redress Committee, Baltimore Branch, NAACP and the Maryland State Conference of NAACP Branches.

She is a life member and chairman of the Legal Committee of the National Council of Negro Women. Member of FEW Harper Temple, Elks. YWCA; Council of Churches; Baltimore Urban League; Women's Bar Association of Baltimore City; Monumental Bar Association and American Bar Association.

* * *

MISS PRICE, rated by critics as a great soprano, had her first important role in Virgil Thompson's "Four Saints in Three Acts." She scored a triumph last year as the star of NBC's T-V Opera Theater's presentation of "Tosca" and "The Magic Flute."

Miss Simms won the 1947 Critics' Award for outstanding actress of that year while playing in London. In 1953 she played opposite Coley Wallace in "The Joe Louis Story" film. Since 1954 she has been commentator and hostess for "Ladies Day" on WOV in NYC.

* * *

MRS. SPRINGER is internationally known in the labor field. Since 1955 and 1957 she served as an A.F. of L. representative to the International Confederation of Trade Union meetings in Accra, the Gold Coast and British West Africa.

NEW LAWS DESIGNED TO KEEP SEPARATION

Commercial Appeal P. 2

Public Schools In 8 States Hold To Tradition

Fri. 5-17-57

ONE TENNESSEE BREAK

Memphis Serv.

By International News Service

ATLANTA, May 16. — Deep South states are holding firm in opposition to racial integration in public schools, three years after the United States Supreme Court's ruling that segregation is unconstitutional.

The historic court decree, issued May 17, 1954, brought violence to sections of the South, general unrest throughout the vast region and was followed by adoption of hundreds of new, stringent laws designed to maintain traditional separation of the races.

Negro To Be Graduated

In eight Deep South states today, not a single Negro child attends a public grade school or a high school with white students. In one other state — Tennessee—only one high school has been integrated.

At Clinton, Tenn., where rioting this fall accompanied forced integration of the high school, some of the old tenseness remained on the eve of the anniversary of the Supreme Court decision.

High school Principal D. J. Brittain Jr. asked Thursday that a policeman be stationed at every door of the school Friday when 17-year-old Bobby Cain becomes the first Negro student graduated with white students.

Young Cain's path to the senior class was cleared by National Guard bayonets when 12 students were admitted under Federal Court order. The move to integrate brought a series of riots and spasmodic dynamitings have followed. Five of the Negro students have left school, for one reason or another.

Number Relatively Low

Desegregation is now in effect in parts of nine states of the 17 which maintained dual systems under the long-standing "separate but equal" doctrine. Action in these states, however, has put only a relatively few of the region's nearly three million Negro children — some 300,000 — into integrated situations.

In Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, and in Tennessee with the exception of Clinton, the segregation line remains unbroken. Five of these states have maintained segregation also at the college level.

New state laws, including measures allowing governors to suspend some civil rights to keep down integration violence, have given impetus to litigation and agitation for an end to segregation in other aspects of Southern life. The Supreme Court decision outlawing transit system segregation in Montgomery, Ala. — followed by a series of devastating dynamite blasts against churches and ministers' homes—brought similar integration moves at Birmingham, Tallahassee, Miami, Atlanta, New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Golf Courses Integrated

Since the Supreme Court decree, golf courses at Atlanta have been desegregated, and other decisions have applied the desegregation principle in scattered situations to bathing beaches and public park facilities. A Federal Court at New Orleans this week outlawed transit and park segregation.

More than 100 court cases are now pending, dealing with the segregation question. A major case in a few field under attack —public housing—will be heard in Savannah, Ga., beginning Monday.

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who said the 1954 decision opened the door to "100 years of litigation" still maintains the Deep South will not relent and end segregation.

Along The Integration Front

Weekly

Integration's Progress in Southern States. (Part III)

By Marcus Christian

New Orleans La

MISSISSIPPI, as we have already pointed out, is the only Southern state that has remained free of integration-desegregation suits thus far. True, Georgia talks loudly, but those lawless Mississippians want it known far and wide that theirs is the state which contributed the one and only president to the Confederacy. And as the native state of the official head of that tragic rebellion it has set the example of rebellion to U. S. authority--not only during Reconstruction, but in this more modern period. It is the classic example of one maladjusted child poising the minds and democratic principles of almost one-third of an otherwise good family. We say this because much of Southern action against the Constitution has been patterned upon "Mississippi Plans." Its state authorities seem never to have considered that the very fact of its lack of integration suits is a blasting commentary upon the political and economic condition of both its whites and its Negroes. Yet, even in Mississippi, the rumble of the Integration Train draws nearer. The trouble at Alcorn is fully indicative of the determination of dominating whites to show all and sundry just who is running the state. It may take some years to accomplish, but it seems a safe bet that the state of Bilbo and Eastland will at last be assigned to its proper niche in the Union.

MISSOURI now has only four high schools that have not complied with the Supreme Court's decision. Even more heartening is the statement that 300 whites are now enrolled at Lincoln University--a former all-Negro school. The state legislature is, in the meantime, considering a Human Rights Commission bill. A few scattered elementary schools have not complied, but it is generally conceded that full compliance is only a matter of time. Thus far, there have been no incidents, no friction; Negro students are "generally accepted by whites," and several have been elected to class offices or play on school teams. Two Negroes have served on the St. Louis Board of Education, but none has ever been elected, as yet.

NORTH CAROLINA seems to have eluded, for a time, full desegregation through the enactment of a pupil assignment law which passed its initial test before the U. S. Supreme Court. It apparently upheld an earlier ruling of the N. Carolina Supreme Court which ruled that pupils, seeking assignments to other schools, must apply individually "and not as a group or race." On the other hand, Negroes have already been admitted to, and given dormitory rooms in North Carolina State College, a formerly all-white institution. A student from the University of Florida admiringly declared that integration at liberal Chapel Hill "unquestionably has been successful."

OKLAHOMA, with slight proddings from NAACP leaders, seems to be making some integration progress. Its municipal and transportation facilities have been fully integrated; public facilities, such as hotels, etc., still appear to be in segregated columns. Despite urgings by the governor, no steps have been taken to consolidate state training schools for both races. Oklahoma now claims that it has saved its taxpayers one million dollars a year by its elimination of segregated schools. James Crow, Esquire, has only one school district left in which to die his final death.

SOUTH CAROLINA is the birthplace of the famed Southern firebrand, John C. Calhoun, whose state sovereignty views and nullificiation propensities still serve as beacon lights for all good states righters. It is also the home of ill-fated Fort Sumter, which fired the powder-barrel of the Civil War. Like Alabama and Mississippi, this state has a reputation to maintain--a record of hostility to U. S. institutions. It is therefore no surprise when state authorities seek to strengthen segregation laws by fair means or foul. Under its segregationist Governor George Bell Timmerman state authorities go gaily dancing down the treacherous Pied Piper road of States Rights.

TENNESSEE has its hands full with John Kasper, but it is still free enough to fight integration to the last ditch. Devious methods of non-compliance with the Supreme Court's decision is the talk of the day. Clinton made headlines, but there is still a world of desegregating to do. One federal judge took a hand by making permanent an injunction opening golf courses to Negroes. At Fisk, formerly an all-Negro university, one of its few white students now attending heads a student group boycotting racially-segregated public places. The Nashville school board has one Negro member.

TEXAS began a late effort against integration when its legislature passed bills opposing same. Unlike Louisiana's citizens, whites and Negroes closed in on the legislature to oppose the bills. African Methodist, Catholic and Jewish leaders had their say. Other Protestant denominations and labor leaders chimed in. Meanwhile, the first Negro player in the history of the state basketball championship tournament grabbed the spotlight.

VIRGINIA, the "home of presidents," still takes its embattled stand against integration. When two counties were ordered to desegregate by the Supreme Court, one state official declared that they were "helpless to obey" in the face of Virginia law. Students of history may reflect sadly that Virginia was the home of presidents, and also the home of slaves sold South, and that several presidents were reputed to have been the fathers of mulatto children sold into Southern slavery.

WEST VIRGINIA marches proudly forward in its desegregation program. Not only is this state removing its last racial restrictions, but racial designations as well. Its elementary schools are still segregated, but no one is screaming to keep them that way. An all-Negro sanitarium was closed in March and its patients transfered to what was formerly an all-white one.

In the foregoing summary we have not meant to imply that full integration is just around the corner. There are many more stubborn struggles facing Negroes in at least four states--Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. This generation may not even live long enough to see full, smoothly-working integration in all Southern states, but we firmly believe that the next generation will.

(Negroes Everywhere! Be sure to Read the Next Article: LETTER FROM UNCLE TOM.)

Biracial Discrimination

Advertiser Fri. 4-5-57

The nation abounds in experts on the South. But though they profess to be the instrument of God, Freud and Myrdal, a fundamental fact about Southern education continues to elude them: that Negro children, like white children, are being denied equality of opportunity, compared with the rest of the nation, by the South's poverty.

Montgomery, Ala.

P. 4-8

The effects of this economic "discrimination," if you want to call it that, hits both races. The results, in terms of denied opportunity for good educations, are infinitely more grievous than could ever be the alleged psychological harm of segregation.

The South just hasn't enough money to spend on educating its children. True, we could do better than we have done. Here in Alabama, as has been amply demonstrated, local units of government have abdicated their school responsibilities. Even so, the tax potential of the South, because of the small per capita income, is poorest in the nation. In general Southerners pay a higher percentage of their per capita income for schools than taxpayers of other sections.

Illustrative of the hard problem facing Southern legislatures is the desperation displayed by the South Carolina legislature a few days ago. The Senate finance committee surprised everyone by giving a favorable report to a bill which would abolish the 12th grade. The savings would be used to raise teachers' pay.

Men who voted for the bill were mindful that it would make South Carolina the only state in the nation with an 11-year program. But their action was an expression of frustration and desperation. The plain truth is that many students in Southern schools are getting much less than a 12-grade education now because of overcrowding, reduction in standards, migration of good teachers, etc.

The effects of this situation on Southern children—white and Negro alike—cannot be mentioned in the same sentence with the supposed effects of segregated classrooms.

Hill answers queries today on TV show

Birmingham News Sun. 4-7-57

Is there any real hope for the Supreme Court to change its decision on racial integration?

What are the prospects for new health legislation when Congress reconvenes in January?

LISTER HILL

How large an increase will there be in defense appropriations?

What is needed for America to catch up with Russia in the missile and satellite race?

Answers to these questions will be sought from Sen. Lister Hill when he appears as special guest on "Alabama Press Conference" at 12:30 p.m. Sunday on WABT (Channel 13).

THIS PUBLIC INFORMATION program, sponsored by The Birmingham News and Stations WABT and WAPI, will be resumed as a feature each Sunday.

The following Sunday, Sen. John Sparkman will be a special guest on this forum, which has been conducted over these stations the past three years. There will be others prominent in public life interviewed in weeks ahead.

Firing questions at Sen. Hill will be Fred Taylor, Birmingham News political writer and regular panelist, and Clarke Stallworth, political writer for the Birmingham Post-Herald. Charlie Davis, WABT-WAPI news editor, is moderator.

Sunday's program will be rebroadcast at 1:30 p.m. over radio station WAPI.

N.A.T.O. CONFERENCE OPENS

President Eisenhower, seated at table, turns to converse with Paul-Henri Spaak, secretary-general of NATO, right, at opening session of NATO summit conference yesterday at Palais de Chaillot in Paris. Listening at left is Britian's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. In huddle behind Eisenhower, from left: Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy. (AP Radiophoto)

MAKES SPEECH 'FLUFFS'

Tired Eisenhower Skips Paris Fete

PARIS, Dec. 16 (UP) — President Eisenhower abruptly canceled plans to attend a gala NATO summit banquet tonight because he was tired after a day at the conference table.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said the President decided himself that he should go to bed early and that "medical decisions" had nothing to do with it. The President's official reason was "the lateness of the hour."

Some observers said the President appeared sleepy as he appeared for the opening conference session in the Palais de Chaillot this morning.

Mispronounced Words

Although he delivered his 18-minute address at the opening session in a forceful manner, he mispronounced at least 10 words, including "assumption . . . dictat . . . inevitable . . . decay . . . irresistible."

No two White House reporter agreed on the number of slipup in the President's delivery. Experienced Washington newsmen said 10. Others said as many as 22.

Eisenhower suffered difficulties in speech briefly after his mild stroke Nov. 25.

But White House physician Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder said the President was "fine" today. He said his trouble with words was "not necessarily" connected with his illness.

Counted Four Fluffs

Hagerty said he counted "four fluffs, at least two less than the average the President makes when he broadcasts from the White House."

The President got genuinely tangled in the word "abhorrent." He made two tries at it, smiled fleetingly, and skipped over it.

The 37-minute morning session, taken up mostly by his speech, was followed by a secret session that lasted four hours and 26 minutes—one hour and 26 minutes longer than scheduled. It started at 3:30 p.m. and ended at 7:56 p.m. The dinner was scheduled for 8:30 p.m.

The President apparently did not feel up to attending the state dinner for the NATO chiefs which followed at the Palais de Chaillot

Human Relations Group Will Present Top Editor Here

Harry Golden, editor of the Carolina Israelite, will be the featured speaker at a Public Meeting of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations at the Life of Georgia Auditorium Friday evening, Nov. 22 at 8:00.

Daily Herald

Mr. Golden is nationally known as a writer, speaker and editor. He has championed the cause of good human relations throughout the South and is in demand throughout the country as a speaker who handles "difficult subjects with irrepressible humor."

The Greater Atlanta Council and its predecessors has a long history in Atlanta, having been organized in 1919 to promote good human relations. The Council is composed of citizens in the Greater Atlanta Area who are interested in furthering good human relations and in keeping the lines of communication open.

The Rev. Edward A. Cahill, acting chairman of the Council, and minister of the United Liberal Church, will preside. The invocation will be given by Dr. Lester Rumble, District Superintendent of the Atlanta West District Methodist Church. Rev. Lamar Clements will present a brief report of activities.

Segregationists Meet In Atlanta; No Action Taken

Atlanta, Ga. Mon. Nov. 26 '57

ATLANTA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Segregation leaders from eight Southern states held a meeting last night but did not take any action on reported plans to set up a regional organization.

Roy V. Harris, president of the States Rights Council of Georgia and Augusta political leader, reported after the closed session that it was "purely a social affair."

He said "we took no action . . . just talked and chatted. We discussed everything from Little Rock to Brownell and even Rogers." He referred to former Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell and his successor, William P. Rogers.

Harris said representatives from eight states were present, "about half of them" public officials in their states. He did not identify them but said they came from South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Gov. Griffin Declines To Talk

Governor Marvin Griffin, after being selected as one of the governors to confer with President Eisenhower decided at the last moment not to be included in the committee with those Southern governors whom the President showed a willingness to meet.

This was a company designed to talk with the President relative to the removal of the federal troops from the Little Rock school. Of course the governors did not choose to limit any discussion the President might engage in addition to their special mission.

Journal & Const. Atlanta Ga

This is a crucial period in the lives of the nation and the world; every avenue forming the artery of this nation's and state's health should be carefully guarded and any statement or gesture of high elected officials would fall under great scrutiny.

Governor Griffin possibly missed an enviable opportunity to spell out to the President the attitude of his people. Being the emissary between them and the great powers with whom many of them disagree, surely no harm could have come to the interests of the people for their governor to sit in on a discussion that sooner or later every state affected in the nation will have to face.

The closing of avenues of communication and the spirit of the isolationist truly belong to an age that will never return.

There are members in the UN Congress whose religious, governmental philosophies and peace measures are as far apart as the poles. Still they would not for anything relinquish their seats around the big table where the panels undergo various discussions relating to world problems.

Wed. 10-2-57

It is assuredly evident that the people will feel the sharp sting of a disservice in the governor's gesture.

Wendell Willkie, the prophet, who was probably without honor in his own lifetime, envisioned after a trip around the world, one world and one people. He died literally loving the nations into the one world philosophy and we have come to see an era in which mediums of communications are the greatest assets to our national security.

Surely this is no time for a state within the confines of the high apostle of this one world philosophy to make an open declaration that it is seceding from the arena which provides the artery to open covenants for all the people, openly arrived at.

No state in an hour like this can afford to secede from its social compact and expect a united front in whatever course it proposes.

2nd Manifesto OKs Integration

Defender, 11-23-57 Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA — (ANP) — A new Southern manifesto, uniquely different from the one issued some months ago by die-in-the-wool segregationists and legislators, was issued here last week by a group of 80 white minters.

It called for an end of prejudice and maintenance of communications between white and Negro leaders. It also asked for prayers, obedience to the law, and preservation of the public schools and protection of free speech. It refuted the idea that school integration would lead to physical race mixing.

Segregation Fund'

BRUNSWICK, Ga. — Three "great Americans" have been proposed as trustees for a million-dollar fund which would be used to "convince the nation of the necessity of preserving segregation." Representative Charles L. Gowen, a state legislator from Glynn County, is the author of the proposal.

Representative Gowen stated that the arguments in favor of segregation would be "presented without big-ly or prejudice, on a high plane, addressed to the good judgement of reasonable people."

Courier P. 3

THE GEORGIA solon asserted that the South's stand on the issue is founded upon a firm, constitutional basis. As a result, he maintained, "It is time for concerted action under the leadership of such great Americans as Richard B. Russell, Herman Talmadge and Sam Erwin.

"I suggest we proceed to raise by popular subscription a fund of at least one million dollars to be given to Senator Russell as trustee to be used to carry the truth about constitutional government."

Pittsburgh

HE ALSO predicted that Georgia's public schools would never be integrated, adding that the nation's founding fathers had never intended to give the Federal Government authority over local matters.

Sat. 11-30-57

The three "great" Americans proposed by Gowen are all Democrats. Talmadge and Russell are U. S. Senators from Georgia. Erwin is a U. S. Senator from North Carolina.

In the meantime, the voices of other pro-segregationists in this state have been raised. Gov. Marvin Griffin told a White Citizens Council meeting in New Orleans that communistic propaganda inspired the Supreme Court to hand down its edict against segregation in public schools.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook addressed a letter to all of Georgia's mayors in which he asked for curbs to be slapped upon the NAACP.

And, before the Georgia Court of Appeals, the NAACP lost its appeal against a $25,000 fine and a one-year sentence handed out to the Atlanta chapter president, John Calhoun.

Griffin Studying Status Of Guard

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1 (AP) — Gov. Marvin Griffin said today he is checking to determine what the role of Georgia's National Guard will be in the future.

Wed. 10-2-57

"I believe that in peacetime the National Guard is the Army of the state to keep the national tranquility," he said.

"If the National Guard can be federalized at every whim of the President," Griffin said, "the integration question is just one" of the problems to be faced.

Griffin said the "South has been occupied by federal troops twice in history . . . the only time they have been down here we've had a great military chief-tain." He referred to the occupation by federal troops during the administration of U. S. Grant and "they haven't been back until 1957."

He said President Eisenhower is a captive of Republican politicals strategists. "I don't think he realizes the seriousness of his action in federalizing the National Guard in Arkansas."

Christian Solution Of Race Problem Urged By Leader

ATLANTA, GA. — (NS) — Christian should cultivate love, humility and good will, and not wait for politicians to solve the race problem, a high figure of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. has warned.

And the race issue, which has received great interest in other parts of the world, should not be considered merely a domestic issue, Dr. William Elliot, Jr., moderator of the church, declared.

The minister, in Atlanta for a series of talks at Columbia Theological Seminary and Morningside Presbyterian Church, praised the recent manifesto by 80 local ministers and declared "I am in full accord with their statement. I would have signed it myself if I were still a minister here.

CONCERN OF CHURCH

"I feel that anything that touches any people—regardless of color, sect, or situation in life is the concern of the church," he said.

Dr. Elliott added: "While the General Assembly hasn't the power to tell the local congregation who may join or be dismissed from membership, I believe most of our churches are giving serious consideration to the pronouncements of the church."

The most recent of such pronouncements came this year from the church's general assembly with a condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination.

WHAT IS CHURCH DOING?

Dr. Elliott said that "on a recent tour of Japan, Taiwan and Korea the very first question asked me was 'What your church doing about easing racial tensions in the South?'

The minister, who made it clear he was speaking his personal opinion, declared that most important is the "cultivation of the Christian virtues of love, humility, patience, good dwll and above all self control.

"Every Christian has a responsibility to pray first for a knowledge within himself to know the will of God, also for the school boards, governors and president that they will seek God's will and finally that we may be kept from saying anything that would injure our relations in our countries.

NO UNFAVORABLE ACTION TO MANIFESTO MINISTERS

There has been no "unfavorable reaction" in the congregations of 13 of the 80 local white ministers who last week presented a declaration of their beliefs on race relations, according to an Associated Press survey.

The ministers who were queried reported receiving from two to 3 letters on the subject from outsid their churches. Only a small par of these was critical, the survey said.

All of the churches whose ministers signed the declaration are believed to have received a letter of commendation which said: "A breath of fresh air wafted over the South Sunday (Nov.) and it was needed urgently. I have felt that this is something which was needed to be done by the Christian leaders of this community."

The 80 ministers indicated in their joint statement that the views expressed were their own and did not represent the official position of any congregation.

Plan Calmly To Halt Integration, Allen Says

VALDOSTA, Ga., Oct. 7 (AP)—A slightly new approach to the problem of maintaining racial segregation was suggested today by Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta, a potential candidate for governor.

Allen, who has just returned from a trip through the Midwest, said that irreparable harm is being done to the boys and girls of both races where school integration is being attempted. He asked that Georgia leaders "with calmness and wisdom plan to prevent any such disastrous consequences in Georgia."

"Our position," he maintained, "must be proved morally right to those who do not live in the thickly populated Negro areas as we do. This is necessary not only to protect our segregated way of life but also to promise the peace and tranquility necessary to continue our economic development program."

"Many, many people in other parts of the country who are sympathetic to our problems in the South," he went on, "feel the President had to take the decisive step of sending troops into Little Rock. Consequently, our ability to maintain our position without federal interference depends on our level-headed approach to the problem and our determination to prevent violence and the hatred which follows in its wake."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Exchange Club, the Atlanta businessman praised Lowndes County for its large investment in education. He also noted a $44 rise in per capita income and saw in it evidence of sound progress.

Vandiver Lashes High Court Racial Decision

Constitution P.5
Wed. 4-3-57
Atlanta Ga.

ATHENS, Ga., April 2 (AP)—Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver said today that Georgia would continue to fight for constitutional government, and against integration in every legal way possible.

At the same time, he told a meeting of the Athens Kiwanis Club that he hoped "we never have any violence in Georgia" over integration which he described as one of the greatest problems facing the state today.

"Integration like communism cannot be rammed down the throats of people who are free," he said. "You can't pass laws and pass down political edicts to make people be good to one another."

Turning to the U.S. Supreme Court decision on the subject, Vandiver said:

"May 17, 1954, is a day which will live in infamy as the day on which the court usurped the delegated powers of Congress. It is the date the court decided to amend the Constitution and make a new law, although they did not have that power."

As a result, he said, "We have entered into an age of judicial tyranny."

When Irving Berlin's song, "God Bless America," was published 20 years after he wrote it, he assigned all royalties to the Boy and Girl Scouts of America. Their income from the song has passed the 100 thousand dollar mark.

Cook To Attend Racial Hearing

Constitution P.3
Wed 3-6-57
Atlanta Ga.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Tuesday accepted the invitation of the Louisiana Legislature to attend a hearing on subversive influences in the race situation.

Cook said he would attend Thursday and Friday as an observer. The attorney general was not asked to testify. A representative will attend the hearings if they go beyond Friday, Cook said.

Georgia Acts to Ban Negroes in Baseball

Times Union
New York
Thu 2-15-57

By The Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Feb. 14—In a move to drive Negroes from the South Atlantic Baseball League, Georgia's Senate unanimously adopted today a bill to outlaw interracial athletics.

The measure, which would bar racial mixing on the practice field as well as in contests, was sent to the House. It will have to be acted on in committee there before going to the floor. Last year, a similar bill died in the House without coming to a vote.

While most baseball men were wary of comment pending House action, one Sally League manager expressed belief its passage would break up this Class A southeastern league.

The various baseball leagues below the majors are classified according to the calibre of their play and the price of drafting players from one league to another. The classification starts at E and goes up to Triple A. The Pacific Coast League now is an Open Class League.

Times Pic-C

Sees League Disrupted

Phil Howser, general manager of the Charlotte (N. C.) Hornets said he fell such a ban would disrupt the league since the majors now were committed to using it for training purposes. He said few would consider an agreement with or the ownership of clubs that could not use Negroes.

Fate of the bill in the House was uncertain but there seemed to be a general feeling that if it came to the floor it probably would win on a roll-call vote.

Gov. Martin Griffin has sponsored some pro--segregation bills that have been passed but has not expressed himself on this this one. Senator Leon Butts of Lumpkin, who sponsored the sure, contends it has the Governor's tacit approval.

The measure also would prohibit all interracial dancing, social functions and other such activities and would call for separate seating and other facilities at public entertainments witnessed by both races. Anyone guilty of violating the law could be punished for a misdemeanor with a fine of $100 to $1,000 and imprisonment for sixty days to a year. Religious gatherings would be exempt from the ban.

The state's colleges already follow a policy of banning home games with teams having Negro players but Georgia and Georgia Tech teams have competed against Negroes outside the South and have commitments making it likely they will do so again.

In speaking for his bill, Mr. Butts said "when Negroes and whites meet on the athletic fields on a basis of complete equality, it is only natural that this sense of equality is translated into the daily living of these people."

This he said is dangerous because "the social relationship that arise is the source of the problem and it is not possible for races to be thrown into interracial social contract without races thereby being corrupted."

Mr. Butts has made it clear that is move was inspired largely by the presence of Negro players on the Sally team at Columbus, Ga., which is near his home town. At the time he introduced his bill he said use of Negro players was keeping white fans away from games.

A survey at that time indicated, however, that, in most towns, Negro players had increased attendance or had had no noticeable effect.

Other members of the Sally League are Macon, Savannah and Augusta in Georgia, Jacksonville, Fla., Columbia, S. C., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Of these, Macon, Columbia and Savannah declined comment pending House action. John Duncan, president of the Knoxville Club, said "we will be guided by instructions from our league office and George Trautman, commissioner of minor league baseball."

William (Bill) Terry, Sally League president, declined comment. Mr. Trautman was out of the country.

Since the measure would ban interracial training contacts, as well as actual games, it apparently would have a strong effect on four big minor league training farms conducted on South Georgia by major teams. Thomasville is the site of a Baltimore camp while Cincinnati sends hundreds of hopefuls to Douglas. St. Louis uses Albany and the Milwaukee Braves operate their big one at Waycross.

Impeachment Move Gains

ATLANTA, Feb. 14 (UP)—A Georgia legislative committee gave approval today to a resolution calling on the United States House of Representatives to impeach six United States Supreme Court justices. But the move failed to gain support in Mississippi, one of three southern states that had been expected to back the proposal.

The State of the Republic Committee of the Georgia House cleared the measure without opposition. The resolution accusing the justices of "high crimes and misdemeanors" was introduced yesterday.

State Attorney General Eugene Cook had expected Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana to act favorably on similar impeachment resolutions.

But Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi said he was opposed to the resolution and vowed that there would be no official cooperation from his state.

Georgia Pastor Says Colony Lives in Peril

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 4-6-57

A church pastor of the racially integrated community of Koinonia, Ga., yesterday voiced fears here that a "reign of terror" conducted by neighboring segregationists may some day lead to bloodshed.

The Rev. Clarence Jordan told a Hotel Statler audience that so far the conflict between the two groups has been bloodless. But, said the religious leader, "I am not at all sure it will stay that way."

Mr. Jordan emphasized, however, that his unique Georgia community of Koinonia will continue to meet violence with passive resistance, even though personal tragedy may result.

Koinonia, named with the Greek word for "community," was formed in 1942 by Mr. Jordan and several associates as a spiritual and agricultural experiment. Situated about 130 miles southwest of Atlanta, the tiny settlement achieved two notable firsts, its founder told a National Civil Liberties Clearing House conference:

It introduced commercial egg production to that section of Georgia, and it became the first—and only—community of the area where whites and Negroes lived and worked side by side.

No Violence at First

Although the demonstration of workable integration drew rumblings of disapproval from pro-segregationist neighbors, there was no show of violence for years, Mr. Jordan said.

But after the Supreme Court decision, "the entire South stood stunned," he said. And then came the "reign of terror."

It started in April, 1956, when Mr. Jordan announced he would indorse applications for admission of Negro students to the Georgia State College of Business Administration. And the initial move was cancellation of insurance policies held by Koinonia.

Not even Lloyds of London would insure them, the 44-year-old former Baptist clergyman declared.

The reasons soon were apparent, he added.

Koinonia was boycotted economically. Its inhabitants—45 whites and 15 Negroes—could not buy goods or services from the people they had been dealing with on easy terms before.

Child Camp Attacked

A summer camp for children, also inter-racial, that had been conducted by Koinonia, was declared unlawful as a menace to health. After a long legal wrangle, the case for the camp was ruled moot in court, said Mr. Jordan.

Finally, there was violence.

"First, automobiles drove by at night, shots coming from them.

"A few weeks later, a pistol bullet was fired into our roadside market, and we knew what that bullet was saying. But we heard other voices, telling us to stay," the tall, ruddy-faced man recalled.

Eventually, that roadside market was blown up. Gas pumps, fed from underground tanks Koinonia bought to beat the boycott, were smashed with rapid gunfire.

Periodic raids were staged on the co-operative farm, even on Christmas and New Year's Day.

The home of a Negro family was burned.

Mr. Jordan's own house was fired upon, with a bullet whizzing past his 20-year-old daughter, a student at the University of Georgia.

His daughter typified the Koinonia attitude minutes after she missed being shot, he commented. She asked to stand watch outside the house the rest of the night.

Mr. Jordan's eldest son had to be withdrawn from the public high school in the nearby town of Americus when fellow students attacked him repeatedly.

Barred by Church

The minister said the Baptist Church in Americus refused him worship privileges, even though he received a doctorate from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

Before attending the seminary, he said he obtained a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the University of Georgia.

In a short talk lightened with a ready display of wit, he gave his shocked audience a word picture of the reactions of a man who has been rejected by his own kind because of his beliefs. Mr. Jordan was born, brought up and educated in Georgia.

Appeals Made to State

On the brighter side, he pointed out, is his observation that there "is by no means 100 per cent hostility toward us there."

He said many religious groups have asked the State government to "do something" about the violence at Koinonia. But nothing has been done as far as he knows.

In January he wrote to President Eisenhower, saying if help did not come soon, his community faced annihilation.

Today, he still has that feeling.

Early Morning Shootings Are Probed In Americus

Daily Herald Thurs. 4-25-57
Atlanta, Ga
P. 8

AMERICUS, GA.— (INS) —Two early morning shootings at Koinonia farm were being investigated Wednesday. By the Georgia Bureau of investigation and Americus' Sheriff.

The latest incident occurred early this morning, according to Clarence Jordan, Farm Co-Founder He said five bullets had been pumped into a recently vacated tenant farm house tearing through two walls. The other one shot incident happened yesterday.

Sheriff Fred Chappel said night watchman Chris Drescher, 71, told him he had been a witness to both shootings.

Drescher said someone in an automobile had fired once yesterday, hitting the fender of a car he was sitting next to. He said today he heard shots "and saw the tail-light of a car about a half-a mile away."

The last shooting at the farm, where burnings, bombings, and Rock throwing incidents have caused insurance firms to refrain from underwriting the community, was in March, when another night watchman had a flashlight shot out of his hands.

The investigators said they had no important clues as to who might have done the shooting. Sheriff Chappel said he could not so much find a tire track to indicate any automobiles had been in the vicinity.

The little 15-year old community fighting to remain in Georgia, was accused last month by a Sumter County grand jury of perpetrating some of the incidents themselves Koinonia officials however, have vigorously denied these and other accusations made against the farm

Shots Fired at Home In Mixed Community

World-Telegram + Sun P. 3
Thurs. 4-25-57
New York

By the Associated Press.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 21. —Norman Long, president of Koinonia Farm, a religious community of Negroes and whites, today reported two or three shots were fired into the home of a Negro employee living on the property.

Mr. Long said two watchmen reported two men fired from an automobile about midnight last night. The employee and his wife were not injured. The farm also has been the target of bombs, cross burnings and an economic boycott.

Bi-Racial Farm Cleric Asks For Protection

Call 3-21-57
Kansas City, Missouri
P. 20

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Despite bullets, bombs, boycotts, and cross-burnings, a Georgia minister of the Interracial Koinonia Farms near Americus, Ga., last week told newsmen that with the help of God he hopes to keep the communal farm operating.

At the same time he and 23 other Georgia ministers asked for protection for the farm, which has been the target of violence ever since Negro and white persons began dwelling together there in harmony.

Speaking to the reporters at a session of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, composed of delegates from educational, labor, religious and other groups, the Rev. Clarence Jordan expressed the desire for President Eisenhower to "use his moral influence" to halt a reign of terror that has plagued the Georgia community for the past year or so.

Rev. Jordan described conditions at the farm as serious stating that persons on the farm lived under the constant threat of dynamiting, legal reprisals, shotgun blasts and numerous other dangers.

He said Koinonia Farms get along well with its neighbors until last year when it started an interracial summer camp for children.

Since then, he indicated, violence has ensued, the community can no longer get insurance, the farm has lost much of the market for its produce and is shunned in business matters by people of the community.

Meanwhile in Georgia, 23 ministers released a letter Sunday denying charges that the Farm is connected with the Communist party; stressing that Koinonia is a Christian community and asking protection from acts of violence that have come from persons outside the group.

The letter said in part: "We pray that God's truth and Christ's redeaming love may be revealed in this present crisis in Sumpter County."

Norman Long, Koinonia farm president stated: "We emphatically deny participation in this violence." It's cause is identical with that of the boycott (economic) and the legal pressures."

He declared that members of the farm had vowed to continue their way of life "despite the constant awareness that one of us or our children may be injured or even killed".

Interracial Ban Affects Few Clubs, Sponsor Says

Constitution P. 16
Wed. 4-24-57
Atlanta, Ga.

A member of the State Board of Education said Tuesday only a few organizations will be affected by a resolution banning student groups that hold integrated state or national meetings.

William T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty, sponsor of the resolution adopted by the board Monday, said it appears that 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America (FFA) and Future Homemakers of America (FHA) would not be affected.

W. A. Sutton, state 4-H Club director, said separate national meetings are held for whites and Negro members of the organization. Separate white and Negro clubs are maintained in Georgia.

A Department of Education spokesman said FFA and FHA chapters in the state are for white students only. Separate but similar organizations exist for colored students.

The spokesman said no mixed meetings of the groups are held.

"It appears that not many groups will be affected," Bodenhamer said.

But he conceded there is considerable doubt about the effect of the resolution.

The resolution declared that no student organization or club will be permitted in the future to permit members to attend integrated meetings at the state or national level.

Organizations failing to comply, the resolution said, will be "barred from further participation as a recognized school activity in the schools of Georgia."

Another Shooting Reported At Bi-Racial Koinonia Farm

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 4-24-57 P. 17

AMERICUS, Ga., April 23 (AP)—Another early morning shooting at controversial biracial Koinonia Farm was reported today by Clarence Jordan, cofounder.

Jordan said a bullet from a car traveling toward Americus between 1:45 and 1:50 a.m. plowed into the fender of a machine where Chris Crescher, 71-year-old night watchman, was sitting under a light near the main cluster of buildings at the 1,100-acre farm.

The car, he added, sped away.

Deputy Sheriff Buster Powell and Agent W. T. Beauchamp of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation reported officials of the farm turned over to them a fragment of a bullet.

Koinonia, where white persons and Negroes work, dine and find recreation together, has evoked a furor in this South Georgia community where segregation is strictly observed.

Several previous shootings, burnings and some rock-throwing have been reported at Koinonia. The Sumter County grand jury said it appeared to them that the violence was perpetrated from within to gain sympathy and financial support.

The Waycross Journal-Herald

Journal + Constitution
Sun. 4-21-57
Atlanta, Ga.

WE DON'T KNOW all the facts about Koinonia Farm near Americus and we are always reluctant to discuss the affairs of other communities when there is so much we could write about our own city and county.

Nevertheless the trouble in nearby Sumter County cannot be ignored. Indeed when acts of violence take place anywhere in Georgia they reflect on all of us.

P. 9-C

Koinonia Farm, we are told, is an interracial community established in 1942 and operated according to what its residents believe are the basic teachings of Christianity.

The work on the 1,000-acre farm is shared cooperatively and the proceeds are used to meet the needs of the community and its individuals.

It is our understanding that families at Koinonia (which is a Greek word meaning "community" or "fellowship") live as units in separate houses or apartments.

There apparently has been no violation of Georgia laws on segregation or, if so, they have not been brought to the attention of authorities.

Yet, since April of last year, the farm has been subjected to repeated acts of violence and to an economic boycott in the area.

Buildings have been dynamited, fences have been cut and shots have been fired at individuals and property in the community.

Recently a grand jury investigated the trouble but its recommendations apparently contained little that would lead to the solution of the problem.

We know that the good people of Sumter County are distressed over the situation and that a great majority of people there deplore the outbreaks of violence.

It is our sincere hope that a peaceful solution can be worked out that will take cognizance of the rights of all concerned.

We may not approve of the farm and its unconventional methods, but violence isn't and never will be the answer.

Ga. Senate Votes To Outlaw 14th, 15th Amendments

Courier Sat. 2-16-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. 3

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's State Senate, whose machinery is geared to defy the U. S. Supreme Court's edicts against segregation, has set into motion a direct assault against the vaunted precincts of the U. S. Constitution by demanding that the 14th and 15th Amendments be declared null and void.

• Under attack by the state of Georgia are the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The Fourteenth

"No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property except by due process of law."

■

The Fifteenth

"No state shall deprive any person of the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

• The action was formulated in a resolution introduced by State Senator Peyton Hawes of Elberton which claimed that the 30th, 40th and 41st Congresses which adopted the amendments were illegally constituted.

The Senate declared: "The continued recognition of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as valid parts of the Constitution of the United States is incompatible with the present day position of the United States as the world's champion of constitutional government."

The amendments put under attack by the Georgia lawmakers have formed the basis for the Supreme Court's anti-jim crow rulings.

The 15th Amendment asserts that no person shall be deprived by any state of the right to vote because of his or her race or a previous condition of servitude. The 14th Amendment is generally interpreted as a basic human rights document in that it states that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property except by due process of law.

These laws are interpreted by "state rightists" as being aimed directly at their theories of practical autonomy for the individual state.

■

THE ATTACK against the amendments is also viewed as an indirect effort to force a detour around the Supreme Court's anti-bias rulings, for if, by any stretch of the imagination, the amendments are declared unconstitutional, then the Supreme Court's rulings, per se, will fall of their own weight because of the cutting away of the constitutional foundations upon which they are predicated.

The Georgia lawmakers sent copies of the resolution to the U. S. Congress, President Eisenhower and Chief Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren.

In the resolution, it was said that the "so-called 39th Congress, which prepared legislation known as the 14th Amendment, and the so-called 40th Congress, which proposed the 15th Amendment, were without lawful power."

The process through which these amendments were ratified was also assaulted by the Georgia solons.

■

IF THE amendments, as constituted, were stripped from the U. S. Congress, then individual states would have the right to impose whatever restrictions they so desired upon their citizenry, both white and black.

It would take away all powers of the Federal Government dealing with the individual citizen and put the United States in the position of being a federation of semi-autonomous states rather than a Republic composed of inter-dependent commonwealths, some sources believe.

Georgia Secedes Again

Journal & Guide

WHILE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER was shooting quail and playing golf near Thomasville and Augusta, Georgia, last week, the Senate of the Georgia legislature adopted a resolution declaring the 39th, 40th and 41st Congresses which promulgated the legislation setting up the 14th and 15th amendments after the Civil War, excluded representatives of Georgia, and for that reason were illegally constituted.

Norfolk, Va.

Therefore, said the Georgia Senate resolution, the 14th amendment and the 15th amendment are null and void and have no effect in the State of Georgia.

Sat. 2-16-57

Because of its recalcitrance and rebellious acts against the United States Government, Georgia was not re-admitted to the Union until July 5, 1870, but before readmission, its legislative bodies adopted the 14th and 15th amendments.

There is a reason why Georgia had no representatives in the Congress which promulgated the 14th and 15th amendments. In 1867, under its own State government, in the administration of President JOHNSON, Georgia's legislative body adopted a code of Black Laws, which practically annulled the 13th amendment abolishing slavery, which Georgia had previously adopted. All the civil rights Negroes had been given were eliminated by these Black Laws which re-established slavery under a new name, so the Federal Government again placed the State under military government.

In a free election held under this military government, with 96,333 whites and 95,168 Negroes participating, there was an election of a governor and a state legislature, and Georgia was given the go-signal by President JOHNSON's plan of reconstruction, minus the right to re-enslave the freedman.

But in September, 1868, a coalition of Democrats and Republicans in the State legislature expelled the 27 Negro members of the two bodies and seated their defeated opponents on the theory that the right to hold office belonged only to the whites. After this took place, the 41st Congress excluded the State's representatives on the theory that the Government of Georgia was a provisional organization.

The Congress passed an act requiring the ratification of the amendments before the readmission of Georgia's senators and representatives.

This action required making Georgia a military district again, and resulted in the 14th and 15th amendments being adopted. Then the state in 1870 was re-admitted to the Union.

The constitutional amendments which Georgia's senate has just declared null and void, were ratified while the state was in rebellion against the United States.

* * *

Georgia Negro preachers urged the President to come to some point in the South and make an address, calling upon all the people to obey the laws. MR. EISENHOWER said his agenda was full but he took a week out to visit Georgia for the purpose of hunting quail and playing golf. While the state was playing host to him its legislature annulled, as far as Georgia is concerned, the 14th and 15th amendments which completely divest all Georgia Negro citizens of civil rights and equal protection of the laws.

Georgia's legislature has done some funny things before. In 1836 it passed a resolution posting $5,000 reward for anyone who would kidnap WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the slavery abolitionist, and bring him into the state, to be tried on charges of inciting slaves to riot. The penalty was death by hanging.

MR. GARRISON'S only offense was that he was opposed to human slavery.

In 1937 Georgia's legislative body passed resolutions which permitted cotton mill and other manufacturers to work white children, 14 years of age, ten hours a day and 60 hours a week.

By 1930 Georgia had a list of 465 mob murders committed since 1899. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER attended church in Georgia last Sunday morning, and heard a Georgia Presbyterian preacher say that "racial tension was hanging over the South like a thunderhead." We think the President could feel it from where he sat.

GEORGIA REVISED HISTORY

Times 2-16-57

No doubt the Georgia State Senate accepts the fact that it was General Lee, not General Grant, who surrendered at Appomattox. What the Georgia lawmakers do question, in a resolution passed on Friday, is the authority of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. These bodies, we are now asked to believe, were "nothing more than private assemblages unlawfully attempting to exercise the legislative power of the United States."

The new Georgian school of historians has, therefore, asked Congress to declare the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution null and void. Frankly, we hope Congress will not do this. The Fourteenth Amendment amplified the Bill of Rights by forbidding the states to "abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States," and so on. Without this Amendment the segregation decision of the Supreme Court of May 17, 1954, would not stand. The Fifteenth Amendment stipulates that neither the United States nor any state shall deny any citizen the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

To those who are attached to such rights as these Amendments guarantee, repeal would be extremely inconvenient. Repeal might be confusing to some of those technical "persons" known as corporations, for these, too, get some protection out of the Fourteenth Amendment. On the other hand, for any majority of any other race, creed or color wishing to injure and exploit a minority of any race, creed or color, both Amendments are annoying obstacles.

We suspect that the late Robert E. Lee, revered commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, would be the last man to have any patience with the Georgia State Senate at this moment. He knew what happened and why it happened. Now, ninety-two years after Appomattox, the Georgia legislators seem to have forgotten what Lee knew. Perhaps they should go back to school for a week or so—a segregated school, if that is the way they feel about it.

Panel Okays Migration Aid To Integrators

Constitution Feb. 2-7-57 Atlanta, Ga.

The House Education Committee Wednesday approved a bill authorizing state subsidies to persons who want to attend integrated schools and will go to other states to do so. P. 1

The measure, by Rep. David C. Jones of Worth County, proposed education grants for students and subsidies to families for moving to states with integrated schools.

Rep. William Bodenhamer of Tift County, committee chairman and executive director of the States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., took the lead in seeking favorable committee action on the bill in order to get it on the calendar.

"It will just open the gate," Bodenhamer said. "I don't believe there will be any flock of people leaving the state. But it lets them go if they want to and the state will help."

Bodenhamer also said the bill would serve notice that "we are not holding them in peonage here in Georgia and making them go to segregated schools."

Georgia Wants 14th And 15th Amendments Declared Unlawful

Call Fri. 2-15-57

ATLANTA.—(INS)— The Georgia Senate has asked the Congress to declare the 14th and 15th amendments to the U. S. constitution invalid.

Kansas City, Mo.

The post-civil war amendments, guaranteeing due process and universal suffrage, were approved the Georgia senate resolution claims, by congressional sessions from which duly elected representatives from Georgia and ten other southern states were barred.

The amendments were ratified, the Georgia senate resolution claimed, by "puppet governments" set up "by use of military force."

The 14th amendment is the article under which most court actions to end segregation in the South have been brought.

Georgia And Old Lace

World (From The New York Times) P. 6

If some of the white citizens of Georgia prefer 1857 to 1957 there is nothing we Yankees can do about it. We do assume, however, that those citizens of Georgia whose ancestors were held in servitude in 1857 would probably not like to go back to that date. Wed. 2-20-57 B'ham, Ala.

It is, we assume, the white population of Georgia which has been speaking through Gov. Marvin Griffin and the State Legislature. On Jan. 15 Governor Griffin, half way through his term of office, said in his annual message that he was for preserving racial segregation in Georgia "no matter what any court may rule." Three weeks later the Georgia Senate unanimously declared the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution null and void. On Wednesday of last week the Griffin administration presented to the State Legislature a resolution asking impeachment of six United States Supreme Court justices on the ground that they were guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Recently the Georgia Senate continued on its merry way, adopting unanimously a bill offered by Senator Leon Butts of Lumpkin, which is a small county seat situated in the badly eroded land of Stewart County in southwest Georgia. Senator Butts said, and we quote: "Anything that tends to break down the bulwarks of segregation must be forbidden by this General Assembly." To avoid this catastrophe Senator Butts, as the Associated Press informs us, would prohibit "all racial dances, social functions, athletic training, games, sports or contests and other such activities."

It is possible, of course, that Governor Griffin and his legislative associates are too modest in their approach to what they consider their problem. It may well be that the winning candidate in 1860 was not Abraham Lincoln but Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois or John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, and maybe the Dred Scott Decision still stands and free land does not make free men. We don't know, we just wonder.

Braves' operation in balance— Interracial sports bill passes Georgia Senate

News P. 33 Fri. 2-15-57 B'ham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. 15—(AP)—The Milwaukee Braves will close down their big baseball farm operation at Waycross if a racial bill passed yesterday by the Georgia Senate becomes law.

John Mullen, Milwaukee farm director, said "We would simply have to pack up and leave Waycross" if the Georgia House passes and Gov. Marvin Griffin signs the measure, which would outlaw interracial athletics.

Last year a similar bill died in the House without coming vote.

Another major league farm director, Bill McKechnie Jr., of the Cincinnati Redlegs, said if the bill is enacted "We'll abide by it." The Reds use Douglas, Ga., as the site for training six of their minor league clubs.

"WE WOULD HAVE to adopt a policy of segregation," said McKechnie, if the bill affects the teams that train at Douglas. The Redleg official indicated that his organization has no intention of moving of of its South Georgia training site.

Other major league clubs with minor league training bases in Georgia are the St. Louis Cardinals at Albany and the Baltimore Orioles at Thomasville. A Cardinal official said 'We don't make the laws, we merely abide by them" and declined to comment further on how the proposal, if written into law, would affect the club's operations at Columbus and Albany, Ga. There was no comment from Baltimore.

The measure, written by Sen. Leon Butts, is admittedly aimed at driving Negro players from the Class A South Atlantic (Sally) League. Butts, a former University of Chattanooga football player, has told newsmen that his move was inspired largely by the use of Negro players at Columbus, a Sally member near his little home town of Lumpkin.

THE BILL WOULD prohibit race mixing on the practice field as well as in contests.

Besides Columbus, the league has members at Charlotte, Augusta, Macon and Savannah, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Biracial Chief Says Farm 'Under Siege'

Constitution Fri. 4-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25 (UP)—Norman R. Long, a head of the racially integrated Koinonia Farm at Americus, Ga., says his controversial community has been "under virtual siege" for the past year. P. 6

Long, addressing the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations sponsored by Southern church leaders, said last night that an economic boycott by residents of Americus has made it almost impossible for members of the farm to buy or sell anything in the area.

But he said that the whites and Negroes living together on the farm would prefer death rather than give up their principles of "Christian brotherhood."

He said the farm had been "integrated in reality" for five years and "in the last year we have been under virtual siege."

Segregation Bill Ready for Griffin's Pen

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 2-1-57

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The first of the administration's segregation bills was readied for the governor's signature Thursday as the 1957 General Assembly reached its halfway mark.

Both houses adjourned after brief business sessions in preparation for the annual "tour of inspection" of Jekyll Island.

Major legislation introduced Thursday included a bill to place automobile finance companies under the regulation of Comptroller General Zach Cravey and a constitutional amendment requiring car owners to pay property taxes when purchasing license plates.

Sen. James D. Gould of Brunswick formally introduced a previously announced bill to allow the State Toll Bridge Authority to build up to 60 miles of highways, including a connector to Florida.

A bill similar to Gould's was defeated last year after bitter debate in the House.

Legislative action was completed on one of the governor's segregation bills with 28-0 approval by the Senate.

The measure would protect retirement funds of city-system school teachers if schools are ever placed on a "private" basis to avoid segregation. County-system teachers' funds are already covered by law.

Three other segregation bills have already cleared the House and probably will come to the Senate floor next week. These would expand the governor's police powers, give the Georgia Education Commission subpoena powers and empower the commission to advertise the "Georgia way of life."

One other segregation bill, a proposal to abolish the compulsory school attendance law, is stalled in the House but will probably pass in amended form next week.

Fri. 2-1-57

During a lightly attended session the House gave unanimous consent for a rehearing of Rep. Jack Ray's bill relating to prosecution of unwed mothers. The bill was defeated 84-81 Wednesday. For passage 103 votes are necessary.

Ray's bill will be back on the calendar next week.

The "get-tough" car tax proposal was offered as a constitutional amendment by Reps. Roger Budd and Fred H. Walker of Lowndes and Louis T. Rauleson of Echols.

If approved, the amendment would exempt motor vehicles from county and state ad valorem taxes. It would graduate registration fees according to value of the vehicles. Counties would retain a proportionate share of the fees.

Walker said auto owners pay "$5 to $10 for state license plates and then up to $60 in property tax. We just propose to put it all in one package like many other states do now."

The auto loan bill set up interest rates ranging from 8 to 20 per cent. New cars would carry the 8 per cent rate; a scale would set up increasing percentages with increasing age. Minimum charges of $25 would be authorized.

It was introduced by Rep. John P. Pickett of Polk and several others.

Rep. John Nilan of Muscogee proposed a constitutional amendment to exempt school teachers from paying state income tax.

Thought-Control In Georgia

Advertiser 2-4-57

THE Georgia legislature has been pretty active in recent weeks invalidating sections of the U.S. Constitution and impeaching the Supreme Court, but this kid stuff stopped short of a measure which might have been really dangerous.

Montgomery, Ala.

The resolution, reluctantly withdrawn, would have set up a thought-control investigation committee with powers of subpoena. It was of course aimed at the NAACP, but it also extended to all organizations which "direct thought." This wording, without much stretching, could have been interpreted to include churches, political groups, newspapers—almost anything, in fact.

The Alabama legislature, which convenes in May, should be cautious lest in its anxiety over the segregation controversy it expend its energies on fantasies and enact laws which could weaken the fundamental freedoms of all of us.

Fri. 2-22-57

The Georgia legislature fortunately realized in time that the thought-control committee did not belong in America.

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 2-23-57 p.3

Staff Photo—Bill

GOVERNOR PRAISES LEGISLATORS IN "FAREWELL" SPEECH

Gov. Griffin Gets Handsh[illegible] from Dallas Veal, Putnam County, on Way to Rostrum

U.S. House Unlikely To Consider Impeachments

Advertiser 2-26-57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—While there has been no formal decision by Georgia members of the House, prospects remained remote today for House consideration of the Georgia Legislature's demand for impeachment of six justices of the Supreme Court.

Members of the Georgia delegation in Congress said the group has taken no official action on the Legislature's resolution calling for impeachment proceedings. Some of them pointed out that such an undertaking would be foredoomed to failure at this time.

"I do not think that it is possible to impeach these justices with the present personnel of the Congress," Rep. Davis (D-Ga), for one, said.

"I believe it would be a mistake to file the proceedings knowing in advance they would be defeated."

But Davis said at the same time that he congratulated the Legislature for its action in calling for impeachment of Chief Justice Warren and Associate Justices Black, Douglas, Reed, Frankfurter and Clark in connection with school segregation decisions.

Rep. Lanham (D-Ga) has said that even if there was evidence to show some Supreme Court members were guilty of improper conduct, "we simply could not command the votes at this time even to vote an indictment of impeachment."

Davis said today he could not speak for other members of the delegation but doubted if any resolution would be presented to Congress.

Rep. Forrester (D-Ga) said he has not yet received a copy of the Legislature's resolution.

Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

GOVERNOR'S BROTHER CHECKS UP ON VOTING

Cheney Griffin Sits With Rep. Hoyle Yandle (R)

Robert C. Albright

Constitution

Talmadge Confounds Critics By Shunning Demagoguery

Fri. 3-8-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 4

In the Washington Post

Georgia's Herman Talmadge has been positively fascinating fellow Southerners and mildly confounding some of his liberal critics by a complete change of pace since coming to the Senate.

Instead of teeing off on the racial question in the old-school Dixie tradition, as all hands plainly anticipated, Talmadge has been deliberately playing down the issue.

True, the change has been largely a matter of tone or emphasis. Certainly Talmadge has not weakened in the slightest in his opposition to the administration's civil rights program. But he doesn't shout his opposition from a cracker box, as one might have expected from a son of "Old Gene."

A demagogue of the Bilbo type almost certainly would have seized on Eisenhower's civil rights proposals, along with the still pot-boiling antisegregation issue, to make a rip-snorting speech before the echoes of his Senate swearing-in ceremonies died away.

Talmadge waited nearly two months before even opening his mouth on the Senate floor. When he finally spoke, he chose as the subject of his maiden speech, not the civil rights issue, but the completely nonsectional issue of President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution.

On the day the 42-year-old Georgian was booked to deliver his first Senate speech, he had also been scheduled to appear with other opponents of the administration's civil rights program before the House Judiciary Committee and to deliver his opposition views.

Talmadge did not keep the engagement. He sent Kenneth H. Turner, his administrative assistant, before the committee instead, with a copy of the statement he had previously prepared. When the time came for Talmadge to testify, Turner simply asked that his civil rights views be included in the committee record.

By a curious coincidence, Talmadge's first and only other statement on the civil rights issue since coming to Washington received almost no publicity either. It was delivered before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, also holding hearings on the issue.

Talmadge went on the witness stand after a clash between Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell and Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-NC) had stolen all the headlines. There wasn't anything sensational about what Talmadge had to say. Somehow his testimony got lost in all of the news stories.

A few days later, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) introduced a copy of the prepared statement in the Congressional Record. A close examination of it shows Talmadge just as unrelenting in his opposition to the civil rights program as his more outspoken Dixie colleagues.

But in the place of inflammatory oratory Talmadge had substituted a cold but hard argument that the legislation "not only is unnecessary but also would be duplicative of and perhaps in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights."

Talmadge's argument may be vulnerable, but it is a far cry from the emotional "bloody-shirt" type of speech Southern orators of another day used to roadblock civil rights measures.

Jim Crow Dies

Eagle

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP)— A bill designed by Georgia legislators to ban all social and athleti cactivities involving the white and Negroe races, went to its death last week in the Georgia Legislature after much debate and numerous parliamentary maneuvers by a small entourage of lawmakers.

Tues. Atla.

The bill, which even had provisions to ban Negro and whites from drinking water out of the same fountain, was termed "ridiculous and vague" by its opponents who insisted that if the measure became law, it would spell the end of the South Atlantic (Sally) League, a class A baseball league which first accepted Negro players in 1953. Four Sally League teams are in Georgia.

Thur. 3-7-57

The Georgia Senate passed the bill without a dissenting vote and the death blow to the legislation was dealt by a small band of opponents in the Georgia House.

The bias law would have prohibited "any dancing, social functions, entertainments, athletic training games, sports or contests, and other such activities involving personal and social contracts of the white and Negro races."

Proponents of the bill had enough votes to pass it, but opponents of the measure kept debate going and prevented a vote.

Georgia Smear

Post + Times Herald

The propaganda campaign against six Justices of the United States Supreme Court, which has been launched under the guise of an impeachment move by some of Governor Griffin's supporters in the Georgia Legislature, must be regarded as another effort to smear the high tribunal because of its decision against segregation in the schools. If there were any substance in the allegation that these Justices are guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," their foes in Congress would long ago have started the impeachment machinery in motion. So far as we can determine the Georgia court-baiters do not pretend to have discovered anything new. Rather, they have tried to create a sensation by distorting facts, hurling innuendoes and questioning motives.

This newspaper has disagreed with some of the court decisions which the firebrands assail. But no sensible person talks of impeaching judges because of differing views about the constitutional and legal issues which they must decide. These latest fulminations from Atlanta will not do much to injure the reputations of members of the Supreme Court, but they will do a good deal to besmudge the name of the Georgia Legislature.

Atlanta Subject Of Racial Survey In Article Series

Daily World

Wed. 7-23-57

Atlanta, Ga.

Andrew Tully, a Scripps-Howard Staff Writer, came to Atlanta recently to survey the racial conditions here. In a series of articles he told what he saw and heard.

One of his articles devoted many lines to W. L. Calloway of the Alexander and Calloway real estate company; G. R. Yates, chairman of the board of Citizen Trust Co. and the Mutual Federal Loan Co., as well as the operator of a drug-store chain.

Tully told how the two men felt about racial segregation. He also called Gov. Marvin Griffin a "racist" as well as most legislators. He called Mayor William B. Hartsfield a "moderate."

Georgia's Controversial Dr. Joseph W. Holley

By TREZZ ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

ALBANY, Ga. — These words thundered out at you in stentorian tones:

"The pitiable part of the Negro's condition is his economic condition! He's hungry! And you can't enjoy no kind of 'rights' on an empty stomach!"

The voice, which went from sub-crescendo to super-crescendo, was that of Dr. Joseph Winthrop Holley—born 1874—founder and president emeritus of Albany State College and consultant to the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia system.

He wasn't born Joseph Winthrop Holley, but "Joel" . . . it was many years later that he asked the right authorities to grant him use of the name "Joseph."

Now let this reporter, with your indulgence, be just another guy talking with and about another guy. But, by all means, let that "other guy" be Joe Holley educator, pioneer, crusader, thinker, preacher, son of a slave, protector of his race and "friend of the white man."

It takes all those terms to describe Dr. Joseph W. Holley, 83, who is living now in a small cluttered "shack" on Holley Blvd. in Albany—and "cluttered" isn't really the word for it!

Dr. Joseph W. Holley is one of the most profound thinkers of the Negro race and his thoughts are based upon his 50 or more years of slaving and laboring day and night to bring education for Negroes into sharp focus for the whole world! He accomplished just that!

Because of that background, the words and opinions of Dr. Holley carry weight. He has authored three books, two of them dealing directly with the race problem of the South.

IN MOST Negro quarters Dr. Holley is considered to be against integration. Some of his own words have thrown off that impression, whether true or false.

As a matter of fact, this elderly educator is not opposed to integration as such, but he is definitely of the opinion that now is not the time for it.

In other words, Dr. Holley feels that the Negro isn't quite ready for integration and what integration truly means. While he will not espouse the cause of desegregation, Dr. Holley will come vigorously to the defense of the right of Negroes to enjoy economic betterment.

That, as a matter of fact, is the foundation upon which all his views are built. That is why he thundered out the words: "You can't enjoy no kind of rights on an empty stomach."

"From the beginning," says Dr. Holley, "the South treated both the Negro and the poor white man wrong. It didn't give either of them a fair deal. It didn't give them the right application of training: to make things with their hands.

"Today, too many people are riding in Cadillacs and living that high-life," he challenges. "It's at the expense of other people."

FROM HIS point of view, Dr. Holley is of the opinion that the average person—white and Negro—doesn't understand "integration." "It's a new word," he says, "since the Supreme Court decision. It's only temporary."

He had caustic words of comment about former Gov. Herman Talmadge and his much publicized remarks about mongrelization of the races.

"Talmadge is talking about mongrelizing of race. The poor fellow doesn't know the finest stock in the world is produced by cross-breeding. The poor fellow doesn't know the Anglo-Saxon race is the biggest demonstration of cross-breeding the world has ever seen."

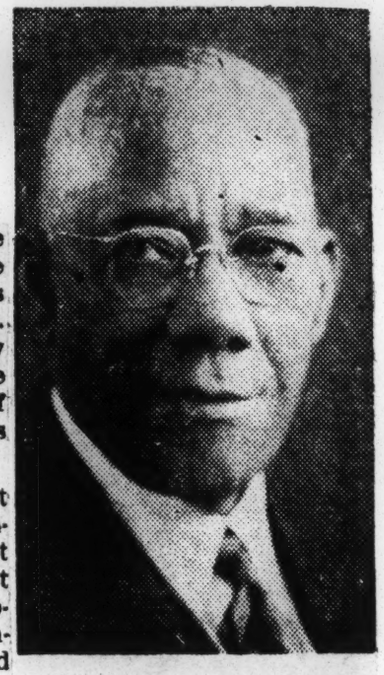
All of which indicates that Dr. Holley indirectly is encouraging integration even at the race-breeding level. That is something he has not publicly supported in his speeches, but the feeling appeared to come from within his inner heart as if he were unable to restrain it any longer.

This Dr. Joseph W. Holley—like many Southern white segregationists—is a somewhat contradictory paradox. Publicly he speaks against integration as such, saying the Negro isn't ready for it—yet.

But in his every word you can hear the ringing pride in the accomplishments of his race, which seems to indicate the opposite.

For many, many years Dr. Holley spent his life working to build the school he founded under the name of the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute. To do that required help and plenty of it—from the white people. As a result, most of Dr. Holley's life was spent in close contact with white people and his thinking, naturally, was shaped accordingly.

His views of the present scene are steeped in such a background and his views consequently represent a side of the picture not often seen by the average Negro. This explanation is necessary in order that too harsh a view might not be taken toward Dr. Holley by those who favor integration across the board—and want it now.



Dr. Joseph W. Holley

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THIS REPORTER was unable to find anything intemperate in Dr. Holley's views. His insistence that Negroes have a great deal of self-improvement and self-preparing before they should be integrated has merit as any impartial observer can readily see. Of course, the same is equally true of many whites, especially their lower echelon.

When Dr. Holley points to material accomplishments of some of his old students, he emphasizes that merit and ability will reap their own reward. But many will take exception when he says: "It's been so that here in the South where the Negro can do the work, he can get it."

He supports that thesis by reminding you that it was he who got an order from former Gov. Gene Talmadge that schools built on Negro college campuses should be built by Negroes if Negroes who could do the work could be secured. Dr. Holley referred to the late Governor Talmadge as "my friend, Gene."

"After Booker T. Washington and the Motens, they (Tuskegee Institute) started getting Ph. D.'s down there," he wryly commented. Then he continued, "Ph. D. is 'Post Hole Digger'; M. A. is 'Master Ass'."

"We just aren't turning out nobody that can do anything with their hands. There are 3,000 women in Albany out of work. What's more, there's no prospect of them getting any work."

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HOWEVER, to do what he could to help ease that situation, Dr. Holley has opened a shirt factory, where employment looms for many women. His idea is to do something about a situation other than just talk about it, and he tries to set the example himself.

The factory is located next to his humble home. The present president of the college lives in the luxurious mansion once occupied by Dr. Holley.

Does he feel that the ballot in the hands of Negroes can help ease the problem?

"The ballot has never helped either the Negro or the poor white," he declares. "The poor white gets a kick out of rapping the Negro and the Negro out of rapping the poor white. The bigger white man plays both ends against the middle and runs off with the loot.

"They're doing it now," he opines, "telling the poor white man: 'Give the Negro the ballot and he'll marry your daughter.' Humpf! Negroes aren't thinking about marrying whites."

His support of economic betterment for his race instead of integration is based upon this thesis: "As long as a Negro has got money he can get anything he wants."

Which reminds you of that passage of scripture which says: "Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness and all things shall be added unto you."

Vandiver, Lawson Share Rostrum, Hit Integration

Constitution P. 3
Sat. 8-17-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution State News Service

JACKSON LAKE, Aug. 16—Two prospective candidates for governor shared the same platform here Friday and vowed their unyielding opposition to efforts to break down segregation in Georgia.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver and former Highway Chairman Roger H. Lawson told the state's 4,000-strong School Bus Drivers Assn. that the integration threat poses a grave crisis for Georgia.

Each declared that strong leadership is a must to cope with the crisis that lies ahead.

Lawson said:

"We must always have at the helm of our state government a man who fully believes in constitutional government, state's rights and preservation of our traditional separation of the races, and who is willing to stand up and be counted regardless of the cost."

REQUIRES FIRMNESS

Vandiver declared:

"It is going to require absolute firmness and unyielding determination on our part if we are to meet the challenge hurled against us. . . . I am unalterably opposed to any breakdown at any time and at any place in the existing pattern of segregation in Georgia."

Vandiver spoke to the association Friday morning and Lawson in the evening. The bus driver group is generally rated as a potent force in the state's politics.

Lawson said the Communists are behind efforts to destroy constitutional government in this country. He said he learned much about their activities as an FBI agent.

CALLED LIBERTY FOES

"They (the Communists) would destroy liberty, justice and free enterprise, the cornerstones of free people," Lawson said. "They operate through groups like the NAACP and the Southern Regional Council."

"The dangers we face are broader than just the right to maintain separate schools," Lawson added. "The whole broad structure and framework of the constitutional government are at stake."

Vandiver said the South's fight against integration must be based on upholding "constitutional processes." He said the South's fight should be patterned along the lines laid down by Sens. Russell and Talmadge in their Congress battle against civil rights legislation.

"Every action that we take and every measure that we support must be both fair and effective and well calculated to achieve the desired results," he said.

ALL-OUT SHIELDING

"I favor utilizing to the fullest extent, with no ifs, ands or buts, all of the strength and resources of the state in the fight to protect our sacred institutions and our cherished way of life," Vandiver declared.

On other subjects, Lawson said highway safety has become one of the state's foremost problems. He praised the drivers for their safety record in transporting the state's 950,000 school children.

He said the highways built under the Rural Roads Authority have played a part in providing safer transportation.

Vandiver devoted much of his talk to a discussion of future state finances. He said he was convinced that the people of Georgia don't want any new or higher taxes.

He said the people are demanding that the state government be operated economically and without a "hint of fraud, graft or corruption."

Faith Bests Firearms On A Farm In Georgia

Defender Sat 4-20-57 Chicago, Ill. P. 11

By EDWARD MURRAIN

Clarence Jordan is a marksman and a man of God. There have been times since May 1956 when this white Southerner was stripped of everything save a consuming faith; the only weapon at his command to deter an itchy trigger finger.

With the same kind of faith and courage needed to establish the interracial Koinonia Farm in Americus, Ga., Rev. Jordan has survived with philosophical resignation, death threats, economic reprisals, bombing, the near murder of his daughter, and an almost nightly reign of terror for 10 consecutive months.

"At best, teaching the gospel can be a precarious vocation," he noted wryly Thursday afternoon. "Even Lloyds of London has refused us insurance. They consider me a peculiar kind of risk."

Rev. Jordan was in New York at the invitation of In Friendship, the fledgling Brotherhood organization, which sponsored him in a rally at the Community church auditorium Thursday evening.

Sharing the sponsorship were several civic and church groups, including Friendship Baptist church, the Mid-Harlem Community Parish, the Modern Trend Group, and the Salem Methodist church.

NEEDS HUMOR

Facing reporters earlier in the day, Rev. Jordan exhibited rare charm, disarming frankness, and a refreshing ready wit. "When you've been through what we face day after day," Jordan mused, "you'd better not lost that last link with sanity — a sense of humor."

The round table of discussion, held at the Utopia Children's Center, 170 W. 130th st., was attended by ministers and laymen of the Harlem community. Among these were the Revs. Joshua Williams, William H. King, Thomas Kilgore, jr., M. L. Wilson, Joseph Elmore, David Licorish, Shelton Hale Bishop, S. Gary Onike, Malcolm Evans, Ralph L. Ray, George Lawrence, Warren Scott, Mrs. Ella Baker and Bayard Rustin.

Rev. Jordan, a native of Americus, Ga., brought that wit and much more back to his home town after earning a degree in agriculture from the University of Georgia nearly 20 years ago. "I felt the need to experiment in religion and brotherhood with the same freedom as I had experimented in agricultural chemistry at school," he recalled.

Rev. Jordan received his Masters' degree and Ph.D. from the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

"Another student and I decided to found a new kind of fellowship, a new kind of church in the state of Georgia." Thus, in 1942, a most unique venture, the Koinonia Farm was started in the little town of Americus.

"We started with 10 families on a four-acre plot," he recalled, "and then, as now, there are about one-third Negro families working and living on the farm," which now commands more than 1,000 acres.

HUMAN EXPERIMENT

"The idea was frankly experimental and simple," Rev. Jordan admitted. "We brought together a body of believers, and helped them to hurdle the barriers of race, religion and property rights.

"We decided that a man must not be burdened with the prejudices and jealousies which accompany the acquisition of wordly goals. He therefore had to give everything to the church. Pe pass the collection plate just once, and the members give everything; be it a dime, a hundred dollars or a $50 bet slip.

"As a result," Rev. Jordan continued, "none of us owns a thing. All worldly goods belong to the church, and the church distributes them to the members on the basis of need, without regard for race or origin.

Relaxing on his big frame, Rev. Jordan declared: "God is a God of love, and His method is the method of love. In all our years we have followed His teachings, and have attempted to love our enemies.

"Frankly, we didn't think of the dissenters in our community as enemies. We felt that we must pray for them, teach them. Our intent and purpose hasn't changed, not even in 1950, when we were excommunicated from the Southern Baptist church for inviting an East Indian to speak at one of our church meetings. Locked out at every turn, we simply started our own church."

POLITE WARNINGS

The petty annoyances and economic pressures against Koinonia Farm gave way to violence last May.

"Some blame the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools for all the trouble in the South, but that is by no means the only reason," said Rev. Jordan. "I think the growing stature of the Southern Negro, and his increasing determination to speak out for his rights, is also a great underlying reason for the unrest. However, I see hope in the fact that the white Southerner is also growing up."

This faith was tested on a hot night in May, 1956 when shots were fired on the Koinonia Farm's market building, located on a four acre plot on U. S. highway 14, about a half mile from the main farm. Again in June, a blast of gunshot was aimed at the roadside store.

"You see," Rev. Jordan smiled, "the Southerner is above everything else polite. He believes in giving a warning."

GOT TOUGH

When Jordan and his families deigned to heed the "polite" warnings, the bigots got tough. On a night in July, a charge of dynamite was exploded near the market, tearing out one whole wall and damaging some of the machines used to cure and store the goods produced for sale on the farm.

"We patched it up," said Jordan, "and by November we were operating again, despite the warnings, and another buckshot siege on the market just before Thanksgiving.

"For a Christmas present, four high-powered bullets were slammed through our gasoline pumps, on the oil reservoir we had set up when local companies refused to supply the farm. We were hoping that these people would make some New Year's resolutions. They did, but firing on the farm proper for the first time.

"Later in Jaunuary," Jordan continued, "the big blow fell. A terrific stack of dynamite and later a fire, completely destroyed the market and thousands of dollars worth of produce. Shortly after that, one of the buildings in the main community was burned to the ground, and a night watchman was fired upon by a machine gun, loaded with tracer bullets.

BRUSH WITH DEATH

"My 20-year-old daughter, home on spring vacation last month, narrowly escaped death when a high-powered bullet was fired at her as she went to pull down the shade in her bedroom. The bullet plowed through three walls, over the top of a chair I had vacated 15 minutes before, and into the closet of my younger children's bedroom.

"I must admit," Jordan said admiringly, "that was some shooting. The sniper had to be at least 50 yards away from the house when he fired towards my favorite chair. In all my years as a marksman, I never did better myself."

Despite the amazing courage of the people of Kiononia Farm, and their determination not to return violence, the pressure is beginning to tell. "What can you expect when even little children are under fire night after night?" Jordan asked. "We decided to establish another farm, in New Jersey, so that some of our people can come up here for a few months respite. Oh yes, they'll go back to Georgia.

"Although we have suffered heavy damages, the farm has been able to survive, through the gifts of many people in our own state and elsewhere, who abhor the violent trend. Faith in God will carry us through."

There was no bravado in his voice, as Rev. Jordan related how he has countered violence and hatred with penance and hope. He left his listeners inbued with an even greater hope, as he declared:

JIM CROW DYING?

"The violence of the past ten months has been a convulsion. It reminds me of a chicken with its head cut off, fighting and scratching more than at anytime in its life. Jim Crow is like that. It is not dead, but its head is cut off. The convulsions of violence is the last gasp of this Southern way of life."

REV. CLARENCE JORDAN

Klan Claims Negro Elks March Permit in Macon Is Discrimination

Constitution P. 6
Atlanta Ga. Sun. 4-30-57

MACON, Ga., April 29 (AP)—A Ku Klux Klan spokesman says Macon city officials showed "discrimination" by permitting Negro Elks to hold a parade and convention after prohibiting a Klan parade and meeting.

Lee Davidson, who identified himself as Grand Klokard (district manager) of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said Sunday in an interview the Klan would take up the matter at the Tuesday night meeting of the City Council.

Davidson issued his statement shortly after Negro Elks staged a parade through downtown Macon in connection with a district convention in the city.

Forbidden to Participate

Courier P. 3

No Mixed Events For Ga. Students

Sat. 5-4-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA (ANP)—In a resolution last week designed to maintain segregation in its strictest forms, the Georgia Board of Education made it an offense for public school students to take part in interracial meetings of any organizations such as the YMCA, 4-H Clubs or YWCA.

The resolution proposed by staunch segregationist, William Bodenhamer, stated "no organization having extra curricula status shall be allowed to invite Georgia members to racially mixed events and any group doing so will thereafter be barred from the state's schools."

The measure added, "all presently recognized organizations shall be required to affirm their intention to comply or else shall not be allowed to operate any local club or chapter in the schools."

An amendment to the resolution also made it an offense for teachers to participate in racially mixed meetings of various groups.

Political Notebook

Gowen's Out to Show He Is 'Right' on Race Issue

Constitution P. 9
Atlanta Ga.
Mon. 5-6-57

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

"Charlie Gowen," said one of Georgia's shrewdest political operators recently, "has got to show the people he's 'right' on the race question to be elected lieutenant governor."

Translated, what the politico meant is that Rep. Charles L. Gowen of Brunswick, a potential candidate for the state's number two office next year, must be able to answer any charge his foes might make that he is "soft" or "weak" on the issue of segregation.

William M. Bates

To be "sound" on this most sensitive of issues, even to the satisfaction of the most doubting of Thomases, seems to be the political norm in Georgia politics today.

And Rep. Gowen appears out to remove any doubt of his "soundness" on the issue.

NO UNCERTAIN TERMS

He spelled out his position, in no uncertain terms, in an address at the University of Georgia Saturday. Among the points he made were these:

That the Supreme Court relied on "psychological concepts not supported by law" in declaring public school segregation to be unconstitutional.

That the people of Georgia are "simply not going to have" mixed classrooms.

That the power to abolish the public schools is the "most effective" weapon the state possesses to maintain segregation.

That the Legislature is not bluffing about closing the schools before bowing to integration.

SLASHING ATTACK

Gowen also made a slashing attack on current civil rights proposals that pose a threat to jury trials. And he praised the fight that Sens. Talmadge and Russell and Macon attorney Charles J. Bloch have made against the proposed civil rights legislation.

How could Gowen's foes point the finger of suspicion at him? The answer lies in his political background.

He was, for many years, identified with the anti-Talmadge faction of Georgia politics at the time when race charges were being hurled back and forth with a great deal of abandon. The anti-Talmadgeites as a group were subjected to charges of being too soft on the Negro question.

Also, Gowen comes from urban, politically sophisticated Glynn County, where racial politics have never predominated. He is not now—nor has ever been—a race-baiter in any sense of the word; he is not a "hater" by nature and did not have to appear to be so for political reasons.

BACKS ADMINISTRATION

During the last session of the Legislature, for example, he supported all of the administration-sponsored segregation bills and the resolution calling for impeachment of six Supreme Court justices. But he opposed a bill obstensibly designed to ban integrated sports in Georgia. He said he was opposed to mixed sporting events, but said the bill under consideration was "ill conceived" and would do far more than the sponsors intended.

Finally, there is Gowen's 1954 race for governor. Some of his critics say he made certain statements in that campaign that will prove embarrassing when played back in the future.

Ironically, that 1954 race for governor will probably cost Gowen the support of many of the one-time anti-Talmadge leaders if he decides to make the race for lieutenant governor. Some of them are openly bitter; they think his presence in the race helped bring on the defeat of M. E. Thompson. Most of these leaders will probably rally behind Rep. Downing Musgrove of Clinch County if he decides to enter the race.

To offset that, Gowen is known to be looked upon with favor by some leaders high in the Talmadge camp. He is also expected ot prove popular among so-called independent voters.

One area of potential Gowen weakness is probably the small rural counties.

But speeches such as he made at the university won't do him any harm there.

Sen. Talmadge Denies

Saturday Evening Post
Sat. 8-24-57

Dear Sirs:

I call your attention to the assertion in Part 4 of THE DEEP SOUTH SAYS "NEVER!"

by John Bartlow Martin, as published in the July 6, 1957, issue that I, along with several other individuals, ". . . behind the scenes make policy (of the Citizens' Councils of America)."

This statement is absolutely false, inasmuch as I am not a member of that organization, have never been consulted in the formulation of its policy and have no connection with it or its activities whatsoever.

Philadelphia Pa.

I am a charter member of the States' Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., and, as a member of that organization, helped formulate its policy, aims and purposes. . . .

file

The States' Rights Council of Georgia is not affiliated or associated with any other organization. It is a positive organization which stands for the American way of life and the right of individual liberty and self-determination, and it is not anti-anything or anti-anybody.

HERMAN E. TALMADGE
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

● *John Bartlow Martin simply reported what opponents of the Citizens' Councils are convinced is the truth. The passage at issue reads: "The key men in the national organization (of Citizens' Councils), Simmons says, are those who run the state Council associations—Sam Engelhardt, of Alabama; Emory Rogers, of South Carolina; William Rainach, of Louisiana; and Patterson, of Mississippi. Opponents of the Councils, however, believe that other men behind the scenes make policy—Sen. James Eastland, of Mississippi; Senator Talmadge, of Georgia; and John U. Barr and Leander Perez, of Louisiana."* —ED.

Georgia Minister Warns Dixie On Race Issue

Defender Lit. 5-18-57 Chicago, Ill. P.2

NEW YORK — A prominent Georgia minister Monday warned Southerners they are no longer thinking clearly on most fundamental issues because of their extreme sensitivity to the racial question.

This sensitivity, declared the Rev. Robert B. McNeill of Columbus, Ga., prevents Southerners from making judgements about fundamentals like freedom, democracy and justice on an absolute standard of right and wrong because of "the presence of a people from whom he must always make an exception."

Writing in the new issue of Look Magazine, the minister said:

"The Southerner is acutely sensitive these days. He will accuse you of dragging in the race issue when you honestly meant no such implication.

"The issue is in every phase of his life--the kind of wage scale he will establish, to whom he will sell his merchandse, whom he will support for public office, where he buys his house, what he thinks about education, what preacher he will listen to. . .how far he will go in public welfare."

As a solution to the problem, Rev. McNeill offered a program of "creative contact" between the races in which Negroes would have representation on city councils, grand juries, school boards, medical societies, ministerial associations and other public agencies.

Such a program, he said in Look, would prevent the destructive contact between the races that some fear would occur with complete integration.

The clergyman predicted "there will be a breakthrough eventually" in the race problem, for "even a Southerner can't hold out forever against the irrefutable testimony of his own experience, especially as it is tempered with the relentless persuasion of the Bible."

Commission Votes Money To Advertise Segregation In Ga.

Daily World Wed. 5-29-57 Atlanta Ga. P.1

In a move to further promote segregation, the Georgia Education Commission has agreed to spend approximately $376,000 to maintain bias, it was disclosed Tuesday.

The Commission, headed by Governor Marvin Griffin took steps to set up an advertiising plan inorder to promote "The Georgia Way Of Life."

In an executive session at the Capital City Club, the group met with advertising representatives and approved the idea of spending about $126,000 this year and $250,000 next year.

Roy Harris, subcommittee member denied that this amount would be spent on the program. He said the figures of the above amount were discussed but denied this amount would be spent.

Gov. Griffin's Comment On Agitation Scored

Constitution Wed. 1-23-57 P.17

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Gov. Griffin's statement concerning the agitation from outsiders of affairs in Georgia relating to segregation is a bit hypocritical. Just a few months ago Griffin and his attorney general were fairly active outside of the State of Georgia supporting, financially, verbally and by their presence the anti-integration stands of neighboring states.

AN OUTSIDER.

Atlanta Daily

COAG Hears Vandiver Pledge To Maintain Segregation

Constitution P.20

SAVANNAH, June 13 (AP)—Lt. Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver told members of the County Officers' Association of Georgia as they opened their annual meeting here today, that he intended to work for preservation of the segregation of whites and Negroes and the county unit system of voting as long as he remained in public life.

Atlanta Ga.

Vandiver, principal speaker at the opening session of the two-day convention, was introduced as "the next governor of the state of Georgia" by W. B. Caldwell, clerk of Greene County Superior Court.

Jrn. 6-14-57

Vandiver gave no hint of his plans in the next governorship race but bitterly attacked the United States Supreme Court saying the nation had entered "an age of judicial tyranny."

A number of other state officials were expected at the convention headquarters, the Manger Hotel, during the day to swell the attendance of some 200 visitors.

The convention will elect officers tomorrow. The annual banquet will be held tonight.

The convention sessions are being presided over by T. H. Rivers of Louisville, tax collector of Jefferson County.

Vandiver said there were certain elements in power today determined to penalize the South in one way or the other. He said the U.S. Supreme Court decision on the desegregation of public schools was a "political" one. The court, he said, had "prostituted the letter and the spirit of the law."

The "so-called 'civil rights' is an ugly sore that can't be cured by the use of force," he said. The speaker said "You can't change the way of life ingrained into the hearts of people for 300 years by passing a law."

There were remarks of welcome from Mayor W. Lee Mingledorff Jr. and Judge Victor B. Jenkins Jr., presiding in the court of ordinary.

Gov. Asks Funds To "Safeguard" Race Segregation

Daily World Wed. 1-23-57 Atlanta Ga. P.1

Gov. Marvin Griffin stood staunchly behind his "hold the line" advice to the Georgia Legislature Tuesday, as he outlined plans for $20-Million in additional state spending, and lashed out at attempts to limit his power over Georgia's fiscal affairs.

The Governor's budget message, delivered before a joint session of the House and Senate yesterday, met with mixed reaction from lawmakers.

The Governor linked efforts to switch control of the budget matters from the Chief Executive to the Legislature as part of a "vicious scheme" to spread kusunity, fostered by "those who are determined to destroy constitutional progresses in this state." And he said:

"Let me say in clear and unequivical terms, that the proposals to strip the Chief Executive officer of your state of his proper supervision over Budgetary matters are part and parcel of this vicious scheme."

Griffin termed the Governor's power over budget affairs "an indispensible safeguard if we are to assure a continuation of separate schools and colleges for Georgia young people, if we are to preserve order and if we are to maintain domestic peace, harmony and tranquility."

Sen. Bobby Lee Cook, of Sommerville, said the Governor's observation, linking efforts to give the Legislature control of the budget to the move to end segregation "ridiculous." Cook said:

"It so happens that when somebody disagrees with you now, the tendency is to label them communist. This statement is comparable — that anybody who does not want to give him budget powers are part of a 'vicious scheme .....'"

Sen. George Jackson said that, in general, he thought Griffin made a good speech "but I certainly take exception to that statement."

"I don't go along with the idea of vesting so much budgetary power in the hands of the Governor," Sen. Asa Kelley said.

Officers Chase Cafe Customers

Daily World Sun. 8-4-57 Atlanta Ga. P.1

Police officers J. R. Watkins and H. A. Grave reported Saturday that they chased several Negro customers from a white restaurant on Memorial Drive, SW, at about 3 a.m. although the proprietor's wife explained that her business license authorized her to serve Negroes.

The officers said they were alerted by three white youths who said Negroes and whites were eating in the same restaurant and that the proprietor's wife told them she would rather serve Negroes than "them" because they were more polite and that their money spent just as well.

When they arrived at the restaurant, the officers reported seeing several Negroes drinking coffee at the counter along with white patrons.

Daily World

"We proceeded to run the Negroes off fter paying their bills," the officers reported. P.5

They said they talked with the woman who also gave them the same explanation for serving the Negroes.

Says Race Should Mix Leadership

ATLANTA, Ga. — "The day is coming, is probably here now, when leaders of the Negro group should not all be Negroes, "President Rufus E. Clement told the first Atlanta university summer school assembly this week. "If we are to have effective social change, we must forge race and follow people with ideals with which weare in accord".

Dr. Clement said that the day has passed when any group will have but one leader. He compared the present, when Negro leadership is drawn from many areas and occupations with the time of Booker T. Washington, who, in spite of protests of DuBois and others, occupied a unique position wherein other Negroes served only as his cabinet or sponsors while he occupied alone the position of leader.

The type of leadership needed and the strategy to be followed now differ from location to location and effective leadership is based on a knowledge of local conditions, Dr. Clement said.

He defined a leader as one who has certain basic qualifications, such as organizational connections, sound judgement, unselfishness, devotion, dedication, and courage, but not as one aspiring to be a leader, not one who runs and puts himself at the head of what people want.

Lawson Hits Vandiver on Racial Issue

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon 7-1-57

Roger Lawson, retiring head of the State Highway Department and avowed candidate for governor, said on television Sunday afternoon that Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver has made statements showing that Vandiver favors a "middle of the road policy and gradual racial integration."

Lawson appeared as a guest of the Constitution sponsored program, "Press Gallery." He was interviewed by the Constitution's political editor William M. Bates and state Capitol reporter Bruce Galphin. Moderating the program was editorial associate George Boswell.

Can Lawson "catch up" with Vandiver? See Bill Bates' Political Notebook on Page 5.

Also on the program was M. L. Shadburn, chief engineer of the highway department.

"I got in the governor's race on my own hook and at the urging of friends all over the state," Lawson said. "I expect no organized support in the administration, but I believe that Gov. Griffin will vote for me."

Lawson said he would spend the next 12 months "practicing law and going all over the state making as many friends as I can."

Lawson made his statement about Vandiver's policy in answer to a question by political editor Bates who asked Lawson to elaborate on his statement that Vandiver was "soft" on the question of integration.

Lt. Gov. Vandiver late Sunday night had the following to say about Lawson's charge on the television program:

"The statement of Mr. Lawson is so obviously ridiculous that it does not deserve the dignity of a reply."

The first five minutes of the elevised interview were political, hen the questions turned to the ighway department's plans for ew construction, particularly in nd around Atlanta.

Lawson said 18.3 miles of the orth-south leg of the Expressway vere at present under contract and would cost in excess of $19,000,000.

He said the University avenue-Richardson street section of the Expressway would be officially opened by July 15. The Spring street-Baker street section will be completed within a 12-month period, the chairman said.

The downtown section — Baker street to Richardson street—has not been let to contractors yet, Lawson said.

"This has been our big headache," the highway chief said. "The highway department has had to reconcile the interchange and connectors, but I believe the plans now on our drawing boards are entirely satisfactory to all concerned."

Engineer Shadburn showed the television audience a map of the downtown section and explained that part of the slowness of the development of that part east of the state Capitol section was due to the tremendous amounts of dirt necessary to build up the roadway.

Shadburn said the Piedmont avenue bridge would probably be the first one built in this connecting section. He said all the bridges would probably be completed in a year, and that the connector could be finished by the end of 1960.

In discussing the interstate highway system, Lawson said 1,200 miles would be constructed in Georgia, giving the state fifth place in the nation in number of miles.

Lawson said the development of aerial surveys and electronic computors would materially speed up the engineering part of the highway construction.

Shadburn said that more than 400 miles of Georgia super-highways had already been planned, and that the state was well ahead of the national average on the work done on the highways.

However, Shadburn said the work could not be done in the nationally estimated 15 years.

"More money would speed up the work, but with the funds now available, completion date is still a long way off," the engineer said.

Shadburn said the most needed sections of the roads — those around cities and towns — would be the ones started and completed first.

Chairman Lawson said the state would raise any money necessary to match federal funds in the road building project.

Admits Her Segregation Plan Was Foiled

Georgia May Abolish Its Nat'l Guard Unit

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 10-5-57

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

ALBANY, Ga.—The recent revelation that Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus had been the guinea pig for a test run of the Georgia Plan to thwart public school integration was highlighted last week by open admissions from Georgians that their plan had failed.

In Atlanta, high-calibre business executive an former head of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, Ivan Allen, an avowed powerful candidate for Georgia's governorship, didn't quibble or beat around the bush about the matter.

■

MR. ALLEN called for a special session of the Georgia Legislature to make new laws to cover up the flaws exposed in the Georgia Plan by President Eisenhower's action in the Little Rock school case.

"The Little Rock action has destroyed some of the plans Georgia had hoped to use to thwart integration of the public schools," Mr. Allen said in a public statement.

"We will have to revise our plans," he added.

In Griffin, Ga., Quinby Melton Jr., a member of the Georgia Board of Regents and editor of a Griffin newspaper, called upon the state to abolish its National Guard to prevent its federalization in the event of a school integration order, and also called for strengthening of the State Highway Patrol. He also proposed a third political party.

■

LIEUT. - GOVERNOR Ernest Vandiver, point blank, asked for abolition of the public schools of Georgia to avoid an integration situation.

"The Georgia Plan" calls for use of the National Guard, the State Highway Patrol and every able-bodied white man in Georgia to safeguard the schools against integration.

Interracial Farm Wins Clergy's Aid

Herald Tribune Sun. 4-9-57 New York, N.Y. P.4

23 Georgia Ministers Oppose Jury Charges It Is Red Front

AMERICUS, Ga., Apr. 7 (AP).—Support for the way of life at Koinonia Farm, an interracial community near here, came Sunday from twenty-three Georgia ministers who made public at Macon, Ga., a letter opposing charges against the farm issued by a Sumter County grand jury Friday.

The grand jury, which had been called upon to investigate bombings, shootings and burnings perpetrated against the 1,100-acre establishment, issued a presentment suggesting that the incidents were caused by residents of the community to attract sympathy and financial aid for the farm. The grand jury also charged that the farm, established fifteen years ago as a religious colony where, at present, about forty-five white and fifteen Negro men, women and children live and work, might be a Communist front.

Sunday's open letter to fellow Georgia ministers was signed by Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lutheran ministers. It said:

"In regard to recent publicity concerning Koinonia Farm, Inc., near Americus, we, the undersigned, in light of our present understanding, express our belief that:

"1. Koinonia Farm is a Christian community.

"2. Acts of violence have come from persons outside the Koinonia group.

"3. No connection exists between Koinonia Farm and the Communist party.

"We pray that God's truth and Christ's redeeming love may be revealed in this present crisis in Sumter County."

Also Sunday, Norman Long, president of Koinonia, denied emphatically the grand jury charges. He said in a prepared statement that members of the community were determined to remain in southwest Georgia regardless of what happened.

"These are our homes," he said. "We shall not leave them. If those who seek to drive us out are so determined that the choice is to leave or die, then we shall have to die."

They Asked For It

Pro-American P.4

The merchants, the bankers, businessmen and other 'decent' citizens of Americus, Ga., have continued to look the other way while hoodlums for more than a year have terrorized the nearby interracial Koinonia Farm.

The 1,100-acre religious cooperative has been machine-gunned, bombed and sprayed with shotgun pellets and tracer slugs.

Baltimore Md.

Arsonists, indifferent to human life, have set buildings aflame at night. Klansmen have dotted the surrounding countryside with fiery crosses.

Mortgages have been foreclosed, insurance policies cancelled and a tight county-wide boycott instituted.

A grand jury spent its time preparing a ridiculous presentment charging residents of the farm were terrorizing themselves and strongly hinted of communism.

Obviously believing they had the green light, the bombers changed their target last week and threw several sticks of dynamite in the heart of the town's business section.

Plate glass windows in the community's largest department store, a four-story bank building and even the courthouse were shattered by the blast.

The 'decent' citizens doubtless now express surprise and alarm. But they shouldn't.

They asked for it. Too late, they have discovered that violence is like a plague. Once lost, it is not easily stopped.

Damage to the contents of the feed store, a grocery store and a dry goods store was termed negligible. About 14 windows were shattered in a four - story bank building across the street. One window was broken in the county courthouse, situated diagonally across the street, and several windows in other nearby buildings were cracked.

A voluntary boycott of Koinonia Farm, where Negroes and whites live, work and play together, has existed for some time among some Americus merchants.

There have been numerous reports of violence directed against the farm.

Eddie Sutton, feed store manager, told authorities that he had been ordered recently by his Macon headquarters to sell products to the farm or anyone who entered the store for purchases. Sutton added that he is resigning his position because of the order to sell to the farm.

The explosion went off in the center of the sidewalk between the feed store and the grocery, tearing a hole 10 inches long, 3 inches deep and 5 inches wide in the concrete.

Koinonian Extends Message of Fellowship

Constitution P.4 Sun. 6-2-57 Atlanta Ga.

Koinonia Farm—The fame of the Koinonia community and its witness has spread through 'our' country and the world. It has attracted many such as I to visit and to participate in Christian fellowship with them. Although sorely oppressed, they continue in every way to bear living testimony to their faith and to extend their fellowship to all who wish to share with them.

This fellowship has always been extended to other residents of Sumter County, especially to those in need of help.

However, there is the fear in the hearts of many Southerners that by sympathizing with Koinonia they will bring violence upon themselves. Is it the democratic answer to run away and hide from the wrongdoer?

Now the eyes of the world are turned upon this area and thousands await the outcome. We have a grave responsibility to them.

Hard decisions were also made in Bethlehem and at Lexington and Concord by the brave and pure in spirit.

The good people at Koinonia Farm have long extended their hands to you in Christian fellowship. Please do not draw away in fear.

MISS JERI WANTTAJA.

Blast Shakes Stores In Town Near Georgia Bi-Racial Farm

Advertiser Mon. 5-20-57 Montgomery Ala.

AMERICUS, Ga., May 19 (AP)—An explosion caved in glass fronts of three stores in downtown Americus early today. No one was injured.

Authorities said the blast probably was caused from several sticks of dynamite, apparently tossed from a passing car. And officers theorized the blast was aimed at a feed store which has sold feed stuffs to nearby biracial Koinonia Farm.

Americus Shaken By Racial Blast

Post-Herald Birm. Ala.

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Mon. 5-20-57

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P.3

Damage to the contents of the feed store, a grocery store and a drygoods store was termed negligible. About 14 windows were shattered in a four-story bank building across the street. One window was broken in the courthouse, situated across the street, and several windows in other nearby buildings were cracked.

A voluntary boycott of Koinonia Farms, where Negroes and whites live, work and play together, has existed for some time among some Americus merchants.

Koinonia Farms Almost Overlooked By Church Group

Daily World Tue. 6-7-57 Atlanta Ga.

Koinonia Farms, which has stirred nationwide controversy, was virtually ignored by Georgia Presbyterians during the annual meeting of the Synod of Georgia, Presbyterian Church, U. S.

P.1

In contrast to strong condemnation of violence adopted by other religious denominations, the Georgia Presbyterians adopted a watered down resolution deploring "any resort to violence for settling disagreements among us" without reference to the biracial colony by name.

The amended resolution was offered by Dr. J. M. Dowell, president of Columbia Theological Seminary. The text of the measure viewed as touching on Koinonia Farms read:

"We deplore any resort to violence to settle difference between us, regardless of whether we agree with the views and practices of those who are victims of the violence. We would urge the law enforcement officers of our state to prevent violence by apprehension and prosecution of those who have been offenders.

"We believe that if violence is allowed to continue, here or elsewhere, it will work to the impairment of our cherished principle of freedom of worship and will militate against the freedom of minority groups to express their religion according to dictates of their conscience."

The body deleted a section of the proposed resolution which rebuked the Sumter (Americus,Ga.) Grand Jury for publishing in its presentation "information that residents of Koinonia Farms are a communist front without at the same time giving evidence it has to substantiate such a charge.

New Shooting At Bi-Racial Farm in Ga.

Herald-Tribune Wed. 4-24-57 New York

AMERICUS, Ga., Apr. 23 (AP).—Another early morning shooting at controversial bi-racial Koinonia Farm was reported today by Clarence Jordan, co-founder.

Mr. Jordan said a bullet from a car traveling toward Americus between 1:45 and 1:50 a. m. struck the fender of a machine where Chris Crescher, seventy-one-year-old night watchman, was sitting under a light near the main cluster of buildings at the 1,100-acre farm. The car sped away.

Koinonia, where white persons and Negroes work, dine and find recreation together, has evoked a furor in this south Georgia community, where segregation is strictly observed.

FOUNDER OF COMMUNITY INTEGRATED FRAM TO SPEAK:

Weekly p.2

Chicago, Ill. - (ANP) - The Rev. Clarence L. Jordan, founder of the Koinonia Community Farm, at Americus, Ga., where 45 white and 15 Negro men, women and children live, will be a member of the panel discussing "Segregation" on the NBC - TV religious program, Frontiers of Faith, Sunday, June 30.

New Orleans, La.

Two newspapermen, one from the North, one from the South, will complete the panel. They are P.D. East, editor of the Petal Paper, Petal, Miss., and Carl T. Rowan, staff writer on the Minneapolis Tribune and author of the recently published "Go South in Sorrow," a book evaluating the progress of integration since the historic Supreme Court decision.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, president of the National Council of Churches, will be moderator.

Inter-Racial Farm Aided by Carnival

Courier p.21 Pittsburgh Mon. 7-1-57

A carnival for the benefit of Koinonia Community, an inter-racial farm community in South Georgia and Neshanic Station, N. J. was held yesterday on the grounds of the Frankford Friend Meeting, Unity and Waln sts.

Koinonia has been the center of machine gun, shotgun and dynamite attacks in Georgia. Recently the Neshanic Station community was established to market the farm's boycotted products and as a rest center for fatigued members.

White Georgian Would Move Negroes North and Settle Them in White Neighborhoods

Courier Sat. 9-14-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 5

ATLANTA, Ga.—If State Representative A. A. Fowler of Douglasville has his way, a "State Resettlement Commission" will be established in Georgia with the express purpose of helping Southern Negro families to move into white residential areas of the North.

• Fowler has backed up his proposal by placing ads in Georgia newspapers under the heading of "residential opportunities (colored)."

Fowler has also announced that he is planning to sponsor legislation to create the "commission." Under the terms of Fowler's proposal the commission would send agents into Northern white communities, particularly in well-to-do neighborhoods, for the purpose of quietly buying up property.

■

THE NEWLY purchased property would then be leased or sold to "carefully, screened, worthy and qualified" Negro Georgians.

Representative Fowler announced that he had already received around two or three hundred offers "of suitable real estate from both private owners and real estate agents in the North and West. It could be that we wouldn't have to hire any real estate agents.

"For example, we have heard from the owner of an apartment house across the street from an all-white school in Senator Douglas' home state of Illinois—he wants to sell it to us."

■

FOWLER'S PLAN has won the support of Alabama State Senator Sam Englehart, the notorious White Citizens councilor, who says that he is going to have the plan studied by Alabama's solons.

Fowler's aims are not inspired by any great desire to see the lot of his home state's Negroes improved for some of the finest homes in the nation, white or colored, are owned by Negroes in Atlanta, Ga.

Instead Fowler feels that if his plan is carried through, it will lead to the election in the North of white Congressmen who are sympathetic to the South's standards of white supremacy.

■

SAYS FOWLER: "It strikes right at the heart of the problem—that is, it will eventually help elect Senators and Congressmen in other states who will have good political reasons to agree with our position. It allows us at last to seek the initiative whereas in the past our dealings with the North and West in this general field have been laudatory but defensive in nature."

Representative Fowler feels that his measure will pass when the General Assembly meets in January.

Legislature Calls For Impeachment Of Warren, 5 Others

Globe + Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 2-22-57

"Cracker" State's Solons Hot And Bothered Over Law Requiring Orderly Desegregation Good Suggestion: Let Thurgood Marshall Take On State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook In Debate On Authority Of Highest Court To Advise Georgia Who Is Boss In This Country

That there are some men of sound judgment and who are actuated by patriotic motives even in the state of Georgia was proved this week when the House of Representatives of Georgia failed to score a unanimous approval of a resolution offered and passed to memorialize the state's members of congress to start impeachment proceedings against Chief Justice Earl Warren and five Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

That the action of the Georgia lawmakers will get no farther than passage by misguided men "way down in Georgia" is a foregone conclusion. But passage of the resolution even by a constitutional majority in the Georgia House of Representatives is likely to cause many citizens of the state to become fearful that their state is racing in an effort to get the prize for being the most backward state in the Union, now held by the state of Mississippi.

In addition to Chief Justice Warren the Georgians turned their guns upon Justices Black, Douglas, Reed, Frankfurt and Clark. But before any of these eminent members of the Supreme Court could enter a demurrer or something a Mr. Reed of the legislature arose in his place and declared that Georgia was serving the Communist cause and that the 103 members of the House who voted for the resolution were making themselves ridiculous before the world.

The principal protest the Georgians were making against members of the Supreme Court, of course was that they had taken a stand in favor of doing away with discriminatory schools. Finally, it appears, the Georgians have discovered that the Supreme Court in Washington is empowered to advise Georgians to hit the sawdust trail and begin singing the "Star Spangled Banner" like other good Americans

You have to reflect upon the power of a little teen-age boy to put a scare into the hearts of a heavyweight boxer to get the full impact of what a proposal of a Georgia legislature to frighten the Supreme Court means. The heavyweight boxer would just about say "shoo fly don't bother me to the teen-age challenger. The same is just about what the Supreme Court members will say to the Georgia Legislators.

Impeachment, if it could be voted by the U. S. House of Representatives would have to go next to the United States Senate, be argued, then voted upon favorably before the Georgians could get the soul-satisfaction of having discharged a Chief Justice of the United States and a group of Supreme Court Justices.

What could give you greater satisfaction than to see Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, chief architect of the Georgia resolution, be forced to meet in the great trial, none other than Thurgood Marshall who, unlike Cook, really knows the law of the land, including the power and perogative of the U. S. Supreme Court. No doubt Marshall would like nothing better than to be a participant in the "skinning" party with Eugene Cook, the chosen victim. It would be worth waiting until Mississippi makes up her mind to integrate just to be around when the skinning of Cook takes place.

It is not now recalled what if anything Eugene Cook contributed to the momentous discussions before the Supreme Court hearings on the segregation issues. It certainly wasn't anything to "write home about," because Cook seems to be a lawyer just about on par with our Attorney General McCanless whose batting average in the "big league" is very anemic indeed.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell already has stated that anybody who interferes with the orderly carrying out of the Supreme Court's edict to carry out desegregation in schools with deliberate dispatch would be considered rebelling against the authority of the Government of the United States.

That may mean that right now the FBI has its eye on Mr. Eugene Cook and a number of other reckless lawgivers of the Backward states.

Judging by what recently retired Supreme Court Justice Sherman Minton of the Supreme Court recently implied, some of the Big Shots who are guilty of challenging the Courts are in danger of being brought to justice in due time. Ever so many of his enemies would like to see the courts visit a full measure of tough luck upon Georgia's chief lawyer.

Fri. 2-22-57

The Associated Press' account of the action by the Georgia House of Representatives quotes the floor leader of the House as saying "The time has come when we of the South in our righteous indignation and under our right as a free people should memorialize Congress and ask impeachment of these members of the Supreme Court."

The floor leader revealed that the resolution had been drafted by the Attorney General and had the approval of Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin.

Governor Griffin is a Democrat and so is the Georgia Legislature. Most any other minority group would call for holding the Democrat Party responsible for standing by and permitting one of its most dependable states to cut loose with so evil an action as is portrayed in the resolution.

But not so with the leading Democrat Negroes. For years they have denied that Demorcats of the backward states, whom they call Dixiecrats, speak for the Great, Grand and Glorious Democrat Party. They say it is the group of Northern liberals many of them in the Americans for Democratic Action.

Mr. Walter Reuther and others supply the leadership of their (the Negro) Democrat Party. That pleases the "liberals" ever so much. It tells them that Negro Democracy is incapable of learning what it is all about.

Negro Democracy can be depended upon to constitute themselves a band of worry warts, always ready, willing and anxious to go to bat for the Democrats and to elect in the North other Democrats to congress, here the Northern Liberals indulge constantly in a shadow boxing contest when it comes to doing anything about Civil Rights for the Negro.

In other words, whereas the Southerners are sinners on the civil rights issues, the Northern liberals almost without exception are hypocrites. Senator Humphrey of Minnesota Dohglas of Illinois and some other "liberals" do not intend to antagonize any of their Southern comrades by passing any civil rights laws.

They will let civil rights bills die in Congress as a result of the forthcoming Democrat filibuster that could have been avoided had the Democrat party itself, with the power to act for civil rights as effectively as they did in organizing the Senate and House, been as honest as they professed to be while they were campaigning last fall.

The simple device of calling the Democrats into a caucus and voting to curtail filibustering could have been used and should have been to prove Democrats wanted to enact civil rights legislation.

There is hardly a chance that any such legislation will pass in the present Congress and Northern Negroes will be more responsible than anybody else. Negroes can expect more of such wicked action from Democrats as was pertrated against the Supreme Court by the Georgia Legislature this week

Gov. Griffin Asks Guard Status, Says Ike Now 'Captive'

Montgomery Ala. Wed. 10-2-57

ATLANTA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin said today he is checking to determine what the role of Georgia's National Guard will be in the future.

"I believe that in peacetime the National Guard is the army of the state to keep the national tranquility," he told his news conference.

"If the National Guard can be federalized at every whim of the President," Griffin said, "the integration question is just one of the problems to be faced."

Griffin said the "South has been occupied by federal troops twice in history . . . the only time they have been down here we've had a great military chieftan." He referred to the occupation by federal troops during the administration of U.S. Grant and "they haven't been back until 1957."

He said President Eisenhower is a captive of Republican political strategists.

Hopes Swap for Negroes Will Continue

Herald Wed. 2-20-57 P. 4-A

'Delighted' Georgia Welcomes Chicago Whites

Miami Fla.

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Rep E. L. Forrester, Georgia Democrat, said Tuesday Georgia has been swapping some of its Negro population for white people from Chicago. He said "we are most delighted" to continue the process.

In Tuesday's Congressional Record Forrester took note of a news dispatch saying Chicago's white population has declined since 1950 while the number of non-whites has increased. He said:

"I think that I can say to the people of Chicago that they need have no doubt that this non-white population is going to increase.

"The good people of Chicago may want to know what has happened to so many of their fine white citizens that have seen fit to move from their borders.

"I am happy to tell them that quite a few of them have now become firmly rooted down in South Georgia, and in the district that I have the honor to represent, and that we are thoroughly delighted with those new citizens.

"These people who have left their Chicago homes and come down to live with us are making a splendid contribution to our section, and to our American way of life, and we are most delighted to send them some more of our non-white population in exchange for those fine white citizens who have found that Chicago is no longer congenial to their thoughts and to their traditions.

"Keep it up, Chicago, because we will take all of your good people that want to come and want to be a part of us."

senger, the doorkeeper and aides to enforce rules requiring segregation.

Montgomery Ala.

The Negroes then filed into the Negro section of the gallery without incident.

P. 5

Approximately one-fourth of the gallery seats in a section on the right side from the speaker's stand are reserved for Negroes. That section was unoccupied when Moate called on aides to enforce segregation rules.

Negroes Ordered From White Seats

Advertiser

ATLANTA, Feb. 21 (AP)—A group of 30 or more Negro students took seats in the white section in the gallery of the Georgia House today.

Montgomery

Speaker Marvin Moate noticed the group soon after it entered and ordered the sheriff, the messenger, the doorkeeper and aides to enforce rules requiring segregation.

Atl. 2-22-57

The Negroes then filed into the Negro section of the gallery without incident.

P. 5-A

Approximately one-fourth of the gallery seats in a section on the right side from the speaker's stand are reserved for Negroes. That section was unoccupied when Moate called on aides to enforce segregation rules.

Bi-Racial Unit Is Asked as 'Safeguard'

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 2-22-57

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 21—The city commission here has received without action a request from a Negro organization for a bi-racial committee to "safeguard against misunderstanding" that might arise between the races.

The Young Men's Progressive Club in a letter said today's tension demands such a committee "for maintaining the continuity of good relationship between governing majorities and law abiding minorities."

P. 48

Purpose of the committee the letter said would be to study any racial problems and make recommendations to city commission.

Mixed-Sports Ban Blocked in Georgia

Times Sat. 2-23-57

By The Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Feb. 22—A small, determined band in the Georgia House of Representatives defeated today for at least a year a bill to prohibit interracial sports and social activities in Georgia.

New York

Resisting heavy pressure from Gov. Marvin Griffin's Administration, the House bloc relied on parliamentary tactics to block passage of the measure during the final hours of the 1957 session.

In another action the Legislature called today for the impeachment of six members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

While the bill to outlaw interracial activities was still under consideration the House shouted approval of a Senate resolution to adjourn at 5 P. M., and opponents talked out the final five minutes or so of the session.

The bill as passed by the Senate would have forbidden "any dancing, social functions, entertainments, athletic training, games, sports or contests and other such activities involving personal and social contacts in which the participants or contestants are members of the white and Negro races."

Times P. 30-C

The bill remains pending. It will be the first order of business when the Legislature convenes Jan. 13, 1958.

The opponents of the measure had tried numerous parliamentary tricks to stave off what appeared to be certain passage of the measure on a roll-call vote.

A maneuver by Representative George Bagby of Paulding County and Charles Gowen and William Killian of Glynn County turned the tide.

With Colbert Hawkins, administration floor leader, assisted by Governor Griffin's brother and aide, Cheney Griffin, calling the tune, the House was rolling along apparently with sufficient votes to pass the bill.

Then Mr. Bagby cited a rule discovered by Mr. Killian and Mr. Gowen that required proposed amendments to be printed before they could be considered.

Marvin Moate, House Speaker, ruled that Mr. Bagby's motion to postpone action while the amendments were printed was in order.

Baseball Threat Seen

Late in the afternoon Mr. Hawkins had the bill called up again but he was defeated 87 to 85 on a move to limit debate and the House adopted the Senate resolution to adjourn.

Some opponents of the measure had said its passage would kill the Class A South Atlantic Baseball League. Four Sally League teams are in Georgia—Savannah, Augusta, Columbus and Macon. Others are Knoxville, Tenn.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; and Jacksonville, Fla. There were about twelve Negro players in the league last season.

The resolution to impeach the Supreme Court justices had been denounced by minority members as "ridiculous" and a "bit of tomfoolery."

The House concurred 112-13 in an amendment to an impeachment resolution, which the Senate had passed yesterday 37-11. The measure now goes to Governor Girffin, who already has supported it.

tion to adjourn sine die 5 p.m. and then talked out the last five minutes of the 1957 session to kill the bill.

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* * *

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* * *

HOUSE SPEAKER Marvin Moate ruled that Bagby's motion to postpone action while the amendments were printed was in order.

Hawkins tried to make a substitute motion to suspend the rule on printing and Moate ruled him out of order.

Negroes Ordered From White Seats

Advertiser

ATLANTA, Feb. 21 (AP)—A group of 30 or more Negro students took seats in the white section in the gallery of the Georgia House today.

Atl. 2-22-57

Speaker Marvin Moate noticed the group soon after it entered and ordered the sheriff, the mes-

statements or speeches from him indicating where he stood.

"Some of us have for many years been publicly fighting night and day for segregation, constitutional government and the Georgia way of life. I am glad to learn he joins us in our fight," the lieutenant governor concluded.

Williams took his name out of the rumor category last week and announced he was seriously considering the race for governor. If he decides to run, the commissioner promised, he will resign by June 30.

"I have had an excellent reaction to the speculation that I'm running," Williams declared Tuesday.

He said he had received support from people interested in a "strong" segregation candidate and those "interested in my drive on illicit liquor."

The revenue commissioner maintained, however, that he is not a candidate at this time. "As long as I stay over here as revenue commissioner, I'm not going to be a candidate," he said. He said he would not mix politics and revenue work.

Williams Hits Segregation 'Weakness

Constitution P. 9 Wed. 2-27-57

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams fired what may have been the first political shot of the 1958 governor's race Tuesday.

He said his announcement as a potential candidate has been well received throughout the state because "the people have been waiting for someone who isn't weak on segregation."

Williams did not directly accuse any other potential candidate of "weakness." In fact, he refused to amplify on his remarks.

But observers considered the remark to be aimed at Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, most prominently mentioned 1958 possibility.

Vandiver from his home in Lavonia told The Constitution that "I am glad he (Williams) joins us in our fight" for segregation.

"It is with pleasure that I learn that the revenue commissioner believes in segregation," Vandiver said.

"I had heard of no previous

Georgia anti-race bill dies in House

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57

Baltimore Md.

ATLANTA, Ga., — A bill that would kill integrated sports such as have existed in the South Antlantic (Sally) Baseball League the past four years, was itself killed in the State Legislature here Friday. P. 12

Despite frantic effors on the part of Governor Marvin Griffin and his constituents, the measure banning interracial sports and social activities was blocked.

Opponents pulled every parliamentary trick in the book to stave off what appeared would be certain passage of the measure on a roll-call vote.

Finally, after numerous delaying tactics, they passed a mo-

State Wields Heavy Hand

World-Telegram & Sun

Even Well-Off Negroes Resent Atlanta Curbs

Jan. 2-15-57

By ANDREW TULLY.

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

New York

ATLANTA, Jan. 15.—W. L. Calloway is a slender, light-skinned Negro with a wispy mustache who is a partner in the big Negro real estate and insurance firm of Alexander & Calloway. He drives a new Cadillac hardtop and lives in a $30,000 home in the city's best Negro residential section.

Mayor Bill Hartsfield calls Mr. Calloway "a fine citizen." A white man in the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel bar calls him an "uppity Negro."

Such contradictory viewpoints illustrate why the Negro, although better off in Atlanta than in any other Southern city, faces forlorn hope in his fight for total integration.

Good Paychecks.

With the help of such moderates as Mayor Hartsfield, the Negro works and shops side by side with the white in Atlanta. He takes home good paychecks, he votes without hindrance. But he still is segregated in buses, schools, restaurants and theaters. He resents that.

"Good living is not enough," says Mr. Calloway. "We want our rights. Integration is now the law of the land."

Mr. Calloway and his friends, of course, do not ride buses and they can afford to buy special education for their children. But that is not the point.

"I can't go to plays and restaurants here—I can't spend my money pleasantly," says Mr. Calloway. "I have to go to New York and Chicago. I'm sick of the whites saying 'Don't' and 'You can't.' I bought this Cadillac because it was one of the things they couldn't 'don't' me or 'can't' me about."

Tycoon of Sorts.

There is, too, C. R. Yates, chairman of the board of two Negro banks and owner of a small drugstore chain—a tycoon of sorts.

"I'm sick of this talk about the Negro 'keeping his place,'" says Mr. Yates. "I'm a big taxpayer, but when my son wanted to be an electrical engineer he couldn't go to Georgia Tech, he had to go to Purdue."

Both Mr. Calloway and Mr. Yates pin some hope on the test case upcoming as the result of the arrest here last week of six Negro preachers for riding up front in a bus. They don't want violence or community upheaval; they want to get their rights through legal channels.

It is a dim hope.

For, although the Atlanta city administration is friendly to the Negro, the state is hostile. And segregation is enforced through state laws.

To be sure, the Supreme Court has ruled bus and school segregation unconstitutional. But the state's politicians are prepared to delay integration until the end of time, simply by dragging a legal foot.

To begin with, Gov. Marvin Griffin is an acknowledged racist. So are a big majority of the state legislators. And that kind of people will continue to rule Georgia as long as the state retains its unit vote system of elections because it puts the power in the hands of the rural counties which are almost 100 percent segregationist.

Under the system, the state administration is elected by the unit vote of individual counties, just as Presidents are elected by the Electoral College total. But the result is virtual disenfranchisement of big cities like Atlanta, for under the system one vote in a small, two-vote rural county equals 60 votes in six-vote Fulton (Atlanta) County.

Strategy Simple.

With this power in hand, the racists' strategy is simple. If the Supreme Court rules against the state's bus segregation law, the Legislature merely will pass another. And when that is tested and voided, the Legislature will pass a third—and so on.

Already, Georgia has passed several laws aimed at thwarting the Supreme Court's ruling. One would make public schools private, another would cut off funds from any school admitting Negroes. Others are planned.

This is tough on a city like Atlanta, whose white citizens for the past 20 years have shown increasing good will and tolerance toward their Negro neighbors. It is tough because, if the politicians sustain their delaying tactics too long, there is bound to be violence.

Georgia Told Of 5 Crises By Talmadge

Advertiser P.6-a

Jan. 2-12-57

Montgomery Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. 11 (AP) — The United States is confronted with five great crises, Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) declared today, "anyone of which if not met and overcome, will result in the gravest of consequences in the future."

He listed them as: "1. The Constitutional crisis; 2. The farm crisis; 3. The military security crisis; 4. The world crisis; 5. The economc crisis."

"The most serious," Talmadge told a joint session of the Georgia Legislature and a jam-packed house gallery, "is the attack on constitutional government."

He attacked the U.S. Supreme Court for what he termed "a series of partisan political decisions (which) openly flout the Constitution of the United States and, in defiance of established law and precedent, substitute in their stead impractical and unproved socialistic theory."

Talmadge listed the cases in which the court "has invaded and sought to obliterate the reserved rights of the states" as school and other segregation laws in 17 states, antisedition laws in 12 states, Alaska and Hawaii and the forced federal regulation of natural gas production in 30 states.

Home for the first time since he went to Washington as Georgia's junior senator, Talmadge was given a thunderous ovation when he was introduced and again when he finished his speech.

Legislature Bulwarks Griffin Police Power For Segregation Fight

Fund To Tell Georgia Way Of Life Voted

Constitution

Jan. 2-7-57

Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The Georgia Senate delivered three more segregation measures to the governor Wednesday over outspoken but outnumbered opposition.

P.1

The legislation would, 1) expand the governor's powers to prevent riots and public disturbances, 2) give subpoena powers to the Georgia Commission on Education and 3) authorize expenditure of funds by the GCE for propaganda material.

Other Legislature stories on Pages 9, 10, 11 and 13.

Passage of the three measures left only one part of Gov. Griffin's segregation recommendations on which legislation action has not been completed.

The one outstanding bill—authorizing the governor to suspend the compulsory attendance law in case of integration orders—was approved by the Senate Education Committee Wednesday. The House-passed bill may be ready for Griffin Friday.

VANDIVER DRIVES ON

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who expressed fears Tuesday that bills may be "log-jamming," held the Senate through a lengthy calendar Wednesday. Among the major legislation passed were:

1. A watered-down bill requiring the registration of sheriffs' bonded deputies. As amended in Senate, the House bill would require recommendations of two consecutive grand juries to become effective in a given county.

2. A bill making it permissive for a husband or wife to testify in criminal proceedings against his or her spouse.

3. A bill removing the $25,000 limit on campaign spending in Georgia. The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville setting an absolute limit of $250,000 with smaller maxima for local and district races.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

4. A resolution creating a committee to study the advisability for having an office of public defender.

Sen. Bobby Lee Cook of Summerville led the assault on the proposal to extend the governor's police powers.

"The powers that are given to the governor in this bill are far in excess of those given to the Nazi dictator in Germany," Cook asserted.

Constitution

It would give governors "the power to perfect law by executive fiat," he further stated. "I am opposed to government by proclamation. . . . We cannot remain a strong government of law if a measure such as this is allowed."

P.10

Cook said he was just as opposed as the administration to integration but "this measure is just as extreme" as the Supreme Court ruling.

Griffin's floor leader, Sen. Peyton Hawes of Elberton declared that "this is more than what you call a segregation bill. We are fighting for our sovereign rights to govern ourselves."

Hawes conceded that "we are taking drastic steps" but said the laws were needed and "I know you will vote for them." HB 2 "does grant sweeping powers to the governor," he said, but its purpose is to "promote peace and tranquillity."

Sammon moved to put a Feb. 1. 1960, time limit on the bill. He declared that "the people of Georgia are flatly opposed to giving any more unchecked power to the executive."

The motion on Sammon's amendment failed, 41-7.

On the final vote, only Cook and Sen. Fred Bentley of Marietta opposed the bill.

Cook voted against the propaganda-authorizing resolution, which passed, 43-1. He was out of the chamber when the subpoena-power resolution passed, 38-0.

Staff Photo—Frank Beatty

FIRST RETURN VISIT TO GEORGIA

Sen. and Mrs. Talmadge Arrive in Spring-Like Weather

Georgia Senate Asks Voiding Of Amendments By Congress

Advertiser Sat. 2-9-57

Montgomery Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Georgia Senate today raised another legal point in its continuing battle for segregation with a resolution asking Congress to declare null and void the 14th and 15th amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

In a privileged resolution, which was adopted unanimously with no fanfare or debate, the body declared that the two amendments were improperly constituted and never legally adopted. P. 1

The 14th amendment, the so-called due process amendment and the 15th, which deals with voting rights, have been used in efforts to break down segregation in the South.

Sen. Payton Hawes of Elberton, administration floor leader who introduced the resolution, said it was the first direct attempt by any state to invaladate actions of the post-civil war congresses.

"This is an offensive action," Hawes said. "We've been on the defensive long enough. And we hope other southern states will follow."

The Senate resolution was sent to President Eisenhower, Chief Justice Earl Warren, congressional leaders and all Georgia congressmen.

Talmadge Home, Vows Rights Fight

Constitution Sat. 2-9-57 Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM M. BATES

Sen. Talmadge declared Friday he and other Dixie senators plan a vigorous fight against a proposal to change the present filibuster rule. P. 1

But the state's new junior senator, home for the first time since he was sworn in Jan. 3, admitted: "Our prospects are not as bright as I would like them and as they have been in the past."

Talmadge and his wife, Betty, arrived here by plane from Washington Friday and went immediately to their farm near Lovejoy. The Talmadges arrived in sunny, spring-like weather.

On Monday, Talmadge will address a joint session of the Legislature and will return to the nation's capital Monday night.

The former Georgia governor said no hearings have thus far been scheduled on proposals to change Senate rules to make it easier to stop filibusters—the South's traditional weapon against civil rights legislation.

Talmadge is a member of the Rules Committee which will consider the proposed change to make it possible for two thirds of the senators voting to cut off debate. Constitution

Under present rules, two thirds of the full Senate—64 senators—are required to invoke cloture.

"I and most of the Southerners are going to fight to maintain the present rules," Talmadge declared. "I'd like to see as much freedom of debate as possible in the Senate. P. 3

"Under the present rules, it is possible for a strong man to protect the interest of his state or region," he said.

Talmadge conceded that the chances of the Dixie bloc in Congress of preventing passage of civil rights legislation are "darker than they have been in the past."

He said proposals now before Congress would "destroy our form of government." Proponents of these bills, he said, are "trying to abolish civil rights in the name of giving more civil rights."

The senator said he enjoys his Senate role but does not like living in the Washington area. The Talmadges have a home in Falls Church, Va., just outside the District of Columbia.

"In other words, I like my job but I don't like the geography," he said.

Talmadge said he and his wife have to attend to some business—"hams and farming"—on their short visit.

They were accompanied from Washington by three Atlanta friends—Charles Outlaw, the Rev. James P. Wesberry and Charles Ivey Jr.

Georgians Kill Bill Banning Sport Mixing

Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. 22 (AP)—After a uproarious session, the House today withstood strenuous administration pressure and defeated a bill to prohibit interracial sports and social activities in Georgia. Opponents pulled every parliamentary trick in the book to stave off what appeared would be certain passage of the measure on a roll call vote. Finally after numerous delaying tactics, they passed a motion to adjourn sine die at 5 p.m. and then talked out the last five minutes of the 1957 session to kill the bill.

RACE BILL BEATEN IN GEORGIA HOUSE

Commercial Appeal 2-23

Sally League Seems Safe For Another Season

Memphis, Tenn.

ATLANTA, Feb. 22. — (UP) — The Georgia Legislature Friday beat down for the fifth time a bill to bar racially-mixed baseball in the state but enacted a resolution demanding the impeachment of six justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Sat. 2-23-57

Opponents of the so-called "Baseball Bill" wore out its supporters through a series of parliamentary maneuvers which climaxed the last day of the 1957 Legislature.

The measure would have prohibited racial intermingling in both sports and social functions but on its introduction in the House of Representatives, the Senate-approved measure was delayed and amended to death.

More than a dozen amendments were proposed and the bill was attacked as "ridiculous," vague, too general, and the possible death knell of the South Atlantic League, the oldest Class A baseball loop in the nation, which first accepted Negroes in its ranks in 1953.

The same bill had been introduced in four previous legislatures but was either passed over or killed.

Georgia has four Sally League clubs, Macon, Savannah, Columbus and Augusta.

Opponents of the bill had also feared it would hurt the state through removal of big league training camps from the state and a possible end to big league exhibition games in the spring.

Meanwhile in Washington, the dean of Georgia's delegation to Congress, Representative Carl Vinson, voiced disapproval of the impeachment resolution, saying he will neither sponsor nor vote for such a move.

The resolution accuses Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Tom Clark, Felix Frankfurter, Stanley Reed, William O. Douglas and Hugo Black of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Freshman Senator Herman E. Talmadge, (D., Ga.) did not commit himself, saying only that his policy "is to give due consideration to petitions and resolutions directed to me by the elected representatives of the people of Georgia."

They Tried That Once

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57

The Georgia Senate has adopted a resolution declaring the 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution null and void.

The Fourteenth Amendment extended equality to all citizens.

The Fifteenth Amendment gives them the right to vote.

Baltimore, Md.

One member who suggested that the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolishes slavery, should also be repealed, was shouted down with cries, "That's going too far." P. 4

If a state legislature can abolish two amendments it can do away with all

IKE AT CHURCH; HEARS SERMON ON RACE ISSUE

Daily Tribune Mon. 2-11-57 Chicago, Ill.

Tensions Being Eased, Pastor Says

P. 4

BY LAURENCE BURD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 10—President and Mrs. Eisenhower went to church today and heard a southern Presbyterian minister say there is a power working for good to ease racial tensions in the south.

The Eisenhowers, in the third day of a week or longer vacation on Milestone plantation near Thomasville, attended morning services in the city's 103 year old 1st Presbyterian church with their vacation hosts, Treasury Secretary and Mrs. Humphrey.

The Rev. H. Allen Gardner Jr., a native of Gulfport, Miss., took as his sermon topic, "When God Speaks to Man." People, he said, must be discerning enough to understand and attentive enough to listen to the word of God.

Ike Thanks Pastor

The Divine Being speaks, the Rev. Mr. Gardner said, "not thru nations screaming at nations and not thru racial tensions that hang heavy over our southland like a heavy thunderhead.

"In spite of all the noise," he said, "there is a power working for good to reconcile man with his neighbors."

The President, on leaving the weathered red brick church, thanked the Rev. Mr. Gardner for the sermon, but did not refer to the pastor's remarks on racial tensions.

Talks with Dulles Again

Before going to church the President conferred by telephone for the third straight day with State Secretary Dulles on the middle east, particularly on efforts by the United Nations to have Israel withdraw its forces from Egypt.

For most of the day the Eisenhowers and Humphreys took it easy, strolling about the big plantation with its piney woods and colorful blossoms. The weather was sunny and in the 80s.

Mr. Eisenhower, on his 16th holiday in Georgia as President, planned to go quail hunting or golfing tomorrow. Yesterday he bagged 10 quail on a six hour hunt with Humphrey at the plantation.

Sports Segregation Bill Stalled 6 Hours and Dies As Legislature Adjourns

Griffin Hails Stand on Tax, Slap at Court

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Sat. 2-23-57

By WILLIAM M. BATES

The Georgia Legislature adjourned at 5 p.m. Friday after winning praise from Gov. Marvin Griffin for "holding the line" on taxes and strengthening the state's segregation defenses.

Appearing separately in both houses shortly before the session ended, Griffin lauded the legislators for their contributions to "expansion and progress in Georgia."

The 5 o'clock "sine die" adjournment came as the House was locked in the bitterest battle in recent years on a Senate bill banning interracial sports in Georgia.

The house fight delayed adjournment 30 minutes past the originally scheduled deadline.

ON STATE SERVICES

In his traditional "farewell" speech, Griffin said the legislators had fulfilled their "constitutional responsibilities" by continuing state services within the present fiscal framework.

"You held the line in refusing to increase or reduce taxation," Griffin declared.

Bills to reduce state taxes by $20,000,000 annually — bitterly opposed by Griffin — were bottled up by administration forces in a House subcommittee.

But the governor devoted most of his brief speech to the General Assembly's action in the field of segregation legislation.

CITES THRUST AT COURT

He particularly lauded the adoption of a resolution calling for the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren and five other Supreme Court Justices.

"One noteworthy piece of legislation was the resolution which condemned the Supreme Court of the United States for its usurpation of the inherent and vested rights of the states and the people to determine for themselves the management of their own local affairs," Griffin said.

"To you gentlemen who so forthrightly and conscientiously enacted this important document, I say that such action by this body reiterates and confirms that political conviction held by Thomas Jefferson," he added.

"I compliment you for your position in passing this resolution in the face of great criticism, and rest assured that you are in company with the great of this nation," he said.

Calling a special session, the Legislature will remain in adjournment until Jan. 13, 1958. Under the Constitution the General Assembly meets for 40 calendar days each year.

Griffin got pretty much what he wanted at this year's session.

His main appeal had been to maintain the present revenue laws intact and to prevent any big new spending programs. At Griffin's request no new appropriations act was passed at this session.

RECORD BUDGET

Sat 2-23-57

The Legislature did pass an amendment to the budget act authorizing the governor to spend an additional $22,000,000 if and when additional revenue becomes available. This action pushed the over-all state budget to a record $362,000,000.

In the field of segregation legislation, the Assembly voted to give the governor additional police powers to quell any threatened integration disorder and to permit him to suspend the state's compulsory school attendance laws in the event of integration.

The Assembly also gave the Georgia Education Commission subpoena powers to conduct investigations for needed segregation laws. It also authorized the commission to tell the "Georgia Story" to the nation.

Only the bill banning integrated sports ran into formidable opposition. It was not an administration bill. But Griffin had endorsed it.

ACTED ON JEKYLL

The Legislature also enacted legislation designed to take Jekyll Island "out of politics and give it to the people." The measure abolished the present five-member "businessman" authority to run the island and substituted a five-man board of constitutional officers.

The measure also permits the sale of residential and non-developed commercial lots.

Only Griffin's traffic safety program ran into serious trouble. The House killed measures he recommended to set up driver training courses in the state's high schools and to make state patrol cars harder to recognize.

But the Legislature approved measures to increase the size of the state patrol and to tighten present traffic safety laws.

The major education legislation passed at this session increased the amount of money local school systems must pay into the state school program by $2,500,000 a year. It will affect every county.

The Assembly also approved a proposed amendment to the Constitution, that must go to the people, to set up a system of scholarships to permit deserving youngsters to attend University System units.

Perhaps the most widely controversial bill considered was a House bill that would make unwed mothers subject to criminal prosecution. It was twice beaten in the House by narrow votes.

Other major legislation that failed to pass at this session included the perennial home rule bill, a measure authorizing a toll road from Brunswick to the Florida line, a "Japanese Textile" sign bill, a measure to give the Legislature some voice over budget-making, and a bill aimed at curbing state job holding by legislators.

Vote To Quit Chokes Off Final Ballot

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Sat. 2-23-57

By JACK NELSON

A split in administration ranks and six hours of delaying tactics Friday killed for his session a bill banning integrated sports and entertainment.

Foes of the measure shouted through a 5 o'clock adjournment resolution which choked off a final vote on the measure in the House.

In one of the wildest parliamentary battles in recent years, the House also adopted an amendment which would make the bill virtually ineffective. It provides the law would not be effective in any county until recommended by two successive grand juries.

TURNING POINT

Turning point in the battle, which began at 11:45 a.m., was a maneuver by George Bagby, fiery representative from Paulding County. Bagby had Speaker Marvin Moate invoke a rule providing for amendments to be printed before being considered.

The House voted, 91 to 80, to follow the rule, thus delaying action for two crucial hours. The vote was one of 10 roll-call votes taken on various motions during the debate.

The bill, including four amendments adopted by the House, will be on the first House calendar of the 1958 session. If it passes the House as amended, it will have to go to the Senate for agreement on the amendments.

ASSIST BY CHENEY

House floor leader Colbert Hawkins, assisted by Gov. Griffin's brother and state-paid aide, Cheney, had the House rolling toward apparent approval of the bill before opposing forces organized and gathered momentum in mid-afternoon.

Moate, an ardent baseball fan, obviously opposed the bill. His power as speaker did not help the cause of Hawkins and Cheney Griffin.

Sat. 2-23-57

At 4:50 p.m., Rep. Guy Rutland of DeKalb moved that the House agree with a Senate resolution to adjourn at 5 p.m. After loud shouts from both sides, Moate ruled the motion had carried.

MOATE HELPS OUT

Opponents of the bill discussed amendments until the House adjourned 10 minutes later.

When Bagby asked for the rule

Race-Mixing Sports Ban Is Defeated

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala. Sat. 2-23-57

ATLANTA, Feb. 22 (AP)—After an uproarious session, the House today withstood strenuous administration pressure and defeated a bill to prohibit interracial sports and social activities in Georgia.

Opponents pulled every parliamentary trick in the book to stave off what appeared would be certain passage of the measure on a roll call vote. Finally after numerous delaying tactics they passed a motion to adjourn sine die at 5 p.m. and then talked out the last five minutes of the 1957 session to kill the bill.

A maneuver by Rep. George Bagby of Paulding County and Charles Gowen and William Killian of Glynn County turned the tide.

With administration floor leader Colbert Hawkins assisted by Gov. Marvin Griffin's brother and aide, Cheney Griffin, calling the tune, the House was rolling along apparently with sufficient votes to pass the bill.

Then Bagby pulled out a rule discovered by Killian and Gowen which requires proposed amendments to be printed before they can be considered.

House Speaker Marvin Moate ruled that Bagby's motion to postpone action while the amendments were printed was in order. Hawkins tried to make a substitute motion to suspend the rule on printing and Moate ruled him out of order.

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"Don't I have the authority to appeal to the House from any ruling of the chair?" Hawkins inquired.

Boos and catcalls greeted the floor leader's inquiry and Moate, red with anger, retorted:

"You certainly have that right and I invite you to do so."

Hawkins hastily withdrew his appeal.

During the printing of 11 proposed amendments, the House took action on several non-controversial bills. A Senate resolution calling for adjournment at 4:30 p.m. was read to the House about 4 p.m., but it was ignored.

MOTION TO GO

At 4:35 p.m. Rep. D. B. Blalock of Coweta moved that the House adjourn. The motion lost by a 97-to-78 vote and on a motion by Hawkins the House again took up the segregation bill.

Gov. Griffin's position on the bill was somewhat in doubt despite his public statements that he endorsed it in "principle." The bill, introduced by Sen. Leon Butts of Lumpkin, was not an administration measure.

Several of the governor's top legislative supporters and some of his aides said privately that the governor wished he had never heard of the bill. He pointed out, however, that the bill put him in a somewhat embarrassing position:

He obviously could not oppose the measure. And if he didn't lend some support to it, it might appear that he was wavering in his strong stand to preserve segregation.

"ORDAINED"

Hawkins argued that the bill would make segregation "all-embracing" in Georgia and Rep. William T. Bodenhamer of Tift said segregation was "ordained of God."

Bodenhamer, a Baptist preacher, said he had an appointment at 11 a.m. Sunday to preach a sermon at Ty Ty Baptist Church, but that he was willing to forego the sermon and stay through Sunday to pass the bill.

Rep. Charlie Gowen of Glynn called the bill "ridiculous and unenforceable." He said he would favor banning integrated sports, but that the bill was drawn poorly and added, "We ought to have enough brains in the House to draw it properly."

Rep. Frank Cheatham of Chatham said that "in a mad, pell-mell rush, the House is trying to act on a bill which is the opposite of what we are trying to do." He said the bill would be declared unconstitutional and thereby break down segregation on several fronts.

Praises South's Good Whites

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-2-57

THOMASVILLE, Ga. — A daily paper here has quoted a West African ruler, visiting in Thomasville, as stating that "so-called Negro American leaders talk too much."

According to the Thomasville Times-Enterprise, Prince Madarikan Deniyi of Nigeria, West Africa, spoke out "in defense of all good white people of the South" and severely criticized Negro leaders.

The paper said that Prince Deniyi declared that the "greatest trouble" he had found in this country is that. . ."some of the so-called Negro leaders talk too much and criticize all the good white people in the South—people who are trying to help poor and needy Negroes; to give them jobs so that they can buy groceries and clothes to support their wives and children.

"What the so-called 'Big Negroes' ought to do in southern states now is to pull their money together and build large factories for the purpose of giving jobs to high school students in the Negro high schools and colleges when they graduate. . .instead of running their big mouths to attend the white folks' business."

The African potentate was in Georgia on a fund-raising mission for churches and schools all over Africa. He was the house guest of Dr. A. B. Dockett, owner of a Thomasville pharmacy.

The prince said he has traveled throughout the South as a registered pharmacist and an ordained Baptist minister and has preached in some of the large white Baptist churches of the South Baptist convention in Atlanta.

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P. 1

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Sat. 3-2-57

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Lanham Sees No Chance For Impeachment Move

Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 2-24-57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP) — Rep. Henderson Lanham (D-Ga) said Saturday the Georgia Legislature's move to impeach six U.S. Supreme Court justices "has no earthly chance" of being approved by Congress.

In his weekly newsletter to constituents, Lanham said he is "not too sure of the wisdom" of the State Legislature in adopting a resolution urging impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren and five associate justices.

* * *

"FRANKLY, even if there were grounds for impeachment and we had the evidence to show that certain members of the United States Supreme Court were guilty of improper conduct sufficient to support a resolution for impeachment," he said, "we simply could not command the votes at this time even to vote an indictment of impeachment."

Lanham also said if Georgia congressmen introduce an impeachment resolution it would "destroy the favorable results of our efforts to win the understanding of the South's position" on civil rights legislation.

Rep. Carl Vinson, dean of the Georgia congressional delegation, said Friday he will neither sponsor nor vote for an impeachment resolution.

* * *

LANHAM SAID: "There is a question in my mind as to whether the decision of the Supreme Court over the past three or four years gradually downgrading the rights and powers of the various states and infringing upon the legislative duties and responsibilities of the Congress have not been due to what may be called stupidity rather than cupidity or any intentional misconduct in office.

"Rather than a fruitless effort to impeach, we should unite in our determination to write into the law adequate standards of eligibility for appointment to the court."

Georgians Kill Racial Sports Bill

Herald P. 1
Sat. 2-23-57

Miami, Fla.

ATLANTA —(AP)— After an uproarious session, the House Friday withstood strenuous administration pressure and defeated a bill to prohibit interracial sports and social activities in Georgia.

Opponents pulled every parliamentary trick to stave off what appeared would be certain passage of the measure on a roll call vote. Finally after numerous delaying tactics they passed a motion to adjourn at 5 p.m. and then talked out the last five minutes of the 1957 session to kill the bill.

A maneuver by Rep. George Bagby of Paulding County and Charles Gowen and William Killian of Glynn County turned the tide.

With administration floor leader Colbert Hawkins assisted by Gov. Marvin Griffin's brother and aide, Cheney Griffin, calling the tune, the House was rolling along apparently with sufficient votes to pass the bill.

Then Bagby pulled out a rule discovered by Killian and Gowen which requires proposed amendments to be printed before they can be considered.

House speaker Marvin Moate ruled that Bagby's motion to postpone action while the amendments were printed was in order. Hawkins tried to make a substitute motion to suspend the rule on printing and Moate ruled him out of order.

Late in the afternoon Hawkins had the bill called up again but he was defeated 87 to 85 on a move to limit debate and then at approximately 4:53 p.m. the House adopted a Senate resolution calling for final adjournment at 5 p.m. and the bill was dead.

Davis Blames Hypocritical Politicians for Racial Strife

Times-Picayune
Georgia Solon Testifies at House Hearing
Feb. 2-26-57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Rep. Davis (D-Ga.) told a House hearing Monday that "hypocritical statements of politicians seeking votes" are responsible for much racial misunderstanding.

New Orleans, La.

Testifying before a House judiciary subcommittee in opposition to civil rights proposals, Davis said "the race problem is something you can't solve by legislation."

"Don't try to make legal problems out of something that isn't a legal problem," he said. "Let them be settled as human problems by good will on the part of everybody."

Davis testified as the subcommittee resumed what Chairman Celler (D-N. Y.) hopefully scheduled as a two-day wind-up hearing on civil rights bills.

Continue Arguments

Other Southern foes of various proposals to guarantee voting rights and nondiscrimination for minority groups were on hand to continue arguments that have twice resulted in extension of the subcommittee hearings.

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.), one of those waiting to be heard, told Celler he would "be happy to wait until next week, or next year for that matter."

Southern opponents have sought to delay Congressional consideration of civil rights bills in hope the measures eventually will get bogged down. Supporters have been advocating speedy action.

Davis told the subcommittee "there is no difference in the way people feel about the race problem in any section of the country."

Cites Demonstrations

He cited "riotous demonstrations night after night" in Detroit involving what he said were efforts of Negroes to move into white neighborhoods. And he recounted in detail other racial disturbances in Chicago, Toronto, Cleveland, St. Louis and numerous other localities.

"It is not confined to the South," he said, declaring that Southerners "have dealt with the problem and have lived peacefully with the Negro for generations."

"It is hypocritical of so-called liberals to point an accusing finger at the South and say we are more intolerant than other sections of the country," he concluded.

Impeachment Has No Chance—Celler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Rep. Celler (D-N. Y.) told a Georgia House member Monday that a Georgia Legislature resolution urging impeachment of six supreme court justices "has no chance" in Congress.

Celler, chairman of the House judiciary committee, interrupted the testimony of Rep. Davis (D-Ga.) to bring up the matter of the resolution passed by the Georgia Legislature. Davis was testifying at a hearing in opposition to proposed civil rights legislation.

Celler asked if Davis took the resolution "seriously."

Davis asked what he meant by "seriously."

Well, asked Celler, "have you introduced an impeachment resolution?"

Davis said he had not and Celler asked if he intended to. Davis replied that he had only this morning received the Georgia resolution and hadn't had a chance to study it. But he added when a state Legislature passed something of this nature "it must be regarded as serious."

"It has no chance. I can assure you as chairman of this committee," Celler commented.

Davis, however, said that the state Legislature and the people of Georgia had "great provocation" for the action.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 2-17-57

Georgia Senate Is Pictured As Trying to 'Revise History'

The New York Times

NO DOUBT THE Georgia State Senate accepts the fact that it was General Lee, not General Grant, who surrendered at Appomattox. What the Georgia lawmakers do question, in a resolution passed last week, is the authority of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. These bodies, we are now asked to believe, were "nothing more than private assemblages unlawfully attempting to exercise the legislative power of the United States."

NEW SCHOOL

The new Georgian school of historians has, therefore, asked Congress to declare the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution null and void. Frankly, we hope Congress will not do this. The Fourteenth Amendment amplified the Bill of Rights by forbidding the states to "abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States," and so on. Without this Amendment the segregation decision of the Supreme Court of May 17, 1954, would not stand. The Fifteenth Amendment stipulates that neither the United States nor any state shall deny any citizen the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

To those who are attached to such right as these Amendments guarantee, repeal would be extremely inconvenient. Repeal might be confusing to some of those technical "persons" known as corporations, for these, too, get some protection out of the Fourteenth Amendment. On the other hand, for any majority of any other race, creed or color wishing to injure and exploit a minority of any race, creed or color, both Amendments are annoying obstacles.

BACK TO SCHOOL

We suspect that the late Robert E. Lee, revered commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, would be the last man to have any patience with the Georgia State Senate at his moment. He knew what happened and why it happened. Now, ninety-two years after Appomattox, the Georgia legislators seem to have forgotten what Lee knew. Perhaps they should go back to school for a week or so—a segregated school, if that is the way they feel about it.

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

AN OUT-OF-STATE businessman in a grey flannel suit turned to his companion. The Atlanta airport bus had started down Peachtree Street.

"All I hear from a fella in my office back home—a fella who was raised here in Atlanta—is 'Peachtree Street—Peachtree Street.' Before I visited Atlanta," he said, "I had the idea it must be something special. But, you know, it's just like the main street in St. Paul, Minn.!"

The reaction of this Northern businessman to Atlanta and its supposed charms is shared by others, including not a few Charlestonians who visit the booming business hub of Dixie or who live there in what some consider exile.

AIR HUB

Sooner or later, anyone who is going anywhere in the South visits Atlanta. For decades it was a railroad center—and still is. Today, it is also the hub of air traffic in the South. And the Atlanta Municipal Airport is typical of the city. At first sight it is impressive, especially at night. The huge field, with its myriad blue and red marker lights, is dotted with commercial airliners. Big DC-7s take air passengers non-stop to the cities of Texas. Old DC-3s still are workhorses on feeder lines to small Southern cities.

Even as Atlanta is impressive at night, with its tall buildings and brightly-lighted store windows, so is Atlanta airport impressive to those accustomed to the landing fields of smaller Southern towns. But, in daylight, the airport is something else. It stands exposed as a collection of ramshackle World War II wooden buildings—the like of which would shame the city fathers of other American communities. Yes, there is a city sign saying "temporary" air terminal. But that's just another comment on Atlanta.

Atlanta is big and sprawling. It is sprawling to the extent that trailer parks, drive-ins and curbside markets push up against residential districts in a disagreeable way. This observer doesn't know what Atlanta's zoning laws are or whether such laws exist. But the mess is evidence that zoning laws are desperately needed if a city is to be a civilized habitation. It's a lesson that money isn't enough in the development of a great city. For Atlanta has money, plenty of it—new factories and distribution concerns.

INFLUENCE

The very accent of the city testifies to the influence of the new citizen. The soft, Georgia way of speaking these days has an echo of New York. Something has happened to the wonderful Georgia manners—let alone the Georgia tempo of living. The taxicab drivers, the hotel people, the airline personnel—they have lost genuine Southern politeness to some degree.

Perhaps the pressure, dealing with great numbers of persons, has caused a change in people. While every Southern city would like a slice of Atlanta's payrolls, does every Southern city want to lose some of its character? Isn't it possible for communities to grow and prosper without being Manhattanized?

As the Northern businessman said on the bus, "It's just like the main street of St. Paul, Minnesota." He wasn't happy at finding it so. Nor should Southerners be, either.

U.S. House Unlikely To Consider Impeachments

Advertiser

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—While there has been no formal decision by Georgia members of the House, prospects remained remote today for House consideration of the Georgia Legislature's demand for impeachment of six justices of the Supreme Court.

Members of the Georgia delegation in Congress said the group has taken no official action on the Legislature's resolution calling for impeachment proceedings. Some of them pointed out that such an undertaking would be foredoomed to failure at this time.

"I do not think that it is possible to impeach these justices with the present personnel of the Congress," Rep. Davis (D-Ga), for one, said.

"I believe it would be a mistake to file the proceedings knowing in advance they would be defeated."

But Davis said at the same time that he congratulated the Legislature for its action in calling for impeachment of Chief Justice Warren and Associate Justices Black, Douglas, Reed, Frankfurter and Clark in connection with school segregation decisions.

Rep. Lanham (D-Ga) has said that even if there was evidence to show some Supreme Court members were guilty of improper conduct, "we simply could not command the votes at this time even to vote an indictment of impeachment."

Davis said today he could not speak for other members of the delegation but doubted if any resolution would be presented to Congress.

Rep. Forrester (D-Ga) said he has not yet received a copy of the Legislature's resolution.

Boycott Paralyzes Bi-Racial Koinonia

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 2-17-57

Americus Experiment in Mixed Living Brings Out Both Extremes of Opinion

By JIM LAXSON

AMERICUS, Ga., Feb. 16 (AP)—Is biracial Koinonia Farms a dedicated way of life in the brotherhood of man or a "cancer" on the community which should be eradicated?

Both extremes of opinion are found in this explosive situation where Negroes and whites work, live and play together.

The controversial, all-for-one and one-for-all agricultural undertaking has been rocked with violence after nearly 14 years of peaceful relations with this southwest Georgia agriculture and livestock center.

The unique communal farm of some 60 whites and Negroes has survived bombs, bullets and burnings during the past six months, but now an economic boycott threatens the thriving cooperative.

* * *

THE REV. CLARENCE Jordan, cofounder in 1942 of the nonprofit, nondenominational corporation, describes the farm as a religious community "practicing Christian brotherhood."

"Koinonia was founded after deep religious considerations of our commitment to Jesus," the white, Georgia-born Baptist clergyman said. "We are not concerned with integration or segregation, only the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It is in that sphere we find our togetherness."

At nearby Americus, the anger of some of the townspeople has reached a white-hot peak over the farm's "flaunting" its integration practices.

"The people have had it up to here," said Sheriff Fred Chappell of Sumter County (population about 25,000, half Negroes). We get reports of whites and Negroes strolling down the streets together in Americus. One report said a white girl and two Negro boys walked down the street all eating popcorn out of the same bag. They are operating more openly now than ever before and somebody's going to get hurt."

* * *

THE WORD KOINONIA derives from the Greek meaning—somewhat ironically — fellowship or community, or a group holding all things in common.

It has been fired on sporadically with rifles and pistols. A roadside retail market stand several miles from the main farm was dynamited twice. The second blast and fire which followed demolished the 20x30-foot structure. Total damage has been estimated at $14,000. No one has been hurt.

A six-foot cross was burned a week ago before the home of a Negro tenant worker. A vacant tenant house was destroyed by a mysterious blaze.

The sheriff said he investigated the incidents but "I don't find any clues and I don't get any cooperation from those folks."

In Atlanta, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said: "It's a private corporation over which the state has no jurisdiction."

* * *

THE VIOLENCE and the boycotts started after an attempt last summer to establish an integrated youth camp on the farm. An injunction by the county on grounds of health and sanitation delayed the opening of the camp. The injunction was dissolved in September when the question became a "moot" point at summer's end.

What is Clarence Jordan like, the man who has ignored traditional segregation in this deep South rural community?

He is a quiet, highly educated man in his mid 40s. A native of nearby Talbotton, he appears to have a deep religious conviction in his work. He is an ordained Baptist minister, a graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

He earned a masters degree in 1936, a Ph.D. in 1939. He holds a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the University of Georgia.

* * *

JORDAN SAID boycotts and economic sanctions grew until now they are complete and effective.

He said townspeople won't buy from the farm and won't sell to them.

"They refuse us services, they won't repair our vehicles, they refuse to do business with us in any way. We have to bring in building supplies, butane gas and feed from the outside—50 to 75 miles away. Our insurance policies have been canceled.

James R. Blair, editor and publisher of The Americus Times-Recorder, said objections to the farm have increased to the point that "more than 90 per cent of our people wish it weren't there.

"It's like a cancer on the community and we ought to get rid of it," he said. "We don't agree with what they are doing but we deplore the violence."

Eugene Horne, head of the Sumter County chapter of the States Rights Council of Georgia, said the sentiment is "universally hostile . . . a very loathsome and obnoxious thing."

* * *

AFTER THE roadside stand was leveled, the Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Assn. adopted a resolution deploring "the use of violence in any form against property and-or persons because of their personal beliefs which do not endanger the rights of others. . . ."

The Americus chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has been inactive for five or six years. Sam Weston, a Negro tailor and former active member, said the organization "wouldn't lower its dignity to bother with" the situation at the farm.

"It's none of our business," he said.

Charles Crisp, president of the Bank of Commerce, said he would not do business with the farm "because I have no confidence in them."

Fred Bowen is mayor of Americus and a dealer in a major tractor line. He joined the boycott also.

* * *

"MY BUSINESS dealings were very satisfactory," he said. "They paid their bills, but I have a tractor on practically every farm from here to the county line and public sentiment forced me to quit them."

Koinonia Farms, straddling Highway 49 about 10 miles from Americus, grew to 1,100 acres from an original 400 acres. About 350 acres presently are under cultivation, another 300 are open pasture and the remainder is woodland.

Farm personnel has dropped from about 60 to 35. About 15 persons have been evacuated and another 10 are away on various missions and speaking tours.

There is no question that it is one of the better producing farms in the area. Its value is at least $150,000.

* * *

NORMAN LONG, a minister and a seven-year resident as work coordinator, said the assets of the colony have been built up "from within" and not from outside donations.

"Tomfoolery" Impeachment Bill Passed

Daily Herald
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 2-22-57

The segregation minded Georgia Senate Thursday passed a measure calling for the impeachment of six U. S. Supreme Court Justices.

The measure, labled by its opponents, "a bit of tomfoolery" that can only make Georgia a "laughing stock," passed 37-11.

The Senate struck out an amendment accusing Supreme Court Justices Black and Douglas of "high crimes and misdemeanors." House concurrence in the amendment will be asked Friday.

The denunciation of the high court members came as House floor leader Colbert Hawkins said he would ask for a House vote Friday on a bill banning Negroes from professional baseball teams in Georgia.

Sens. Fred Bentley of Marietta and Bobby Lee Cook of Summerville, offered an amendment trying to tone down the upper chamber's impeachment measure, but the amendment was defeated.

Bentley, who termed the bill "ridiculous" pointed out that the General Assembly was merely confusing itself by asking the U. S. Constitution's 14th and 15th amendments be termed null and void while at the same time demanding the impeachments on the basis of the 14th ammendment.

The Bentley-Cook amendment had asked for a resolution to push for the resignation of the justices, instead of their impeachment.

The amendment the Senate deleted in reference to Justices Black and Douglas, had charged the two high court officials with accepting bribes from "communist front" and other organizations "dedicated to the overthrow of the Government of the United States."

3 Segregation Bills Speeded To Final Vote

Constitution Tues. 2-5-57 Atlanta Ga.

Three more administration bills sailed smoothly through the Senate Rules Committee Monday.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver said the measures probably will come up for a vote in the Senate Wednesday. They already have cleared the House.

The bills would extend the governor's powers to prevent public disturbances which might grow out of integration movements, authorize the Georgia Commission on Education to spend money on advertisements to tell the "Georgia story" and give the GCE subpoena powers.

BLOW TO HOME RULE

In other action the Rules Committee, in effect, killed a home rule bill which originated in the Senate. An identical, House-originated bill was killed last week in House.

The committee also killed two tax cut proposals and a bill which would have abolished "early" county primaries.

The segregation measures raised almost no debate in the committee.

Lt. Gov. Vandiver said House Bill No. 2 would increase the governor's powers in only one way: it would allow him to order action by county sheriffs.

NO TIME LIMIT

Sen. Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville asked whether the extension of power had any time limit. Vandiver replied that it did not.

The lieutenant governor said the GCE needs authorization to spend funds for publishing material to combat "distortion" of segregation stories in the Northern press.

The home rule bill was as much as dead after the Rules Committee voted to table it indefinitely. Sens. Carl Sanders of Augusta and Glenn W. Ellard of Cornelia opposed the tabling.

STICKS TO RULE

Sen. William P. Trotter of LaGrange cited Senate Rule 158 which does not allow introduction in one house of a measure which has been defeated in the other.

Sen. Fred Bentley Sr. of Marietta argued before the committee for his late primary bill.

He said it would cut down on the cost of holding two elections. Bentley added that in some counties local primaries are held a year in advance of the state primary, so that "lame ducks" sometimes remain in office a year after defeat.

The bill was tabled pending action on a House resolution setting up a commission to study all election laws.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

In a busy session the same Senate committee approved a House-passed bill removing the $25,000 ceiling on campaign spending for state offices.

Vandiver said the limitation makes "liars out of everybody."

Sammon served notice he will offer a substitute on the floor to keep the limit at $25,000 for county races, $100,000 for district races and $250,000 for statewide races.

GEORGIANS ATTACK 2 U.S. AMENDMENTS

Journal 2-8-57 New York

Resolution Declaring 14th, 15th Null and Void Adopted by the State Senate

Sat. 2-9-57

COPY SENT TO PRESIDENT

Protest Calls 3 Congresses That Acted on Legislation Illegally Constituted

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ATLANTA, Feb. 8 (AP)—A resolution declaring the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution null and void was adopted by the Georgia Senate today.

The resolution declared the Thirtieth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, which introduced and adopted the legislation setting up the amendments after the Civil War, excluded representatives of Georgia and ten other Southern states and were illegally constituted.

The Forteenth Amendment declares no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property except by due process of law. The Fifteenth declares no state shall deprive any person of the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Peyton Hawes of Elberton. It said "the continued recognition of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as valid parts of the Constitution of the United States is incompatible with the present day position of the United States as the world's champion of constitutional government."

Congresses Attached

It declared further that the "so-called thirty-ninth Congress which prepared legislation known as the Fourteenth Amendment and the so-called Fourtieth Congress which proposed the Fifteenth Amendment were without lawful power." It states that two-thirds of the House and Senate "as they should have been constituted" failed to vote to submit these amendments.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to President Eisenhower, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Congress.

There was no comment in Washington legal circles on the action.

The thirty-ninth Congress, which submitted the Fourteenth Amendment to the various states June 16, 1886, was essentially a war Congress. The amendment was frankly designed to slow the re-admission of the Southern states and contained the conditions under which Congress was willing to let the seseding states return.

The Southern states upon defeat had re-organized and by December, 1865, had re-elected members of congress.

South Acts Quickly

The rapidity with which the Southern states acted angered the northern "radicals" in Congress and they set up a fifteen-man committee to screen the returning states' credentials.

According to historians this committee clearly did not intend to let the Southern states return until the Fourteenth Amendment had been ratified.

Meanwhile, by proclamation Presidents Lincoln and Johnson agreed to let states return when 10 per cent of the population had taken a loyalty oath.

Even so, Congress had said that those who fought on the Southern side could not vote or hold office.

This situation, according to historians, gave rise to the so-called "carpetbagger" governments dominated in large measure by white men exercising influence over votes of newly freed Negroes.

Amendment Ratified in 1868

By 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment had been approved by twenty-three Northern states though Kentucky, Maryland and ten Southern states had taken no action. On July 28 of this year the Secretary of State proclaimed the amendment ratified.

In time the Southern states under "carpetbag" governments ratified the amendment and returned to the union.

As for the Fifteenth Amendment substantially the same situation prevailed. Such members in Congress as the South had were the products of the carpetbag regimes.

The Fifteenth Amendment was submitted to the states by the Fortieth Congress Feb. 26, 1869. It was ratified by thirty-one of the thirty-seven states and was declared a part of the Constitution March 30, 1870.

The Southern states that approved the amendment generally were controlled by men many Southerners called carpetbaggers and "scalawags," the term reserved for Southerners who went along with Northern policies.

Shortly after 1870 the native white Southerners began regaining control of their home states and finally completed the process in 1878.

Court Curbs Planned by Talmadge

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 2-12-57

Rips Race Rulings As Law of Force

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge told the Georgia Legislature Monday that the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions are not the "law of the land" but the "law of force and force alone."

He accused the nation's highest court of "openly flouting" the Constitution and of replacing "established law and precedent" with "impractical and unproved socialistic theory."

CURB ON POWERS

In his first Georgia address since taking his Senate seat, Talmadge disclosed that he plans to introduce three legislative measures to curb the power of the court:

1. To remove schools from the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

2. To require a "reasonable" minimum of experience for appointment to the federal bench.

3. To insure a jury trial in all cases of contempt citations by federal courts. This was obviously prompted by the contempt citations growing out of the Clinton, Tenn., school integration disorders.

APPLAUDED 18 TIMES

The former governor, obviously delighted to appear again before a Georgia Legislature, was applauded 18 times during his 27-minute speech.

Talmadge addressed the Assembly before returning to Washington from his first visit home since taking office last month.

He spoke of the five "grave crises" that face the nation but concentrated on recent rulings of the court and moves in Congress to enact civil rights legislation and to curb filibusters.

"CONTAIN NO LOGIC"

Talmadge said recent decisions by the court, including these aimed at school segregation, are "unconstitutional on their face." He said they "contain no more logic nor demonstrate any more responsibility than the fanatical utterances of a soap box orator in Central Park."

"They are not the 'law of the land' as some falsely insist on calling it," Talmadge declared. "They are the law of force and force alone."

"It is not the people of the South who defy the Constitution; it is rather they who uphold it."

Talmadge alluded to the Clinton affair, where a federal judge has cited several persons for contempt for opposing integration, with the following passage:

"When a federal district judge, acting under this peculiar new doctrine of force, issues a blanket edict that anyone who exercises the right of freedom of speech in this country may be hauled into court and fined for criminal contempt without a jury trial, then, I say to you, the time has come for us to restore the real constitutional law of the land."

"SWARM OF FED. AGENTS"

Talmadge said if the civil rights program now pending before Congress is passed "an army of federal agents will swarm over every state harassing and intimidating the people and usurping the functions of local law enforcement authorities."

Talmadge also assailed Republican farm and foreign policies. He said the South is being discriminated against in the operation of the soil bank and pledged to work to correct this.

"I have said before and repeat now my conviction that unless something is done, and done soon to give the farmer a better opportunity," this nation will suffer irreparable damage," Talmadge declared.

NO BLANK CHECK FOR AID

Speaking on President Eisenhower's Middle Eastern policy, Talmadge said he is opposed to giving the President blank-check authority to parcel out foreign aid."

"Nor do I favor any commitment of American soldiers to U.N. control under any circumstances without prior consent of Congress."

Talmadge said this nation's failure to support the British, French and Israeli moves against Egypt last fall "will be recognized by historians as a costly diplomatic mistake and a military blunder of catastrophic proportions."

"COURAGEOUS FIGHT"

Talmadge spoke from the speaker's stand in the House chamber and was introduced by Gov. Griffin and Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Vandiver, sounding mighty like a gubernatorial candidate, praised Talmadge for his "courageous fight launched to preserve the principles of segregation in the state."

Vandiver served as Talmadge's campaign manager in his first gubernatorial race.

Segregation, Jekyll Bills Coming Up

Constitution Mon., 2-11-57 Atlanta Ga.

Leaders Predict Little Opposition

By WILLIAM M. BATES

The Georgia Legislature begins its final two weeks Monday with a series of major issues on tap, including bills dealing with segregation and the future of state-owned Jekyll Island.

Senate Administration Leader Peyton S. Hawes of Elberton said the upper chamber will take up the fifth and final administration-backed segregation bill Monday.

This is a measure to give Georgia governors power to suspend the state's compulsory school attendance laws in the event of an emergency such as a federal court school integration order.

OVERWHELMING PASSAGE

The bill faces some opposition but is expected to pass overwhelmingly. The four other measures in the anti-integration legislative package have already gone to Gov. Griffin for his signature.

In the House, a compromise Jekyll Island bill is ready for action.

Driver training and patrol expansion bills will pass, Senate floor leader says. Page 7.

House Speaker Marvin E. Moate said the bill would be called up for action Monday.

Floor Leader W. Colbert Hawkins of Screven County predicted the bill will pass with little opposition. The measure would continue the resort island under the operation of the Jekyll Island Authority but would permit the sale of residential and undeveloped commercial lots which not may only be leased. The bill would add State Parks Director John W. Brinson to the present five-member authority.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

Administration forces will push ahead with the bill despite some legal opinions that it would be unconstitutional to sell lots. Rep. Brack Blalock of Coweta, former chairman of the authority, said Saturday he had been told by an "eminent constitutional lawyer" that lot sales would be unconstitutional.

Hawkins disagreed with this opinion. And he has the qualified backing of Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook who said lot sales under the present setup "might well be legal."

Meanwhile, a high legislative source said that there is a possibility that a substitute measure would be offered on the floor to abolish the present authority and replace it with a new body composed of five state officials: the secretary of state, the attorney-general, the chairman of the public service commission, the state auditor and the parks director. It was understood that such a substitute measure has been drafted.

Constitution

The source pointed out that the substitute would take the authority "out of the hands of the governor and place it in the hands of a new group, three of whom have served on the planning and improvement authority for state buildings." He also pointed out that under the proposed new authority, three members would be answerable to the people of Georgia, one would be answerable to the governor and one would be answerable only to the Legislature.

"If mistakes are made by this group, they can be pinpointed and the people will have a recourse," the source declared.

Both the House and Senate will take a break from their legislative chores Monday to hear an address by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge. Talmadge likely will report on the battle by Southerners in Congress to resist passage of federal civil rights legislation.

Talmadge is scheduled to address at the Legislature at 11 a.m. It will be his first speech in Georgia since assuming his Senate duties last month.

The House Monday may also take another vote on a bill to make unwed mothers subject to criminal prosecution if they swear their children are illegitimate. The measure was defeated two weeks ago but the House decided to reconsider it.

Rep. Jack Ray of Warren County, chief sponsor of the bill, said he will probably ask Moate to call up the measure again Monday.

However, Ray said he would go along with an amendment to his measure which would make it applicable only to women who give birth to two or more illegitimate children.

The bill is designed as a deterrent to placing illegitimate children on the state welfare rolls.

Meanwhile, a possible House-Senate deadlock may be shaping up over Gov. Griffin's proposal to boost local school spending under the Minimum Foundation Program by $2,500,00 a year.

Griffin had recommended the action as a means of giving the state's school teachers a $100-a-year pay increase.

However, the House passed the bill with an amendment which would earmark only half of the $2,500,000 for pay increases. The other half could be used by local school boards for teacher pay raises or for maintenance and operation money.

Hawes said he was opposed to the House amendment and predicted the amendment would be scrapped in the Senate Education Committee.

"The governor would like the bill just as he proposed it," Hawes declared. "It is not fair to promise teachers a whole loaf and then give them only half of it."

Hawes said the House amendment only "muddied the waters" and should be rejected. But Hawkins questioned whether the bill would win House passage without the amendment.

As things now stand, the measure appears likely to wind up in a House-Senate conference committee to try to iron out the difference.

Both Hawes and Hawkins pledged support to the compromise Jekyll bill. They said it was designed to take the one-time rich man's playground out of politics and give it to the people of Georgia.

"The governor and everybody else interested in the welfare of the state want to see this Jekyll Island matter settled," Hawkins declared.

"The governor doesn't have the remotest idea of turning the island over to anybody to be used for speculative purposes," the Screven County representative said. "What we want to do is end this revolving political question."

Hawes added that "this is not the governor's bill."

"It is a meeting of the minds of the legislative leaders."

Hawkins said he would urge defeat of a resolution now before the House State of the Republic Committee sponsored by Rep. Jack Murr of Sumter County calling for an investigation of past operations of the island.

Hawes said the island and its operations have been investigated enough and that the time has come to enact permanent legislation to settle the island's future.

Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

TALMADGE MAKES FIRST GEORGIA ADDRESS SINCE BECOMING SENATOR

Gov. Griffin (Left) Listens as Former Governor Talks to State Legislature

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 2-12-57 P. 1

4 Segregation Bills Pushed in Assembly

Panel Study Ordered on Road Toll

Griffin's Message Today Awaited

By WILLIAM M. BATES

The Georgia Legislature moved swiftly at its opening session Monday to crack down on highway crashes and to shore up the state's segregation defenses.

These were the major legislative developments as the General Assembly kicked off its annual 40-day session. Gov. Griffin will deliver his "State of the State" message to a joint session at noon Tuesday.

Other legislative stories and pictures on Pages 12, 14 and 15.

Moves were begun almost immediately to check highway crashes that claimed the lives of almost 1,200 Georgians last year.

STUDY COMMITTEE

The Senate created a five-member special committee to study and coordinate a spate of suggestions for making roads safer. And a House group circulated a proposed bill to make driver education compulsory for new teen-age drivers.

In the House, four administration-backed segregation bills were started through the mill. Included is a controversial bill to abolish the state's compulsory school attendance laws.

The bills were drafted by the powerful Georgia Education Commission.

SEES OPPOSITION

Rep. W. Colbert Hawkins of Screven County, Griffin administration leader in the House, filed the measures with the House clerk for formal introduction Tuesday. He predicted House passage by next week.

Hawkins conceded that repeal of attendance laws would draw some opposition. But he said it would be "scattering" and predicted passage by a "substantial" margin.

The Georgia Education Assn. opposes repeal of the attendance laws so long as the schools remain public and segregated. Rep. Raymond Reed of Cobb County endorsed the GEA stand.

"Let's don't junk our laws now in anticipation of an inconvenience later," Reed said. "If we have to go to private schools, then will be the time to act."

CALLED A MUST

But Rep. Battle Hall of Floyd County, a member of the education commission and a school leader, defended the attendance bill repeal "as one of the necessary things we must do."

"It might damage the schools somewhat, but under the circumstances it's just something we must do. After all, we didn't create this situation (the threat to segregation)."

The other segregation bills would

1. Give the governor broad powers to maintain peace and "protect the public against violence, property damage and overt threats of violence" growing out of attempts to desegregate schools or transit systems.

TEACHER BENEFITS

2. Protect the benefits of teachers under city—as distinct from state—retirement system in event private schools are resorted to. The state retirement system was covered under a 1956 act.

3. Give the education commission subpoena powers to carry out investigations for the purpose of drafting anti-integration legislation.

The Senate Traffic Safety Committee was created by a resolution introduced by Sen. Peyton Hawes of Elberton, Griffin's Senate floor leader. Hawes said the Senate had been picked by the administration to handle the problem of highway safety legislation.

The committee will have full investigative powers, including that of subpoena.

"We're going to call in highway patrolmen from the field and anyone else we think can tell us what ought to be done to stop this slaughter," Hawes declared.

Named to the group by Lt.-Gov. Ernest Vandiver were Hawes, Senators DeNean Stafford of Tifton, William P. Trotter of LaGrange, L. A. Mallory Jr. of Thomaston and Alvin Foster of Forest Park.

Included in the group's study are expected to be proposals to increase the number of state patrolmen, to strengthen traffic laws and to set up driver training in schools.

A group of lawmakers in the House, led by the DeKalb delegation, are circulating a bill to be introduced soon which would make driver education a condition for obtaining a driver's license by persons under 18.

Rep. James Mackay of DeKalb said the measure would set up a driver education program to be handled through the Department of Education and taught in the schools. It would not make the course itself mandatory.

He said the cost of such a program probably would amount to $25 per pupil and probably would run to more than $1,000,000 a year. Mackay pointed out that revenue from drivers' licenses, now about $1,600,000, would pay for the program.

"When you consider the $97 million economic loss in Georgia because of highway accidents, this is one of the most economical approaches to reducing loss of life and property that has been brought up," Mackay declared.

Georgia Shores Up Segregation Fences

ATLANTA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Four measures designed to shore up Georgia's segregation defenses were ready for the House today. All appeared assured of passage.

The measures would protect retirement benefits of teachers if the state goes to a private school system to preserve school segregation; give the Governor additional powers to preserve peace and order; authorize the Education Commission to distribute information on the South's viewpoint on segregation; and extend the commission's life and give it subpena power.

A fifth more controversial bill to repeal the state's compulsory school attendance laws was withheld from committee action yesterday. Some administration forces want school attendance to remain compulsory as long as schools remain segregated, and Gov. Marvin Griffin has indicated he will not object to a compromise along that line.

Farmhouse Burns After Protest on Negro Tenant

ROSSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 8 (AP)—A one-room frame shack, center of a rural racial dispute, was in ashes today, destroyed by a mysterious fire a short time after its owner had assured a crowd of more than 200 white protesters he would not let a Negro farmhand live in it.

All that was left of the building after the premidnight blaze last night was a few concrete foundation blocks and a twisted bed frame.

The fire broke out about two hours after the big group left John Crane's place in the Dry Valley section of Walker County. Crane, a Rossville garage operator, had moved to the farm about a week ago.

Crane said it was his plan to let the Negro, whom he identified as Jud Allen, 59-year-old single man, live in the shack behind the barn while working as a laborer.

Although it was "no secret," Crane said, he did not know how anyone learned of the plan. However, last Friday, he said, a man drove into the farm yard and told Allen he had better not be working at the place the next day.

Saturday night came and a crowd estimated at more than 200 converged on the farm. Their spokesman called Crane out of the house and said the Negro was not wanted on the property.

Crane said he told the group he would let them know his decision Monday. The large crowd returned last night and after a 40-minute talk, punctuated by cries of "don't argue with the nigger-lover" and "break it up, hang him on the Market Street Bridge," Crane said he agreed "100 per cent" and would not permit the Negro to live in the shack.

The crowd dispersed after one of the spokesmen told of the agreement and added that "we have given our word that we won't cause him (Crane) any trouble."

The fire, Crane said, was noticed by his wife about two hours later when she stepped to the back porch to get milk for a baby.

The Walker County sheriff's office said it was making no investigation of the incident, which was not reported to authorities.

More Power To Fight Integration Is Voted To Griffin by House

Thurs. 1-24-57 Constitution P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

Could Order Policing of Any Outbreak

By WILLIAM M. BATES

A bill granting Georgia governors broad powers to quell integration disorders and three companion segregation measures were speeded through the House Wednesday over token opposition.

A fifth segregation bill, proposing repeal of compulsory school attendance laws, was ready for action Thursday in the House State of the Republic Committee.

In its first major legislative action of the session, the House passed and sent to the Senate bills to:

1. Give the governor power to use state militia, state patrolmen and other law enforcement officers to maintain law and order in emergencies caused by integration attempts. The vote was 184 to 3.

PUBLICIZING WINS

2. Authorize the 21-member Georgia Education Commission to publicize the South's side in the segregation dispute to Georgia and the nation. There was only one dissenting vote.

3. Protect retirement benefits of teachers now under city or county pension plans in the event they are employed in private schools under the plan voted last year. There were no opposition votes.

4. Give the Education Commission subpoena power to carry out investigations by it or its own committees in the preparation of any new segregation legislation. The vote was 176 to 4.

The four measures were drafted by the Education Commission and sponsored by the Griffin administration.

NEAR FLOOR TANGLE

The measure giving the governor new emergency powers provoked the nearest thing to a floor fight.

Although the bill does not refer specifically to integration, its backers made it clear it is intended to strengthen the governor's hand in maintaining segregation in Georgia.

House Floor Leader W. Colbert Hawkins of Screven County said the governor already has most of the powers spelled out in the bill. But he said it would gather them in one measure and make sure the governor had the right to use state patrolmen to cope with threatened integration disorders.

Constitution P. 12

The governor could exercise the emergency powers provided in the bill by issuing a proclamation declaring the "peace and tranquility" of the state are threatened by "unlawful assemblage, violence, overt threats of violence, or otherwise" and that life and property is threatened.

WOULD TAKE CONTROL

In such a situation, the bill provides:

"The governor of the State of Georgia is hereby authorized and empowered to intervene in any situation where there exists violence, overt threats of violence to persons or property and take complete control thereof to prevent violence, or to quell violence or any disturbance or disorder which threatens the peace and good order of society."

It would authorize the governor to make use of the state militia, county sheriffs, state patrolmen and all state, county and city officials in preserving order.

Rep. James A. Mackay of DeKalb County questioned whether the bill would "infringe on the constitutional rights of assembly and speech." Hawkins said it would not.

COULD COMBAT STRIKE

"This bill goes beyond integration," declared Rep. Raymond Reed of Cobb. "It could be used for a strike or any other situation that the governor deemed to be an emergency."

But Reed said he would support the measure as a "temporary measure" and proposed an amendment terminating the measure on Dec. 31, 1958, the date Gov. Marvin Griffin goes out of office, instead of July 1, 1961, as originally provided by the bill.

The House shouted down Reed's amendment and later struck out the termination date entirely. Reed did not oppose its passage.

Mackay did vote against the measure and was joined by Reps. Hugh McWhorter of DeKalb and M. M. (Muggsy) Smith of Fulton. Mackay said later the bill "gives the governor a blank check, and I don't sign that kind of check."

Mackay also opposed the bill giving the commission subpoena power. He said it would give the group power to inquire into the "private beliefs" of witnesses.

Hawkins said the commission should have the power to ask such "laudable" questions as whether a witness is a Communist or a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mackay, McWhorter and Reps. Wilson Brooks and Ralph McClelland of Fulton voted against the subpoena bill.

Only Rep. Arthur K. Bolton of Spalding County voted against the publicity measure. He said he didn't object to the purpose of the measure but said it gave "unlimited appropriations for printing."

The House delayed passage of the teacher retirement measure until a clarifying amendment was added to make sure it applied only to those teachers now in the public schools who might be used in private schools to be set up in the event of integration.

Meanwhile, Rep. Howard Overby of Hall County, chairman of the State of the Republic Committee, said his group would meet Thursday to take up the proposed repeal of compulsory school attendance laws.

He said an amendment would be offered in the committee to make repeal contingent upon a court desegregation order.

Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

URGES BILLS PASS

Rep. W. Colbert Hawkins

SEGREGATIONIST HELD

Times P. 6-C

Youth Attempted to Oust Chief of Police From Meeting

New Epoch

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17 (AP) —A 17-year-old pro-segregationist, who last week won his fight to enter Louisville Male High School, was arrested last night after trying to oust a police chief from a meeting he was conducting.

N. 1-18-57

Police Chief Luther Melton of near-by Shively said Billy Branham, who moved here recently from Detroit, was charged with breach of the peace. The meeting was held in Shively.

Chief Melton quoted the youth as saying, "Get out that door. You heard me, get out!"

Young Branham was at first denied admittance to the high school when he said he did not believe in racial integration.

Twelve other youths, five of them juveniles, along with young Branham, were taken to Children's Center on delinquency charges. Five were jailed on charges of breach of the peace and drunkenness. The five jailed were over 17 years of age.

Segregation Law Asked In Georgia

Courier-Journal P. 5

Wed. 1-23-57

Bill Is Intended to Halt Use Of Negroes in Sally League

Louisville, Ky.

Atlanta, Jan. 22 (AP)—A proposal to ban interracial athletic contests and other social functions—aimed chiefly at professional baseball—was introduced in the Georgia Senate today.

38a

Sen. Leon Butts, Jr., said his bill was intended to halt the use of Negro players in the Class A South Atlantic baseball league.

However, the measure also prohibits dancing, social functions, entertainments, athletic training, games, sports or contests between whites and Negroes. And it calls for separate seating and other facilities for the two races.

Under this broad coverage the bill would halt the long practice of major league baseball teams bringing all their minor league clubs to spring training camps in Georgia. It also would ban exhibition games featuring Negro players in any sport.

1956 Bill Beaten

Butts, a tackle at the University of Chattanooga in 1949, said that because there were Negroes on Sally League teams last year "a lot of people from my county won't go to see them play" at nearby Columbus.

He predicted that Negroes would be playing in the Class AA Southern Association "if something isn't done about it."

"If they (professional baseball teams) can't get along without Negroes, let's do away with baseball," Butts declared.

A similar proposal last year was defeated in the House.

Butts' bill provides that violation of the segregation provisions would be a misdemeanor with a fine of $100 to $1,000 and imprisonment of 60 days to a year. It would become effective as soon as signed by the governor.

'Better Get More'

General manager Jerry Waring of Macon's Sally League club said:

"If Negro players kept white fans away from Columbus (as Butts indicated), they had better get a few more for attendance at Columbus was more than doubled last year over the 1955 season.

"As far as the Macon club is concerned we don't have any players just because of color or race."

Waring also said that when Juan Pizarro, a Puerto Rican Negro playing for Jacksonville, Fla., pitched at Macon the two games drew a total attendance of 5,300, "considerably over our average attendance of less than 1,000 a game."

General manager Bill Herring of the Columbia (S. C.) team said Negro players hurt white attendance there "materially" while Negro attendance also was off.

At Charlotte, N. C., general manager Phil Howser said the question arises as to what to do with players who should be in Class A baseball.

"Players have to be assigned somewhere," he said, "and there are only three Class A loops—the Sally, Eastern and Western. It would put a burden on the majors if they were unable to assign Negroes to the Sally."

At Jacksonville and Knoxville, Tenn., other Sally teams, club spokesman said very little difference in attendance had been noted through use of Negro players.

General manager Bob Bonifay of the Augusta, Ga., club said "I don't know what would happen as far as Augusta baseball is concerned. We are owned by a major league organization (Detroit) which assigns players regardless of race or color and I have no control over this on the local level."

Talmadge Plans Cool, Calm Course As He Steps Into Capital Hot Spot

Constitution Wed. 1-2-57 P. 1

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 — Sen-elect Herman Talmadge began one of the most momentous years of his career Tuesday with a cautious approach to the job he will take over Thursday as Georgia's junior senator.

Already the eyes of the nation are focused on this tall, black-haired, 42-year-old Georgian as he prepares to take over his seat as a member of what has been called "the most exclusive club in the world."

As governor of Georgia, as the son of the late Eugene Talmadge and as an outspoken advocate of racial segregation and states rights. Talmadge long ago achieved a controversial national reputation.

When he takes the oath of office Thursday as a freshman senator to succeed the veteran Walter F.

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

George, Talmadge already will be better known to the nation than many senators with long tenure.

Realizing this and realizing he will be thrust into the spotlight as few freshmen senators ever have been before him, Talmadge indicates plans to conduct himself with dignity.

In this course, Talmadge likely will disappoint some of his critics among the more liberal elements of the North, who may expect him to conduct himself in the names of a demagogue.

At the same time, he may disappoint some of his most loyal supporters among the Georgia "wool hat boys" at home, who may be expecting him to take the lid off the Capitol dome soon after he takes office.

"The traditions of the Senate relegate a freshman to a back seat," Talmadge says. "It shall be my policy, insofar as practicable, to observe the traditions of the Senate.

"I am not anxious to alienate my future colleagues and render my future influence ineffective.

"I shall not, however, follow that tradition to the degree of rendering my effectiveness as Georgia's junior senator to the degree of impotence.

"If measures aimed at Georgia and the South are offered that necessitate my attempts to protect the interests of my state and my people, I shall not hestitate to take such action as the situation may warrant."

Talmadge almost certainly will be thrown into such a situation early in the 85th Congress when civil rights advocates seek to change Senate rules so as to limit debate and curb the Southerners' great weapon—the filibuster.

However, he may be expected to keep silent but to vote with his Southern colleagues and use his not inconsiderable influence with members of the Senate whom he already knows.

Constitution

WARM FRIENDS

He already knows 25 or 30 senators personally and counts about half of them among his warm friends.

P. 1

Talmadge, who has achieved respect among a sizable section of the Washington press for his skill in handling hot questions on national television programs, showed his sagacity in another way Monday.

He was invited to appear on a program of the National Women's Press Club on the night of Jan. 3, along with other freshmen members of Congress.

Wed. 1-2-57

NEAT SIDESTEP

The women's press club wanted him to speak for two minutes and allotted him the subject of racial segregation. Talmadge accepted the invitation to speak but declined to talk on the racial issue. He will speak on Senate Rule 22, the rule governing debate.

The Georgia senator-elect thought it would be inappropriate for him to sound off on segregation in a speech on the very day he takes office, especially since his views are well known.

He also thought it would be inappropriate at a social function and equally inappropriate at an affair which will be attended by members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet, including Atty. Gen. Brownell, who has been pushing integration.

TO GET CASE'S OFFICE

Talmadge has not yet been able to move into the Senate Office Building and temporarily is working out of Sen. Russell's office, but he disclosed Tuesday he has been assigned to Room 347 when Sen. Case of New Jersey moves out of those quarters after Jan 3.

He has a busy week ahead. Thursday at 9 a.m. he will attend a breakfast in the House Speaker's dining room given by Rep. and Mrs. James C. Davis honoring Gov. Griffin and the Georgia delegation.

Talmadge will have to hurry from the breakfast along with Russell to attend a Democratic caucus at 9:30 a.m. He then will be sworn in when Congress convenes at noon.

RUSSELL TO GIVE FETE

Unless a floor fight develops over limiting debate on the session's first day, Talmadge will be at a 1 p.m. luncheon Russell will give in his honor. That night comes the women's press club appearance.

The night before he takes office he will be an honor guest at a dinner of the Washington Board of Trade at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel.

On Sunday the senator, Mrs. Talmadge and their two sons, Gene and Bobby, are scheduled to appear on a CBS television program at 3 p.m. An hour later they will attend a reception at the Congressional Club, honoring new members.

Negro Leaders Here Ask Brownell Meeting

Constitution Sat. 1-12-57 P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

By JACK NELSON

Southern Negro leaders, meeting here to plan their integration push, Friday requested a conference with U.S. Atty. Gen. Brownell to discuss the Justice department's responsibility in racial disorders.

A telegram was sent to Brown at the closing session of the first meeting of the Southern Leaders Conference on Transportation and Non-violent Integration.

ASK INTERVIEW

The conference said in a prepared statement that leaders requested an interview to discuss the department's responsibility "in maintaining order in several areas where Negroes and whites who stand up for justice fear for their lives."

The conference also wired President Eisenhower a request to make a "major speech in a major Southern city urging all Southerners to accept and abide by" the Supreme Court's segregation decisions.

The conference received a telegram from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt suggesting "an appeal to the President since this is a Supreme Court order."

However, conference leaders said they had wired the President before receiving Mrs. Roosevelt's telegram.

CALL ON NIXON

In another telegram, the conference urged Vice President Nixon to make a tour of the South. Conference leaders said it could be "similar to the one he made on behalf of Hungarian refugees."

The Negro group told Nixon that through such a trip he could "report to the President and the American people the economic boycotts, reprisals, bombing and violence directed against the persons and homes of Negroes who assert their rights. . . ."

The telegram to the President declared:

"Extreme violence continues to be directed toward Negro people in the South . . . Negroes who seek to vote are driven from their land in Mississippi on threat of death. In Tennessee, Negro children have been attacked. In Florida, stoning and cross burning are used to obstruct justice. . . .

"In Alabama, Christian churches literally have been destroyed by dynamite . . . numerous individuals, including women, have been beaten on the streets. . . .

Constitution P. 3

"Men and women, black and white, sitting peacefully in buses have been attacked by snipers. . . .

"A state of terror prevails."

Leaders of the conference, who signed the telegrams, were the Reverends M. L. King Jr. of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, and T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La.

They said some 60 Negro civic leaders from 29 communities in 10 Southern states attended the conference at the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

CONTINUING BODY

The group decided to make the conference a continuing body and named the Rev. King chairman. He said the next meeting will be held in New Orleans at a date announced.

The Rev. King predicted integration in transportation will be completed in the South soon — at least before 1960.

He said the conference also will be concerned with other forms of segregation, such as segregation in public schools. But he said the conference has made no specific plans in other fields.

In the prepared statement, the conference urged Negroes to "assert their human dignity" and to "reject segregation."

Negroes were urged to refrain from violence, no matter how great the provocation, and to dedicate themselves to this motto: "Not one hair of one head of

one white person shall be harmed."

APPEAL TO WHITES

"White Southern Christians" were called upon to "realize that the treatment of Negroes is a basic spiritual problem."

At a press conference, the Negro leaders said they believed the current move to integrate public transportation in Atlanta will not result in violence if city officials "properly handle law and order."

Meanwhile, Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb said the cases of six Negro ministers charged with violating state segregation laws will be presented to the grand jury Tuesday.

Two ministers were arrested Thursday after Mayor Hartsfield asked Police Chief Jenkins to obtain warrants. The ministers boarded an Atlanta trolley Wednesday and sat down in a front section also occupied by whites.

Webb said he would prosecute the "clear violation" of Georgia segregation laws. He also congratulated the Negro leaders on the manner in which they made the desegregation bid.

Vice-President Richard Nixon and Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell. They asked Eisenhower and Nixon to make pre-integration speeches in the South.

* * *

SAID MR. PITTMAN: "There is no use for anyone to compete with those Negro preachers. They can't be beat. They didn't have to hunt headlines. The headlines hunted them.

"They called on Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta and he delivered, according to plan. That encouraged them to believe that an approach to the President, the vice president and the attorney general would meet with equal success.

"If they had been smart, they would not have gone over the head of Dr. Milton Eisenhower. They should have known he is an old schoolmaster, jealous of his prerogatives. They knew, of course, that he is now the nation's 'Scientific Secretary of Integration.' Maybe the telegrams will reach him anyway."

Carter Pittman Critical Of Negroes' Mix Plea

Journal + Constitution
Sun. 1-13-57
Atlanta Ga.
p. 8-d

The president of Georgia's States Rights Council Saturday commented critically on an appeal of Southern Negro ministers to Washington for help in removing racial barriers.

R. Carter Pittman of Dalton included Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, in his comment. The Dalton attorney was vice chairman of the Georgia delegation to the national Democratic convention.

* * *

HE SAID the Negro leaders, meeting in Atlanta, "called on Mayor Hartsfield and he delivered, according to plan."

In their pleas to Washington, he added, the ministers should have addressed Dr. Eisenhower, whom he called "Scientific Secretary of Integration."

The ministers, mostly leaders in a movement to desegregate city buses, Friday night telegraphed President Eisenhower.

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
GOV. MARVIN GRIFFIN
Asks segregation "unity."

UNITY IS URGED ON SEGREGATION

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Wed. 1-16-57
p. 9

Georgia Governor Defies 'Any Court Rule'

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 (AP) — Gov. Marvin Griffin Tuesday asked for "complete unity" in preserving racial segregation in Georgia "no matter what any court may rule."

In his annual state of the state message, prepared for delivery before a joint session of the general assembly, Griffin noted that it had been 2½ years since the United States supreme court banned racial segregation in public schools, and declared:

"The effect of this unconstitutional and unlawful decree has not been felt in Georgia yet.

"That fact is no mere accident."

He pledged that as long as he occupied the governor's chair "there will be no breakdown in the pattern of segregation in this state," and added:

"We are going to protect our white and colored citizens in Georgia from mob violence, abuse and unbridled intimidation . . . by maintaining Georgia's sacred heritages and traditions."

In reviewing the achievements of his administration, Griffin said that while Georgians are sharing in an "unprecedented prosperity . . . unfortunately, these advancements are being threatened ruthlessly through unwarranted and unauthorized interference by the federal judiciary in the purely internal affairs of the states."

The governor said that "in this crisis, Georgia stands firm . . . our precious institutions stand free and unsullied in this perilous hour."

He also recommended a change in school financing which he said would provide funds for an across-the-board teacher pay increase of $100 a year.

He outlined the achievements of his administration and said public improvements for which construction has been completed, approved or let to contract "represent the stupendous total of $718,439,864.76 or nearly three-fourths of a billion dollars."

The governor emphasized that his major recommendation to the general assembly is to "hold the line."

"There should be no new taxes levied," he declared. "Nor can we permit any reduction in the present revenue structure."

GOV. GRIFFIN VOWS FULL SEGREGATION

Times Picayune
New Orleans
Wed. 1-16-57

Tells Georgia Legislature to Back 'Sacred Heritages'—Negro Ministers Indicted

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'Interference' by Judiciary

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6 Negro Ministers Indicted

Six Negro ministers were indicted today on charges of having violated the Georgia "Jim Crow" law by riding in the white section of a bus.

Charged in separate cases were the Rev. William Holmes Borders, leader of the local integration drive, and the Revs. R. B. Shorts, Joseph Johnson, A. Franklin Fisher, Howard Bussey and R. H. Williams.

They boarded an Atlanta trolley bus last week and rode six blocks in front seats traditionally occupied by whites.

The Negroes, who are free in $1,000 bail each, said at the time of their arrest "this is what we wanted"—an opportunity to make a quick court test of the statute that has not been passed on directly.

Bus Service Resumed

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15—Bus service during daylight hours will be resumed tomorrow morning. Police protection will be provided for the last run, the City Commission said today.

The commission had stopped the Montgomery City Lines last Thursday after integrated busts were fired upon. Bombs also shattered four Negro churches and the home of a Negro minister and a white pro-integration minister.

Negro Business Stoned

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—The stoning of a Negro leader's place of business during the night was reported by the police today.

Three large plate glass windows and a number of bottles inside the grocery store of Dan Speed were broken by bricks thrown by unidentified assailants, the police said.

Mr. Speed is chairman of the "ride integrated" campaign of the Inter Civic Council, Negro organization sponsoring a drive to end segregated seating on city buses.

LaGrange Citizen Asks For Racial Strife End

Constitution p. 4
Wed. 1-23-57
Atlanta Ga.

LaGrange—This is an effort to use what knowledge and understanding I have to help solve our racial problems in harmony with God's will.

God is no respecter of persons. We can see that by considering what He has provided all races in common.

When He made man, He made him a helpmate of his own race and color.

Each race can apply the Golden Rule in its dealings with the people of another race. Christ brought a plan of salvation and a way of life for all.

God isn't color-blind.

We can be peaceful!

HORACE WRIGHT.

3Pa 1957

GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION
BROCHURE

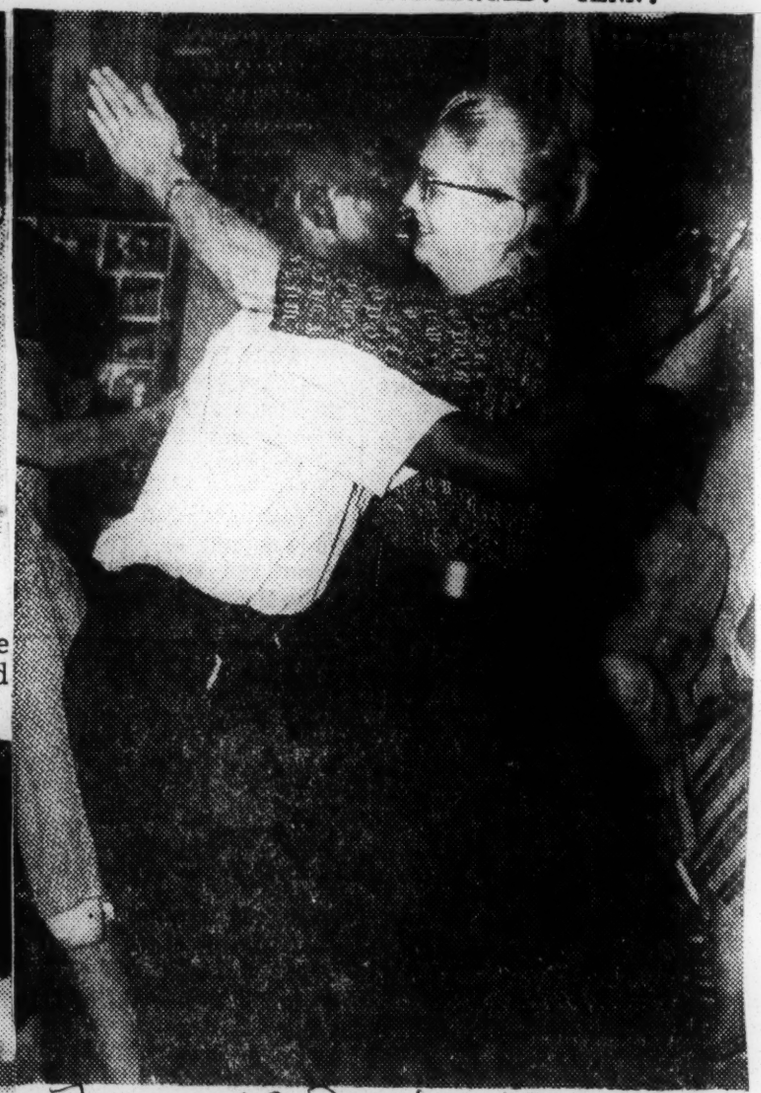
DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE RACIAL STRIFE
PLOTTED AT AN INTEGRATED MEETING
MONTEAGLE. TENN.

BUS BOYCOTT LEADER AMONG PLOTTERS

The Rev. Martin Luther King (second from right), Negro minister who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, was among the Negro leaders, Communists, and Communist sympathizers who attended the meeting at Monteagle, Tenn.

COMMIES PLOT RACE STRIFE IN SOUTH

Methods of stirring up strife in the South were plotted at a meeting at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., by Negro agitators, Communists and Communist sympathizers. Notice the Negro (at left with face turned) eyeing the white woman with bare legs.



INTEGRATED FUN AT RED MEET

A Negro man and a white woman bear-hug each other at a meeting held at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn. The photographs taken at the school were made by a photographer from the Georgia Commission on Education.

Race Strife Plotted At Integrated Meet

The Georgia Commission on Education has released a brochure giving documented evidence that racial strife was plotted at an integrated meeting attended by Communists and communist sympathizers at Monteagle, Tenn., last Labor Day.

The weekend meeting was held at the Highlander Folk School and was attended by the Rev. Martin Luther King, the Negro minister who led the Montgomery boycott, and many others who have been prominent in racial flareups in the South.

The Georgia Commission on Education has identified the founders and leaders of the Tennessee school as known Communists or Communist sympathizers.

The school was founded by Don West, Myles Horton, and James Dombrowski, according to the commission.

OPERATING IN GEORGIA

"Don West, presently operating in Georgia, was district director of the Communist party in North Carolina," the commission said.

The Georgia commission said Horton, who is now director of the school, was identified by the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities as a "person who attended a secret convention in North Carolina at which time plans were made for spreading revolutionary theories throughout the South."

A top Communist leader, in testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee, described Dombrowski as "being completely pro-communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist party and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual party membership," according to the commission.

The Georgia Commission sent a photographer to the Labor Day weekend meeting. The photographer made pictures of King and other integration leaders attending meetings which he said plotted methods of stirring up further racial strife.

EMBRACED WHITE WOMAN

He also made photographs which show a Negro man eyeing a white woman's legs at one of the sessions and another with a Negro man apparently embracing a white woman.

Another of the photographs show Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packing House Workers of America, and Abner W. Berry of the National Central Committee of the Communist party at the meeting. Berry, a Negro, is also a columnist for the Daily Worker, official publication of the Communist party in the U. S.

The Georgia Commission on Education said the meeting was directed by the Rev. John B. Thompson who "has a lengthy record of Communist affiliations."

The commission listed Thompson's affiliations and noted that he spoke against the conviction of the 11 Communists about a year ago.

Attending the Monteagle meeting were reprensentative leaders of the Tuskegee Alabama boycott, the Tallahassee Florida bus incident, the Montgomery Alabama bus boycott, the South Carolina — NAACP school teachers incident, the Koininia inter-racial farm — Americus, Georgia, and the Clinton, Tennessee school incident," according to the commission.

TYPICAL METHOD

"The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist training school, and in the company of many known Communists, is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to agitators," the commission said.

The Georgia commission's brochure included an editorial entitled "Every American Has the Right to Know the Truth" which said:

"On the preceding pages you have seen pictures of the leaders of every race incident in the South from May 1954 until the time of the meeting, Labor Day, 1957, weekend. You have seen executives and leaders of many organizations active in the southeastern region of the United States. All of the pictures contained in this folder were taken during one weekend at this Communist training school, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

"Names of the national figures are easily identified with their pictures. Other names of lesser figures are those given to the photographer in introductions and self identifications.

"It has been our purpose, as

rapidly as possible, to identify the leaders and participants of this Communist training school and disseminate this information to the general public.

"It behooves each of us to learn more of Communist infiltration and the directions of Communist movements. Only through information and knowledge can we combat this alien menance of constitutional government.

Copies of the brochure may be secured by writing the Georgia Commission on Education, 220 Agriculture Building, 19 Hunter Street S. W., Atlanta. 3. Ga.

Southern Presbyterians Rap Koinonia Incidents

Constitution Wed. 5-1-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 13

By KAY McLEOD
Constitution Church Editor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30—Southern Presbyterians took a strong stand against "racial discrimination" here Monday, decrying the treatment of members of the Koinonia Farm at Americus, Ga., and advocating adherence to Supreme Court edicts on education.

In one of the strongest racial pronouncements to come from any predominantly Southern church, commissioners adopted the 4,000-word report from its committee on Christian relations with only 10 minutes debate. The report was presented by Col. Francis P. Miller of Charlottesville, Va.

The action came during the closing sessions of the 97th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., meeting at South Highland Presbyterian Church here.

ASKS PHRASE STRICKEN

The reference to Koinonia drew the attention of Dr. Harry Fifield, pastor of Atlanta's First Presbyterian Church. He rose to ask that a phrase be stricken calling Koinonia residents model citizens on the grounds that the assembly could not judge without thoroughly investigating the matter.

He said, "I do not agree with the people of Koinonia, but I agree less with those who condemn them. There is no doubt they have made contributions to the community, there is no doubt they have broken no laws . . . but we must have criteria for the phrase 'model citizens.'" This change was readily accepted.

The pronouncement on Koinonia came in a segment of the report dealing with the freedom to worship.

ELECTION RIGHTS

The report also blasted what it called "devious means, such as literacy tests, the use of a poll tax, concealing information as to time and place of registration, economic pressure and threat of reprisal" in keeping some people from voting.

Upholding the freedom of fellowship, the assembly said, "Churchmen are supposed to be the ambassadors of reconciliation . . . A social climate must be created which will encourage a free concourse of men of good will regardless of their race, status, or national origin."

The assembly termed it "unthinkable that a Christian should join himself to Klan or council whose purpose is to gain its point by intimidation, reprisal and violence, or that he should lift no voice of protest against those who appeal to prejudice and spread fear."

This portion obviously referred to the White Citizens Councils and Ku Klux Klan organizations.

STATEMENT ON KOINONIA

The full text of the statement in regard to Koinonia follows:

"Within the bounds of our own assembly, there seems to exist a striking example of the violation of the right to worship. Members of the Koinonia community near Americus, Ga., state that their communal life is not primarily a social or agricultural experiment but an experience in worship. They have professed their allegiance to this nation, they have denied affiliation in any subversie party, they have violated no laws, and have made a significant contribution to farming techniques in this area."

"Yet, because their experiment knows no barrier of color, they are treated as enemies of society. Their property has been strafed, dynamited and burned; their children maligned, their lives jeopardized. Even worse, many 'respectable' citizens of the area have joined in an economic boycott designed to destroy their financial stability and drive them to ruin.

The Assembly would remind the citizens of this area of the danger of trying to destroy those who dare to live by their Christian convictions, even though they may differ from them in their opinions. The Assembly commends all Christian individuals and groups in Georgia who have spoken out so strongly against this denial of freedom of worship.

"Other examples might be given from other areas of attempts to destroy freedom of worship as a basic right of all Americans The Assembly calls on Christians everywhere to be alert to this grievous threat of freedom of religion."

Community In Appeal to Eisenhower

New York Herald-Tribune

Georgians Warn Of Annihilation

N.Y. 4-5-57

For the past several months staff correspondents of the Herald Tribune have been investigating the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan in the South. In the process of this investigation, Mr. Bird and Mr. Mazo uncovered the story of Koinonia Farm in Georgia.

By Robert S. Bird and Earl Mazo

WASHINGTON, Apr. 4.—A tiny Georgia community of deeply religious white and Negro ministers and farmers which has been dynamited, shot up and burned so often that no insurance company will risk a policy on its people and equipment, will appeal for help in Washington tomorrow.

The forty-five white and fifteen Negro men, women and children at Koinonia community farm near Americus, 100 miles south of Atlanta, have withstood a year of night-time violence with prayer, wry good humor and a thin wire fence as their only protection.

Face Extinction

Now, however, they are threatened with extinction by means of an economic boycott and a grand jury investigation that could lead to a declaration that the community is illegal.

Prior to coming north for help through an all-out effort to focus the national spotlight on his community's plight, the Rev. Clarence L. Jordan, farm leader, appealed directly to President Eisenhower.

Opposition to the farm comes from the white people living in the surrounding area. They resent the fact of Negroes and whites living and working together, in defiance of long-standing Southern custom. However, previous to the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings, little real hostility had been shown to the inter-racial community.

The Rev. Mr. Jordan, a white Baptist minister and a native of Georgia, wrote the President on Jan. 22 that his community ". . . is facing annihilation unless quick, decisive action is taken by some one in authority."

"We make our living by farming, having no connection with any outside agency," the minister wrote.

"We have sought to live simply and humbly, and in a law-abiding manner. We welcome into our fellowship any person or any color or race," he added. "Until the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation of schools, and the subsequent rise of the White Citizens' Councils, we were not molested. Since then, our life together has become increasingly difficult and our very existence is now precarious."

The Rev. Mr. Jordan then outlined to Mr. Eisenhower some of the pressures, the violence, and the fact that local and state law had broken down to the extent that insurance companies classified the farm as an impossible risk, and canceled their policies.

"We Shall Not Run"

"We shall not run, for this is America. It is a land where free men have the right—and the duty—to walk erect and without fear in their pursuit of peace and happiness," the letter concluded.

"Should this freedom perish from our land, we would prefer to be dead. We gladly offer our lives for its preservation."

The White House sent the Jordan letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr.

Over a month later—on Feb. 28—Mr. Brownell wrote the Rev. Mr. Jordan that the violations against his people involved state and local laws, and the Federal government could not intervene.

Governor Ge.. Copy

The Attorney General also sent a copy of the Jordan letter to Gov. Marvin Griffin, of Georgia, an outspoken foe of the religious farming community whose name is the Greek word for communal brotherhood.

In effect, Mr. Brownell implied Georgia ought to keep its citizens from dynamiting their neighbors.

The Attorney General also offered the laboratory facilities of the F. B. I. to any Georgia investigation of the shootings, dynamitings and burnings.

When last heard of, copies of the Rev. Mr. Jordan's letter to the President were being bandied about in Americus by District Solicitor General Charles Burgamy and Sumter County Sheriff Fred D. Chappell.

Probe Started March 26

Mr. Burgamy is in charge of the grand jury inquiry which started March 26.

It is understood witnesses have been grilled about rumors that white and Negro male and female members of the farm community have been more to each other than mere working companions. Questioning reportedly also has been along the line that the farm is some kind of financial racket, or that it is a beehive of Communist activity.

Sheriff Chappell said publicly that the Rev. Mr. Jordan shouldn't be running to the Federal people since "they can't do any more than we are doing."

Furthermore, the sheriff told The Associated Press that 25,000 residents of Sumter County—half of whom are white—have "had it up to here" over Koinonia Farm.

"We get reports of white and Negroes strolling down the streets together in Americus," the sheriff added. "One report said a white girl and two Negro boys walked down the street, all eating popcorn out of the same bag."

There is an unsubstantiated report that much of the pressure against the Jordan group is being stirred up by a local "big shot," who is said to want to buy, dirt cheap, the lush, 1,083 acres of rolling farm, pasture and woodlands. The Rev. Mr. Jordan and his people built the place from a 400-acre tract of rundown, eroded wasteland they bought when the community was founded in 1942.

Tomorrow, the Rev. Mr. Jordan will relate the story of the farm community at a luncheon meeting of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, an agency composed of the leading national fraternal, civic and welfare organizations interested in civil liberties.

To See Press

Following his speech at the Statler Hotel, in Washington, the minister will hold a press conference.

It has not been determined whether he also will attempt to bring the plight of his community to the attention of Federal officials.

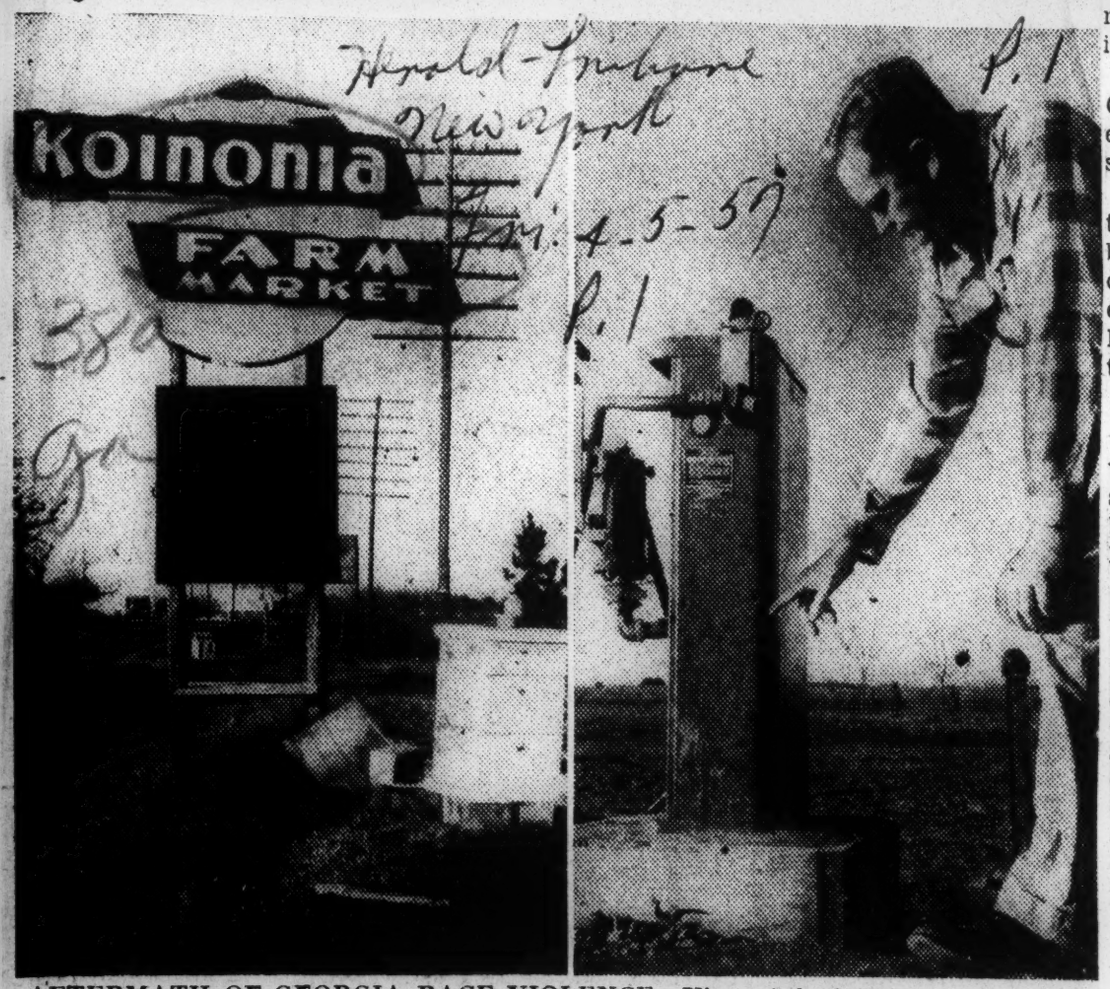
Koinonia Farm—a peaceful inter-racial community which got along beautifully with its all-white and all-Negro neighbors until passions began to flame over the school integration decision—symbolizes two distinct stories.

One is today's frustration and anger of white Southerners, including the vast majority who abhor violence, over mounting integration pressures.

Passive Resistance

The other story is that of the farm people. It adds up to the most vigorous combination of violence and economic strangulation perpetrated against any group since the latest flare-up of racial ill-will—and also the most dramatic show of passive resistance by the victims and their determination to stand fast.

Integrated Village Torn By Violence as Law Fails



AFTERMATH OF GEORGIA RACE VIOLENCE—View of the highway (left photo) next to Koinonia Farm in Georgia, with some of wreckage (at right) after a dynamiting of the roadside market, and (right photo), the Rev. Clarence L. Jordan, co-founder of the Koinonia project, looking at bullet-riddled gas pump at the market.

Georgia Interracial Farmers Shot at Selves, Jury Finds

By Earl Mazo

WASHINGTON, Apr. 5. — A county grand jury in Georgia charged today that shootings, burnings and bombings at the Koinonia Farm, an interracial community near Americus, Ga., were perpetrated by members of the farm community.

The Sumter County Grand Jury also implied that the farm, on which a handful of deeply religious white and Negro families have worked together since 1942, might be a Communist front. "Known Communists" visited the place, the grand jury said.

All-White Jury

The all-white jury panel was convened last month ostensibly to investigate a full year of night-time machine gunnings bombings and burnings at the farm, presumably by white mobs whose members publicly demanded that the interracial religious group sell out and leave Georgia.

The jury's twenty-page presentment today, however, formalized most of the rumors that had been bruited about on the streets of Americus by folks who characterized the farm as a "cancer" that might spread racial integration throughout Georgia.

The grand jury indicted no one for any of the dozens of violent acts. It offered no recommendations, and it suggested no legal action that might be taken against the farm.

"Cannot State"

"From the standpoint of legal evidence, we cannot state what person or persons committed the violence," said the presentment.

"This grand jury would be persuaded that the evidence more strongly indicates the violence was being committed by (members of the farm community) rather than any one else," it added.

In Washington, the Rev. Dr. Clarence Jordan, farm leader, expressed no amazement at the strange action.

He pointed out, however, that the farm folks could hardly be blamed for the economic boycott which is strangling their enterprise — or for the many legal harassments directed at the farm by Americus officials.

"Same Forces"

"The forces that caused the violence are undoubtedly the same that inspired the economic boycott and legal actions," said Dr. Jordan.

Furthermore, he added, "the farm never had any connection with Communists or the Communist movement, and no one on the farm is a Communist."

Earlier today Dr. Jordan said President Eisenhower could bring peace to the South if he would speak out clearly against violence and the growing resistance to integration.

The white, native Georgian, who was in Washington to plead his farm's plight to the national press and before national organizations interested in civil rights, expressed confidence that "the brotherhood of man" will win out in the end.

But he told a press conference Mr. Eisenhower has such great prestige in the South that he probably could end the battle now. "Some clear, decisive words from the President might do much to calm the hysteria" that has become increasingly violent since the Supreme Court outlawed public school segregation, said Dr. Jordan.

On Jan. 22, after the farm had been shot up, bombed and burned repeatedly, Dr. Jordan appealed to Presidnet Eisenhower for help.

The letter was sent in the hope the President would exert "moral influence," Dr. Jordan said.

The farm folks practice non-violence, he explained. Their religion preaches non-violence, thus they do not want to be protected by "troops" or gun-toting law enforcement people, Federal or local, he insisted.

Letter to Brownell

The White House sent Dr. Jordan's letter to the Justice Department. Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr. wrote the minister the Federal government could do nothing because no Federal laws were being violated.

In Washington today the minister said he doesn't intend to ask Mr. Eisenhower for any more help.

"He is aware of the problem," Dr. Jordan said. "His memory is not that short."

Dr. Jordan implied, however, that the Federal government should check up on the use of its National Guard equipment in Americus and Albany, Ga.

Children Shot At

Three-fourths of the violence against the farm occurred on Monday nights, after the Georgia National Guard drilled in Americus or Albany, Dr. Jordan said. On at least one occasion farm children playing on a lighted volley-ball court were shot at by a weapon which sounded like a military sub-machine gun and fired tracer bullets, which are available only to the military.

Dr. Jordan said the farm's troubles were instigated by a small group of well organized individuals. Many white teachers, ministers, business people, farmers and other residents of the area are sympathetic to the farm community, he said.

All Afraid of Few

But all are frightened of the violent few—and thus all take part in the boycott and none dares to help or speak out publicly in the farm's behalf.

Dr. Jordan said it has become too dangerous for any one to sleep in any of the farm's buildings near the outside road. Also, a number of the community's residents have become "so nervous" about the shootings that they need a rest.

Buy Jersey Site

Thus the farm has bought a 120-acre auxiliary site near Somerville in Somerset County, N. J., where families from the Georgia project will be able to spend two months at a time, and relax from the strain of the constant atacks in Georgia. Also, the New Jersey auxiliary is expected to provide an outlet for some of the Georgia farm's produce, now boycotted around Americus.

The Koinonia folks are going to hold out, regardless of what happens in the future, Dr. Jordan said. The farm's refusal to bow to violence is already having a good effect throughout the South, he continued. Its victory will be a victory for all the people of the area, added the minister, and also for the principles on which the farm operates, namely "the love of God and the brotherhood of man."

Jay B. Levitor

CLARENCE JORDAN (RIGHT) AND KOINONIANS
The pacifists had battle fatigue.

Embattled Koinonia

A Georgia grand jury finally got around to investigating Koinonia Farm, the famed interracial community near Americus. After twelve years of peaceful existence, rumors began to fly with the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision that there was "sex mixing" at the farm and that it harbored Communist spies. The jury's 16-page report revived the old accusations, also charged that Koinonia was masquerading as a religious group to avoid payment of taxes and that the violence was largely perpetrated by the farm members themselves as a bid for sympathy. (Koinonia answered back with an eleven-page, point-by-point refutation of the jury's report.) By and large, the jury had to concede that no law was being violated by the Koinonians.

But Koinonia's neighbors went right on as before, following a pattern of harassment that has been growing ever since last year (TIME, Sept. 17), when the unsegregated, pacifist Christian families of the 1,100-acre farm began to feel the sting of terror and the weight of boycott by local merchants. After the first blows, 13 Negroes and nine whites left the farm, but 36 whites and two Negroes stayed. The terror mounted.

The Citizens Bank of Americus refused to grant Koinonia more loans; the gas supplier for the farm's heating and cooking, the hardware dealer, the tractor dealer, and the mechanic who serviced the farm vehicles refused to do business with Koinonia. The farm's gas tank was shot up, its roadside produce stand (with cold-storage and meat-processing equipment) was dynamited and destroyed. The main building on an adjoining farm owned by the community was burned to the ground, and later twelve shotgun blasts were fired into the farm, showering some of the Koinonia children with pellets. One Sunday a 78-car motorcade of 153 robed and hooded Klansmen drove into Americus just after church, held a demonstration at the fairgrounds, then disrobed and went out to Koinonia to urge the community to move.

Last week Koinonia's president, Virginia-born Norman Long, 32, still a member of the Baptist Church, and Clarence Jordan, 44, were planning a move that looked to some like the beginning of retreat. Koinonia will open a branch farm at Neshanic Station, N.J. Jordan insisted that this is no retreat; the Northern farm will be used chiefly as a rest center for Koinonians with "battle fatigue." Said Norman Long: "There's no value in thinking what may happen. We are simply living our lives from day to day. The issues at stake are so great that we cannot allow ourselves to give up."

28 Georgia Ministers Demand Violence Halt

Post-Herald Mon. 4-29-57 Birm. Ala.

ATLANTA, April 28 (AP)—A group of Georgia ministers today urged that responsible officials put an end to violence at the controversial, biracial Koinonia Farm at Americus before someone is killed.

A statement signed by 28 ordained ministers of eight denominations noted past acts of violence at Koinonia and said: "Action must be taken soon to prevent the next step, which otherwise is apparently inevitable, and that is the killing of some person at the farm."

White persons and Negroes work, dine and find recreation together at the 1100-acre farm. It is located in South Georgia, where in the surrounding area segregation is strictly observed.

The statement calling for an end to violence was released by the Rev. Edward A. Driscoll of Decatur. Driscoll is executive secretary of the Georgia Council of Churches, an interdenominational organization, but said the statement was an independent action by the 28 ministers who signed it.

"When we read in the papers about what is happening at Koinonia Farm it is difficult for most of us to believe that it is happening in Georgia," the statement said.

"Georgia has an enviable name among the states in the South. We have differences about politics and religion and in other fields, but we settle our differences by other means than violence. We do not persecute; we do not endanger the lives of men, women or children.

"The Koinonia Farm was established in 1942. Since April, 1956, there have been 14 acts of violence against the defenseless people at Koinonia Farm. The roadside market has been dynamited; crosses have been burned in front of houses; shots have been fired into the houses, barely missing the occupants; property has been destroyed; lives threatened . . .

"We call upon the conscience of the people of Georgia to concern itself with this situation.

"It is a terrifying thing to remember, but we have to face the fact that violence knows no county boundary lines. If the lawless people can take over in one community, they can take over in another community. The good name of our state is being held up to the nation as a place where violence is tolerated and apparently encouraged . . ."

23 Southern Ministers Back Interracial Farm

Post-Herald Birm. Ala.

MACON, Ga., April 8 (INS) Georgia's interracial farm at Americus has won backing from 23 Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran and Presbyterian Georgia ministers.

The ministers, in support of Koinonia Farm, charged Friday by an Americus grand jury of being a front for the Communist Party, wrote an open letter to their colleagues Sunday describing the mixed white-Negro settlement as a "Christian community."

Shooting Reported At Bi-Racial Farm

Post 4-27-57

AMERICUS, Ga. — (SNS) — A shooting early Tuesday morning added to the number of incidents of violence taking place at the Koinonia Farm during recent months.

Clarence Jordan, co-founder of the farm, said a bullet was fired from a car traveling toward Americus around 1:50 A. M. The bullet is reported to have struck a machine near the spot where the night watchman stood on guard.

Shooting Reported At Biracial Farm

Atlanta Const. Ga. Wed. 4-24-57

AMERICUS, Ga., April 24 (AP). —Another early morning shooting at controversial, biracial Koinonia Farm was reported yesterday by Clarence Jordan, co-founder.

Mr. Jordan said a bullet from a car traveling toward Americus plowed into the fender of a machine where Chris Crescher, 71-year-old night watchman, was sitting under a light near the main cluster of buildings at the 1,100-acre farm.

The car, he added, sped away.

Deputy Sheriff Buster Powell and Agent W. T. Beauchamp of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation reported officials of the farm turned over to them a fragment of a bullet.

Koinonia, where white persons and Negroes work, dine and find recreation together, has evoked a furore in this South Georgia community where segregation is strictly observed. A grand jury a few weeks ago reported that it found evidence of Communist association, although it did not charge anyone at the farm with being a Communist or return any indictments.

Question For Brownell

Atlanta Const. Afternoon

The interracial Koinonia farm down in Georgia has been shot at eight times.

It has been bombed four times.

Two buildings were destroyed by fires set by unknown arsonists.

Six fiery crosses have been ignited on its property by hate-filled trespassers.

Each of these outrages occurred on Monday nights.

That is the same night that Georgia National Guardsmen hold their drills in Americus.

Post 4-20-57

In several of the attacks tracer bullets have been used. This kind of ammunition cannot be purchased in a hardware store. It is available only to the military.

Up to date, Attorney General Herbert Brownell has refused an investigation of these violences on the grounds that no Federal laws are being violated.

We have a question for Mr. Brownell. Isn't it a violation of Federal laws to steal and illegally use weapons and ammunition belonging to the United States Government?

Parley Told of Terror On Interracial Project

Post & Times Herald P. 5-b Sat. 4-6-57 Washington, D.C.

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Rev. Clarence Jordan told a story of violence and terror in his native Georgia yesterday and predicted that "truth and freedom" will triumph in the South.

He spoke to the ninth annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House and told how the interracial farm he founded in 1942 in Americus, Ga., has been harassed by legal action, crippling economic boycotts and riddled by bullets by night riders.

Even as he spoke, a Sumter County, Ga., grand jury reported that its investigation of the farm known as Koinonia Farm "strongly indicated" it was a Communist front, that the acts of violence were committed by farm members themselves and the farm "has received profits" while operating as a nonprofit organization.

Apprised of the report, Mr. Jordan said: "They have no reason to say we are a Communist front. We have nothing to do with communism. And I think the acts of violence come from the same inspiration which set up the boycott and legal pressure."

In his speech, he said the Koinonia Farm prospered and relations with those outside were amicable until a year ago when he announced a willingness to sign entrance applications to the white Georgia College of Business Administration two years ago.

He recounted how bullets sprayed the 1100 acre operation at night, homes were burned and the roadside market dynamited. Once a machine gun with tracer bullets were used, he said.

"We knew what the bullets were saying," he said, "and they were not designed to kill, but were telling us to get out. But we were hearing other voices, the voice of God and people in the future who will be able to walk without fear."

Mr. Jordan said the farm's insurance coverage was canceled and no agent would renew it. Finally, he said, he turned to Lloyd's of London.

"I understood they would even insure a hound dog's hind claw. But they said we were an unusual risk and turned us down."

He said he appealed to local law enforcement officials and even to President Eisenhower.

The Federal Government turned over Mr. Jordan's appeal to Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia.

At a press conference later, Mr. Jordan said the farm originally had 60 members including about 15 Negroes. But half have moved to a new farm, near Somerville, N. J., for relief from harassment. He stressed the cooperative does not intend to give up the Americus venture, but that the New Jersey farm will help keep it going by providing an outlet for produce.

People Live In Constant Fear Of WCC

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-13-57

Farm Prospered 'Til Court School Ruling Spawned "Councils"

Pil

Special to Journal and Guide

AMERICUS, Ga.— Official Georgia is looking the other way as an integrated farm village near here nears extinction.

For more than a year now, the 45 white and 15 Negro men, women and children at Koinonia community farm near here have stood night-time violence perpetrated by racists with humor, prayers and "turning the other cheek."

• • •

BUT ITS NOW too much for them to bear. Racists have dynamited their roadside market, pumped bullets into their gas tanks, burned up their property and assaulted them physically so often they have appealed directly to President Eisenhower for relief.

Then, too, what was once a progressive enterprise, has become a shambles by way of economic boycott imposed by the residents of the area. "To buy from the Koinonia farm now is to set yourself up for reprisals," people in the area say.

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THE AIM OF racists in the area is to "prove" that integration in anything cannot work, it appears. Yet before the Supreme Court decision on school and before the advent of White Citizens Councils, Koinonia farm prospered.

The Rev. Clarence L. Jordan, a white native-born Georgian and leader of the farm, said in a letter to President Eisenhower on Jan. 22 that his community "is facing annihilation unless quick, decisive action is taken by someone in authority.

"We make our living by farming, having no connection with any outside agency. We have sought to live simply and humbly and in a law-abiding manner," he told the President.

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"WE WELCOME into our fellowship any person of any color or race," he said, adding "until the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation of schools and the subsequent rise of White Citizens Councils, we were not molested.

"Since then, our life together has become increasingly difficult and our very existence is now precarious," he declared.

• • •

REV. MR. JORDAN told President Eisenhower that the situation has become so tense, what with constant bombings, fires, etc., insurance companies refuse to cover the farm's holdings.

The White House forwarded this letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell. He in turn sent a copy to Gov. Marv Griffin of Georgia early this year, but violence against the farm has continued.

NOW, GEORGIA officialdom has taken it upon itself to launch a grand jury inquiry to see if Koinonia (the word means communal brotherhood in Greek) farm is "legal."

Georgia insists that the colored and white workers on the farm are more to each other than just "workers." Georgia insists that the farm is some kind of financial racket, that it is a beehive of Communist activity.

• • •

BUT THERE ARE other rumors, too. One is that a Georgia "big shot" wants to buy up the lush 1,083 acres of farmland, pasture, etc., dirt cheap. The farm grew to this degree from a rundown 400-acre weed-covered tract founded in 1942.

Rev. Mr. Jordan is in Washington now to relate the story of the farm community to the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, an agency composed of fraternal, civic, and welfare groups interested in civil liberties.

It is expected that he will try to receive opportunity to tell the tale of his community to Federal authorities.

Ministers Ask End Of Koinonia Farm Violence

Daily World Aug. 4-28-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Twenty-eight ministers in Georgia, holding ordination in eight denominational communions, ask "Where Does Violence End?" at Koinonia Farm, in Sumter County, near Americus, as violence flares again and an American police officer is reported to have related that he expects more violence at Koinonia and another Americus citizen has commented, "if those people don't get out of there, somebody's going to get hurt."

"When we read in the papers about what is happening at Koinonia Farm" the ministers said, "it is still difficult for most of us to believe that it is happening in Georgia."

The statement released by ministers of the Baptist, Congregational, Disciple, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Reformed denominations continues:

ENVIABLE NAME

"Georgia has an enviable name among the states in the South. We have differences about politics and religion and in other fields, but we settle our differences by other means than violence. We do not persecute; we do not endanger the lives of men, women or children.

The Koinonia Farm was established in 1942. Since April, 1956, there have been 14 acts of violence against the defenseless people at Koinonia Farm. The roadside market has been dynamited; crosses have been burned in front of houses; shots have been fired into the houses, barely missing the occupants; proprety has been detroyed; lives threatened. Action must be taken soon to prevent the next step, which otherwise is apparently inevitable, and that is the killing of some person at the farm."

We call upon the conscience of the people of Georgia to concern itself with this situation.

ASK END OF VIOLENCE

"It is a terrifying thing to remember, but we have to face the fact that violence knows no county boundry lines. If the lawless people can take over in one community, they can take over in another community. The good name of our State is being held up to the nation and the world as a place where violence is tolerated and apparently encouraged. As people of good will, as Georgians brought up in the peaceful tradition of our State, we urge those officials in responsible places to put a stop to the violence before it is too late."

MR. JORDAN, co-founder of the religious colony, which is integrated in the heart of a segregated state, said at least eight shots, seemingly from "a high-powered rifle," were fired from the automobile between 1:40 and 1:45 a.m. The vehicle, heading toward Americus, drove away at high speed before it could be indentified.

According to the co-op leader, one of the shots tore through a vacant farm building near the roadside. The others were not immediately traced.

Hoodlums shoot up Ga. farm again

Pro-Jewish Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-4-57

AMERICUS Ga. — A fusillade of gun shots, fired from an automobile that "slipped in over a dirt road with the lights out," was reported Wednesday by Clarence Jordan, leader of the interracial Koinonia Farm here.

It was the second incident reported by Mr. Jordan in as many days. Early Tuesday, he said, a single shot was fired into an automobile in which a night watchman was sleeping.

These were the latest of the sporadic shooting, dynamiting, house-burning and rock-throwing incidents reported over the last several months at the controversial 1,100 acre farm.

Sale to Biracial Farm Tied to Store Blasting

Courier Journal Mon. 5-20-57 Louisville, Ky.

Americus, Ga. May 19 (AP)—An explosion cayed in glass fronts of three stores in downtown Americus early today. No one was injured.

Authorities said the blast probably was caused from several sticks of dynamite, apparently tossed from a passing car. Officers theorized the blast was aimed at a feed store that has sold feed to nearby biracial Koinonia Farm.

Damage to the feed store, a grocery store, and a dry goods store was termed negligible.

A voluntary boycott of oKinonia Farms, where Negroes and whites live, work, and play together, has existed for some time among Americus merchants.

Virginia Briefs

Talmadge Raps Ike Programs

Post + Times Herald P. 2-B

Tues. 4-30-57 Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, April 29 (UP)—Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) said today that President Eisenhower's civil rights and big spending programs were part of a plot to destroy constitutional government.

He told a Kiwanis Club luncheon that the President's "diabolical" civil rights proposal, coupled with the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling, would substitute "judicial tyranny" for local law enforcement.

He said Mr. Eisenhower's $71.8 billion record peacetime budget had been inflated mainly by foreign aid, in a "reckless" attempt to appease other countries.

Talmadge said the Supreme Court is "not the 'law of the land,' as some falsely insist. We will never submit to this unlawful and unconstitutional judicial tyranny," he said.

The Senator said the President's civil rights program would loose on the states "an army of Federal agents . . . (for) harassing and intimidating the people and usurping the function of local law enforcement authorities."

Talmadge said the President's budget could be cut by $7 billion dollars by chopping out all "useless and non-essential spending," including at least $5.5 billion in foreign aid.

CITY POSTS REWARD LEADING TO ARREST OF DYNAMITE GROUP

Daily World Thurs. 5-23-57

Atlanta Ga.

AMERICUS, Ga. — (INS) — The city of Americus Tuesday posted a $500 reward for information connected with the dynamiting of three downtown stores early Sunday morning.

P. 4

The dynamite blast was believed to be mostly intended for a feed store merchant who failed to join in on an unofficial boycott of the interracial religious community of Koinoina.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The reward is for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons involved in the dynamiting.

The explosion rocked a nearby grocery and clothing store and shattered windows of the county courthouse directly across the street.

The feed and flour store had been doing business with Koinoina despite the fact that other merchants in Americus have been refusing to trade with representatives of controversial group.

Mayor Fred P. Bowen, speaking for the city council yesterday, said that "we are vitally interested in seeing that justice is reached thru the arrest and punishment of anyone involved in this serious matter."

Six Sue Cafe For $90,000

Defender Sat. 8-17-57

Chicago Ill. P1

Six defendants in a civil rights case have filed suit against the owner in a Chicago restaurant, his bartender, two police officers and eight white patrons for damages totaling $90,000.

The suit has been filed in Municipal court, Atty. Howard Savage, who represents the plaintiffs, said.

Plaintiffs are:

John Corner, jr., Katherine Fields, John R. Forbes, Fred Fields, Jeanne K. Wesson and Dale Drews.

Defendants are:

Tony Tuccori, owner of Jennie's restaurant at 658 E. 79th st.; Joseph Siretta, a bartender in the place; Joseph Hooley and John Boeger, officers of the 10th district; Michial Berg, Marie King, Larry Nolan, Margaret Nolan, Allan Kune, Albert Kiel jr., Daniel Short, John Lellos, all white patrons in the cafe at the time of the incident.

The six plaintiffs claim (1) false arrest, (2) malicious prosecution, and (3) assault and battery.

They are asking $5,000 each on each of the three counts.

The group entered the restaurant on May 11, 956. They said they were refused service and that they were assaulted. When the police came, the officers arrested them on disorderly conduct charges.

Complaints were signed by patrons in the place.

Travel Bias Foe Runs Into Some

Defender

Walter L. Lowe, prominent Chicago insurance broker and civic leader, has charged that he and his family were refused admission to Starved Rock Lodge in Utica, Ill., after reservations for him, his wife, Lois, and son, Walter, jr., had been confirmed in writing.

Chicago Ill.

The Lodge is located in Starved Rock Illinois State Park.

Atty. Sidney A. Jones, jr., who is representing Lowe, said protests have been lodged with Gov. William G. Stratton, State Senator Fred Smith and State Reps. Cecil A. Partee, Charles Armstrong and William H. Robinson.

Lowe, president of the Tourist Motor Club, said he had instructed Jones to start legal action against officials of the lodge.

Through his attorney, Lowe forwarded a copy of the lodge's original letter confirming the reservation.

Sat. 10-12-57

In part, the confirmation read:

"We are pleased to assign you the following accommodations for your party of three to arrive Wednesday, Sept. 18, checking out on Friday, Sept. 26.

"Two connecting rooms in the main lodge. Each room with private bath; one room with twin beds and one room with one full-sized bed. Each room has a radio and telephone.

"The rooms will be ready about 5 p.m."

The letter, which was signed by Henry Lehmann, reservation manager of the lodge, was dated Sept. 14. Four days later, the Lowe family arrived at the lodge and were refused admission by a desk clerk, who stated, "there must be some mistake."

Lowe said no further explanation was given for the refusal of admission.

Inasmuch as the Starved Rock Lodge is under the direct jurisdiction of the State Department of Parks, Superintendent William R. Allen was also notified of the incident, Atty. Jones said.

Through his attorney, Lowe recommended to the governor that immediate steps be taken to terminate the lease of the concessionaire, and that no future lessee be allowed to discriminate because of race, religion or color.

Jones said Lowe has requested him to institute criminal action against the lodge under the Civil Rights law of the state.

If convicted, those involved in restraining the Lowes from using the facilities of the Lodge could be fined $1,000 and imprisoned for a term up to one year.

Atlanta Students Hear Ill. Sheriff

Defender Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The racial frontiers o America are no longer in the South but in the metropolitan centers of the North, Joseph Lohman said at Atlanta university this week. The sheriff of Cook County, Ill., addressed the Arts and Sciences forum on "group tensions and the police."

Citing the fact that in Chicago 150,000 non-whites now live in an area where 260,000 formerly lived had developed because there was no undrstanding on the part of the public of the new problems caused by the change in the nature of the population in both the North and South.

The future of Democracy is one of tensions for decades ahead, he declared, adding that tensions are not always bad and do not always lead to violence. The acceptance of this myth is an invitation to violence.

In order to dispel these tensions, Lohman pointed out that there are certain other myths which must be rejected: that racial discrimination is caused by the feeling that one race is inferior to another, that education and logic will improve race relations, that separate can be equal, that it is impossible to accomplish social change in an area that has been bound by tradition, that the law cannot legislate morals, and that in times of crisis we should make progress slowly.

On the role of the police he stated, Lohman said that tensions pect the police to rise above the aw, or to decide which laws to enforce. The police should, however, perform a role of pacification which requires of the police a knowledge of what makes people act as they do superior to the knowledge o the average citizen. They should know how organized groups, speaking for few, can disrupt a community and act to prevent disruption. Lohman stressed the fact that, with the rapid metropolitan growth of this era, the main burden fell upon local law enforcement officers.

Georgian Elated At White Exodus In Chicago Area

Commercial Appeal Mem. 2-21-57

From Associated Press Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — A Georgia representative said Wednesday his state is "most delighted" that it is swapping some of its Negro citizens for white people from Chicago. P.10

Representative E. L. Forrester (D., Ga.) inserted a news dispatch in the Congressional Record reporting that Chicago's white population is declining while its non-white population is increasing.

The dispatch said the city's white population has dropped from 3,112,000 in 1950 to 3,039,000 in 1956, while in the same period its non-white population increased from 500,000 to 706,000, 19 per cent of the city total.

"I think I can say to the people of Chicago that they need have no doubt that this non-white population is going to increase," Mr. Forrester said.

"The good people of Chicago may want to know what has happened to so many of their fine white citizens who have seen fit to move from their borders.

"I am happy to tell them that many of them have become firmly rooted down in South Georgia, and in the district that I have the honor to represent, and that we are thoroughly delighted with those new citizens.

"These people who have left their Chicago homes and come down to live with us are making a splendid contribution to our section and to our American way of life and we are most delighted to send them some more of our non-white population in exchange for those fine white citizens who have found that Chicago is no longer congenial to their thoughts and to their traditions.

"Keep it up, Chicago, because we will take all of your good people that want to come and be a part of us."

Adoption of Anti-Bias Bill Urged in Ill.

Black Dispatch Okla. City, Okla. Tue. 2-26-57

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (ANP) — Contending that there are some 634 firms in this city who are responsible for racial and religious discrimination here, the president of the Bureau on Jewish Employment last week called for passage of an equal job opportunity act for the state of Illinois. P.1

At the same time, the Chicago City Council unanimously adopted a resolution Wednesday urging the state legislature to enact legislation that would prohibit bias as to race and religion in employment.

John B. Metzenberg, president of the Jewish Employment group, spoke before a House industry and labor relations committee confab here, stating that 20 per cent of 30,000 job orders placed there excluded persons of Jewish and Catholic faiths.

Lake County NAACP halts JC on skates

Chicago Defender Wed. 2-27-57

WAUKEGAN, Ill. — The Lake County branch of the NAACP has caused elimination of segregation at a Waukegan roller rink which had set aside a specific night each week for colored youth of Waukegan and North Chicago to roller skate.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Lackey and the Rev. Robert Thomas Jr. of the NAACP took a group of youth to the rink on another night of the week and they skated with the other youths of the community without any difficulties.

'LAND OF LINCOLN'

Fatigued Drivers Can't Buy Coffee

Chicago Defender Sat. 5-25-57

By GERALD D. BULLOCK

The impact of racial discrimination in Illinois public places does not hit Negroes alone. It often ricochets and strikes devastatingly at the white community as well, twisting and tearing at its conscience and stopping only short of inducing active moral recoil.

On April 9, York High School, located in a suburban community only a few miles west of Chicago, was forced to cancel a long awaited special assembly of its student body at which a well-known Negro singing quartet was to have appeared. The reason, the quartet was unable to find, anywhere in York area, the overnight lodging necessary to their appearance. Frantic, last minute effort on the part of faculty members was of no avail. Thus an important part of the school's educational program was seriously aborted. To the credit of the youth of York it must be said they protested vehemently in letters to the local press. But the damage was done.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles by Gerald D. Bullock, Illinois Conference of Branches, NAACP, concerning segregation and discrimination in Illinois, the "Land of Lincoln.")

There is no record that the school authorities or local enforcement officers are doing anything to prevent a possible recurrence of this abominable reproach to an avowedly democratic community. Nor do the citizens of this economically above-average township seem to be sensitive to the deleterious effects on their youth of this obvious dichotomy between the principles taught in class and practices calmly accepted in the dynamics of community folkways.

ENACT LAW

Nearly 30 years ago Illinois enacted a law prohibiting activated bias in places of public accommodation. The law is not only little observed, especially in our smaller communities, but officials sworn to uphold the law, i.e., state attorneys, magistrates, police officers and even judges often do all in their tremendous power to hamper attempts to obtain enforcement.

The police will not make arrests on prima facie evidence, though this is all that is required in other types of violation. Magistrates are reluctant to issue warrants and warrant officers virtually refuse to serve them. If the case is finally brought to trial the racial prejudices of judge and jury usually govern the immediate outcome. Thus it is understandable that the NAACP branch in Rock Island reports that 95 per cent of all public places in that relatively large town practice some sort of racial discrimination, even the movie houses until recently required special seating arrangements for colored patrons.

FROWNED UPON

A Negro civic leader from Chicago, whose car suffered a flat tire in Plainsville, had difficulty in finding a service station willing to repair it and was warned to leave town as soon as possible as Negroes were frowned upon within the city limits after dark.

In Springfield, the state capital, hotel were persuaded to open their doors to colored patronage only a short time ago.

Along highway 66 you pass scores of unmarked sites of automobile crashes which brought death or mutilation to victims—crashes in which at least one of the cars contained Negroes. Contemplating this we are sharply reminded that if any one thing has characterized Governor William G. Stratton's two administrations it has been his sincere and laudable concern about the outrageously high rate of Illinois highway deaths. It is amazing that the Governor has never indicated, publicly, any sensitivity to the fact that the widespread, and officially condoned, violation of the Illinois civil rights statute is probably a contributing factor to this carnage. Negroes are not supermen. Like others they can drive only so far without becoming, through fatigue, a menace to their own safety and that of others on the public road.

The Chicago Motor club, echoing the Governor's apprehension, warned solemnly against driver fatigue just before the Christmas holidays in 1956. This club, however righteously concerned over highway safety, has a "white only" clause in its constitution which it has, apparently, no intention of revoking.

Its services, including road information, insurance, tips on driving efficiency, emergency mechanical and towing service and hostel references, are not made accessible to that part of the driving public which has detectable Negro ancestry. Thus the Chicago Motor Club gives formal and widely known sanction to an un-American practise which must cost uncounted lives annually.

On our way to East St. Louis we pass through, or narrowly bypass, a score of towns where no Negroes reside and where none are welcome. Edwardsville is not such a town. Larger numbers of colored citizens live there and they have many problems. The local NAACP believes that an enforceable equal job opportunities law would solve one of its most immediate and pressing problems and relieve the anxieties of a large portion of its Negro population.

Illinois Called Bias Stronghold

Defender Sat. 5-18-57

Chicago Ill.

By GERALD D. BULLOCK

An American Christian looking at his nation today, looking for that peace of which John wrote: "My peace I give to you, my peace I leave unto you," must be sorely disturbed by what he sees: a nation still troubled by plots and counterplots of a tragic story which began over three hundred years ago on the then dark continent of Africa.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles by Gerald D. Bullock, president, Illinois Conference of Branches, NAACP. In this article Bullock points out how open segregation and discrimination make a mockery of state laws

The immediate sequel of that story brought to America in 1619 the first boat-load of Negro slaves, and with them a moral and spiritual challenge that she somehow has never been able to meet.

Paradoxically the nation was to shrink away from this challenge, this unresolved moral question, through all the turbulent years which saw the development of our unmatched creed, our fine philosophy for the secular salvation of mankind.

This American Christian could not help but perceive that his nation, plagued by conscience, has evolved a wondrous capacity for saying one thing and doing the contrary. But he should remember one thing: The race question in America has been, until recently, a purely moral problem.

Like all moral matters it has two sides. One is the intrinsically academic and widely accepted knowledge and understanding of what is right, and the other is the dynamic of doing the right.

If he should narrow his gaze to the State of Illinois he would see a panorama of the nation's illness. He would see the same contradiction between oft-repeated principle and crystallized practices. Existing State laws in Illinois, by all precept and acceptance the will of the people, and binding upon all, should solve most of the problems which affect race relations here.

These laws forbid, for instance, racial discrimination in the administration of our public school system. Yet thousands of Negro children know and suffer the deleterious effects of de facto segregation in most of our larger communities. And no effective steps are being taken by the authorities or by any civic agency, except the NAACP, to eliminate this dangerous condition, despite the statewide approval of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which outlawed (and pointed out the unfortunate psychological effects of) segregated educational situations.

LAWS VIOLATED

Existing laws prohibit racial discrimination of any kind in all places of public accommodation. Still, a Negro who decided to see some of the natural or man-made wonders of his state could tour the length and breadth of Illinois and find no community which he could enter without fear that when hungry or thirsty he would be refused service at a restaurant, inn, drive-in, or even a hamburger joint; or that when tired, be refused a place to rest by a hotel, motel or rooming-house despite the flagrantly advertised urgings of such places to attract the jaded wayfarer. But the pulpits, lecture platforms and political podiums of the state resound with stirring endorsements of the principle of equality for all under the law.

Obviously there is a serious lack in our moral and religious training and we should be moved to ask ourselves whether we are not becoming a people with a fine facility for mouthing of platitudes, consoling ourselves with the thought that we have a deep knowledge and respect for the right, though content to rely upon the other fellow to do it.

To illustrate, let us take a motor trip southward from Chicago, toward East St. Louis. We shall travel along U. S. 66, one of the nation's main traffic arteries. Thousands use it daily; black and white, Americans all! Paralleling its broad lanes are myriad establishments ablaze with neoned inducements to the public to take advantage of their services. These are refreshment spots often essential to the physical comfort of the motorist. All are licensed by the State of Illinois, operating under its conferred privilege and subject to its laws and regulations. Most of the owners of these businesses are good citizens, eager for honest prosperity, courteously serving the public, providing surcease from the tiring monotony of the open road.

There is, however, one important exception: the motorist who happens to be of Negro ancestry must look far and long among these tempting hostelries to find one which will show him equal courtesy, or even serve him at all. For here the mores of the deep South have been transplanted to the North. Even into the land of Lincoln.

We can get the best of service for our car at almost any filling station, but few will willingly allow us to refresh our road-weary bodies with a meal, a stimulating cup of coffee, a restful night in the often adjoining motel. Nor, turning off the main highway, will a visit of any of the quiet, prosperous appearing towns along the way solve our problem. The restaurant keepers will either abruptly inform us we can eat only in the kitchen or "take it out." The hotels and motels will be "all filled up" or tell us we must have advance reservations. There is nothing we can do but climb dejectedly, wearily, submissively or angrily back into our car and brave the increasingly dangerous miles to a larger town, which may have a "Negro section."

Experts Discuss Desegregation Of Educational Theatres

World Sat. 1-12-57

Birm, Ala.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Problems revolving about desegregation in Educational Theatre came into focus during a panel session of the American Educational Theatre Association held at the Hilton Hotel here last weekend. P. 4

Integration in the regular commercial theatre was also touched upon by speakers who participated in the panel and in the lively question period which followed.

The four participants in the Sunday afternoon panel was chaired by Dr. Lillian Voorhees of Fisk University, and who spoke to the subject, "The Negro Actor and Desegregation in the Educational Theatre," were: Thomas Paog of Tennessee State College; Robert Hilliard, Adelphi College, Garden City, New York; Miss Marjorie Dycke School of Performing Arts, New York City and Miss Anne Cooke of Howard University, whose paper was presented in her absence by Dr. Thomas Pawley of Lincoln University of Missouri.

The symposium addressed itself to four questions:

Should desegregation in the Educational Theatre follow desegregation off-stage or should it be considered a means of aiding the process and acceptance of desegregation off-stage?

How fast may desegregation in the Educational Theatre be expected to take place? What stages or limitations can you define?

What does experience teach us where desegregation in the Educational Theatre has taken place?

What effect may we expect desegregation to have upon the Educational Theatre?

Marjorie Dycke said: "As to how fast desegregation in the Educational Theatre can be expected to take place, I should say shortly after desegregation in the schools. Much will depend upon the theatre director—his good will, good sense and good taste as well as his imagination, rapport with students, faculty and administration and his prestige in the community."

Miss Dycke presented a list of plays suitable for mixed casts.

Thomas Poag declared that the director will be called upon to become "a social engineer." The question facing teachers and directors, he said was how well they could measure up to democratic principles and the great ideals of their theatre heritage.

Robert Hilliard pointed to some of the successful mixed cast plays which had reached Broadway. He mentioned Charles Gilpin as the first important player back in 1920. Paul Robeson, Canada Lee and Frank Silvera were others mentioned.

Chicago Coun. Adopts Anti-Bias Law

Journal + Guide P. 12

Sat. 8-3-57

Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

CHICAGO, Ill. — Chicago may soon be added to the growing number of cities having anti-discrimanation laws.

In a step in this direction last week, the City Council Judiciary Committee unanimously approved an anti-discrimination ordinance providing fines of $100 to $200 for discrimination in public places.

The ordinance prohibits discrimination on account of race or creed in stores, hotels, restaurants, recreational facilities and other public places.

THE COUNCIL will vote on the measure Sept. 19. Chicago is the second largest city in the United States, having a smaller population only than New York City. There are 645,000 Negroes in the state of Illinois.

INDIANS STUDYING BID TO BE NATION

New York Times 4-17-57

Penobscots of Maine Retain Attorney to Scan White Man's New Proposal

By JOHN H. FENTON

Special to The New York Times.

OLDTOWN, Me., April 17—Indians of the Penobscot Tribe are taking a long look at a proposal for formal declaration of their independence as a nation.

On the basis of experience for many generations as wards of the state of Maine the Penobscots say that they want to see both sides of the coin and the milling on the edge, too, before committing themselves to any further agreements with the white man.

The establishment of the tribe as an independent nation was suggested by James A. Murphy, an attorney of Beverly, Mass., whom the Penobscots retained to represent their interests. Mr. Murphy said he felt that the move would bolster an old treaty that said the Indians were entitled to an annual benefaction, "so long as they shall remain a nation."

Mr. Murphy is undertaking research on other possible treaties. He began his task about a month ago. He has met with the tribal leaders once, so far.

Mr. Murphy said this week that he was prepared to appeal to President Eisenhower, to Congress and to the United Nations, if necessary, to establish the Penobscot's rights as an independent nation.

In fact, he already has sent a statement of the tribe's position to those sources, as well as to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts. Until 1820, Maine was a part of Massachusetts. The original treaties were signed with Massachusetts.

Until further research can be undertaken, Mr. Murphy said statement of the tribe's position like a "moratorium" on legislation affecting them. They feel that the Indians chiefly would Maine have violated treaties and that subsequent legislation has further eroded their rights.

One of the most controversial proposals, from the Indians' standpoint, already has been killed by the present Legislature. This would have given the three Indian reservations in the state the same considerations as unorganized territory, except for such special laws as applied to Indians.

The Penobscots opposed this bill from the outset. They held that this was merely a way of the state's "putting a foot in the door" to legislate the tribe out of existence.

What the Penobscots themselves appear to want most is a director of Indian affairs. They would prefer someone "neutral" as to race.

Under present Maine law the Indians' affairs are administered by the State Department of Health and Welfare. Mrs. Sadie Mitchell, a Penobscot herself, is the official Indian agent at the reservation in this town.

But two groups of Indians, who hold differing views on some things, said today that they would prefer someone not of Indian blood to act as liaison officer. They contended that they had no neutral person with whom they could sit down and talk over their problems on the reservation.

Two Tribes in Maine

There are two tribes of Indians in Maine. They are descendants of the Abenaki Tribe, which was a part of the Algonquin nation.

The Penobscots, with a population of 704, live on an island of 300 acres in the Penobscot River. The reservation is connected to the mainland by a bridge. There is unrestricted passage.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe is divided between two small reservations at Dana Point and at Pleasant Point in Washington County. The tribe numbers 558 and is not involved in the move for reaffirmation of tribal independence.

Indians living within the reservations pay no real estate taxes. The State of Maine cares for needy Indians and provides education for the children.

Some of the tribesmen earn good wages in shoe factories and a pulp mill around Oldtown. Others are indigent and live in housing that is decidedly substandard. The Passamaquoddies are even worse off. They reflect the depressed conomic conditions of Washington County with no prospects of improvement.

The State of Maine has custody of Indian trust funds, established through sales of tribal land and of lumber on tribal lands. The interest from these funds goes to the general fund of the state. The current state budget includes an item of $317,000 for Indian support for the bienium ending June 30 this year.

Dr. Dean H. Fisher, Commissioner of Health and Welfare, contended that legislation proposed by his department was intended only to clear the statutes of unnecessary laws and give the Indians additional privileges, such as the right to vote, available to other citizens.

INDIAN RIGHTS TO BE STUDIED BY NEW GROUP

Daily Tribune Wed. 4-10-57 Chicago, Ill.

New York, April 9 [Special]—The fund for the Republic has announced the establishment of a five man commission to make a broad study of the rights and responsibilities of the American Indian.

Robert M. Hutchins, president of the fund, announced that an initial grant of $100,000 has been made to finance the project, to be headed by Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Oregon.

Other members appointed to the commission are Charles A. Sprague, publisher of the Oregon Statesman; Earl Llewellyn, professor of jurisprudence, University of Chicago; Arthur M. Schlesinger Sr., professor emeritus of history at Harvard university; and W. W. Keeler, vice president and general manager of Phillips Petroleum and chief of the Cherokee nation.

The commission has outlined a four point program to include:

1. A study of the governments of Indian tribes and groups to determine to what extent they are organized, and to describe their variety and powers.

2. A study of the changes in policy of the United States toward Indians during the last quarter century.

3. A study of the promise that assimilation of Indians should proceed as rapidly as possible.

4. A study of representative tribal economics involving credit facilities, land alienation and ways to reduce, transfer, or terminate federal services.

New Tribe Of Indians Proposed

Herald P. 19-a Fri. 5-3-57 Miami, Fla.

Seminole Meeting Agrees on Program

By WILLIAM KENNEDY

Herald Staff Writer

Formation of a new tribe of Indians and tentative agreements on a land grant and prosecution of crimes were announced Thursday after a meeting of a state official and a group of Miccosukee Indians.

The meeting lasted until 1 a.m. Thursday at Jimmy Tiger's village on the Tamiami Trail. A group of about 80 Miccosukees met with Max Denton, director of the State Indian Affairs Dept.

According to Denton, these points — all of which are subject to the approval of Gov. LeRoy Collins and his Cabinet —were agreed upon:

1—That 200,000 acres of internal improvement land in the western part of Dade and Broward Counties be made available to the Indians for hunting, fishing and living.

2—That a tribal organization be established whereby the Indians can elect their own leaders. The exact structure of the organization, Denton said, is still in doubt, even among the Indians.

3—That prosecution of misdemeanors committed on the Indian land be carried out by the tribal council, but that prosecution of felonies be a matter for state or local authorities.

Denton said he felt the main accomplishment of the meeting, which lasted eight hours, was "a better understanding between our people and them.

The Indians at the meeting were of the Everglades Miccosukee Seminole Tribe, which heretofore has had no formal organization.

Denton said he met with a rival faction of this group, known as the Medicine Council, on Tuesday at Everglades City. He said no agreement was reached with the Medicine Council, but that the Indians merely listened to what he had to say.

Exactly how many Indians were represented at Denton's meeting with the Miccosukees is in doubt.

He said that there are an estimated 1,000 Indians in the state and that approximately 60 per cent of these live on a reservation. The remainder, which are split into factions, are living off the reservation.

Last month the governor's cabinet approved a plan to organize Florida's Seminoles under a constitution.

At that time Denton pointed out that money held in trust by the federal government and the state could not be transferred to the tribe until such time as some type of governing body was organized by the Indians and recognized by the state.

Morton Silver, Miami attorney, represented the Indians at the meeting with Denton. He said money was not discussed.

NAVAJOS GO TO SCHOOLS THAT COME TO THEM

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill. June 20, 1957

Window Rock, Ariz., June 19 [Special]—Trailer schools are the latest innovation in Uncle Sam's attempts to educate Navajo Indian children.

Thirty-seven mobile units, strategically located in remote areas of the reservation, bring the three Rs to scores of the tribe's children who would otherwise not get to any school.

The Navajo reservation, the country's largest, covers much of southeastern Utah, northeastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. It is a dry, forbidding land of lofty mesas, deep gorges and sparse vegetation. The federal bureau of Indian affairs has wrestled for decades with the problem of getting adequate school facilities to the children there.

Trailers Held Success

Experts on Navajo affairs deem the trailer schools successful. Each unit has house trailers especially constructed for school use. Most of the trailers are homes for teachers. One always has washroom facilities for the children. Classes are held in a quonset hut erected within the trailer community. This is movable, too—in sections by truck.

The children attend as day students. Buses pick them up as close to their hogans as possible and return them as far as possible when school is out. There are no paved roads off the main arteries of the reservation.

Breakfast on arrival and a hot lunch at midday is a part of the trailer school program. One trailer is fitted with cooking equipment.

Can Follow Pupils

Trailer schools are useful in two ways. First, they test an area to see if there is enough all-year, all-weather enrollment to justify the building of permanent facilities. Second, since whole schools can be moved about they can, circus-fashion, accompany nomadic groups of sheep-herding families.

Trailer schools are less expensive to operate than boarding schools, at which Navajo children live five to seven days

SEGREGATION OF INDIANS IN 1684 CITED BY VIRGINIAN

Star Mon. 9-16-57 Washington, D. C. P. 1-B

TAPPAHANNOCK, Va., (AP).—Senator Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, has pointed out that segregation has been practiced in Virginia since 1684 when Indians were set aside on a reservation in Essex County.

"This was obviously a case of segregation," he said yesterday in an address at the Jamestown Festival. It would be "condemned by some of our modern psychologists and social reformers, even though Indians and whites got along better," he asserted.

Also Indians were segregated from the whites at the Collegt of William and Mary after its founding in 1692. Senator Robertson said. He added that the colonists' in this field might have a modern application.

"It remains to be seen," he said, "whether the phychologists were right in thtir views that the Supreme Court "relied on to destroy a precedent set in Virginia in 1692." The high court has ruled that public schools in the South must be desegregated.

"We in Virginia believe that they were wrong and hope to be given the privilege of demonstrating that separate but equal schools will work to the advantages" of both whites and negroes, he said.

Senator Robertson spoke at the conclusion of a two-day program marking Essex County's participation in the Jamestown Festival.

a week during the school year. Parents like them better, as they feel that constant contact with nonIndians in the boarding schools removes the children too much from tribal customs in their formative years, with danger of a breakdown in religious and social tradition.

3,000 Are Still Out

The school trailer communities are part of a program instituted by Glenn Emmons, commissioner of Indian affairs, in an effort to make sure that every Navajo child of school age goes to school. Nevertheless, there are still about 3,000 Navajo children of school age unschooled in the 1956-57 school year.

Critics of trailer schools call the program a throwback to the days of the "little red school house" in which pupils of all ages, grades, and aptitudes were taught in one room. Bureau of Indian affairs officials argue that trailer schools are better than none at all.

Which Direction?

Herald Mon. 9-16-57 Miami, Fla.

Seminoles Wonder

P. 8-C

First of a Series

By DAN BROWN
Herald Staff Writer

Change is pounding at the Florida Seminoles like the blow of an ax—the Indians are split three ways.

BROWN

The change comes from the increasing pressure of the white man's civilization which, day-by-day, reaches further into Indian camps and chops away at Indian ways.

Although the births of the three groups have been accompanied by constitutions, charters, lawsuits, floods of legal language, and family squabbles, the splits appear to be cultural ones.

The Indians are split into groups which represent three different degrees of acceptance of white man's ways.

One group, which is centered around the City of Everglades, wants to preserve its Indian ways. It will have nothing to do with Indian organizations modeled on white man's governments; it wants to be left alone.

Another, the so-called Tamiami Trail Seminoles, seeks to keep a modified—and slowly changing — version of Indian culture. It accepts some of the ways of white men, it wants land, and it has a government modeled on the white man's.

The third group, mainly composed of reservation Indians, wants the white man's culture, his economy and his luxury. Its members, however, do not appear ready to abandon their ancient culture completely.

Sizes of the three groups change constantly as Indian "fence sitters" move from one group to another, but it appears the reservation group is numerically larger than the other two combined.

Almost two-thirds of Florida's almost 1,000 Seminoles live on the three federal reservations (Dania, Big Cypress, and Brighton).

However, the emergence of the three groups has caused deep rifts among the Indians and many families are split, with the father in one camp and his sons in another, or with brother against brother.

For example, the Rev. Bill Osceola of the Dania Reservation and a leader of the reservation group, has brothers and other relatives in other groups.

Mike Osceola, proprietor of a Tamiami Trail tourist-attraction village, and one of the few off-reservation Indians who has settled in the reservation faction, is closely related to Indians in both the Trail and Everglades groups.

Religious differences are also deep moats between the reservation group and the other

At the three federal reservations, Baptist churches run by Indian preachers are important centers of life.

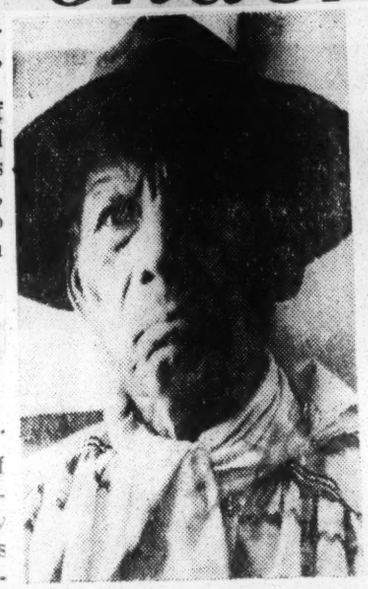
One minister is Josie Billie, a former medicine man a fact which may have caused deep bitterness in the two off-reservation groups.

Christian marriages are performed at all reservations, and when reservation Indians die they are usually given Christian services and buried in the Christian manner.

Although the off-reservation Indians have accepted the friendship and help of Deaconess Harriet M. Bedell of Everglades, an Episcopalian missionary, most of them are still pagans who practice a religion peculiar to the Seminoles and believe in a Great Spirit rather than a Christian God.

Most of them still marry at the annual meeting of the medicine council at the Green Corn Dance, and many of their dead are still transported to remote Everglades hammocks and secreted there along with many of their belongings.

The group centered around Everglades is almost entirely



As My Fathers?
. . . elders study

As White Man?
. . . young ask

composed of followers of this Indian faith, but members of the Tamiami Trail group have a few Christians in their ranks.

As a result, the group carefully divorced its government from its religions when it adopted a constitution recently, and the constitution assures all group members of the right to worship as they chose.

Economically, the Trail and Everglades groups are similar. Much of their income comes from the commercial tourist-attraction villages they operate and the handicrafts they sell to tourists.

However, hunting, fishing and and cultivation of Everglades hammocks are still important to them, and some members of the groups live deep in the virgin 'Glades where they have little contact with white men.

Reservation Indians derive most of their income from a government-sponsored cattle program, and 84 of the reservation families own small herds.

Many Indians also work for farmers or are employed by construction companies.

Those at the Big Cypress and Brighton reservations still supplement their income and their diet with the game which roams both remote federal holdings.

38a 1958

By- JANE PURCELL GUILD
In the CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Whites Suffer, Too

Segregation A Two-Edged Sword; Cuts Right, Left

By Jane Purcell Guild
In The Christian Century

38a

SEGREGATION is a two-edged sword: it discriminates savagely against Negroes, and to a lesser degree against many whites.

Over thirty years ago I became a Virginian by choice. After years away, I have again chosen to be a Virginian. Though I may deplore its racial prejudice, Virginia is my home.

Many years ago, before I had had time to familiarize myself with the Old Dominion's segregation laws and racial mores, I paid my fare on a Richmond bus and went to a seat in the rear. At once the bus was filled with a fog of commotion. It took me a few seconds to realize that the driver was yelling at me, ordering me to leave the seat I had chosen and move to the front of the bus. As I hurried to obey, the passengers looked at me with curiosity — to my considerable embarrassment.

Nowadays I may sit where I please in a Richmond bus. To its credit, the city voluntarily desegregated seating on public transportation some time ago. But in spite of the Supreme Court decision declaring segregation illegal, if I should go into the deep South I still would not have the legal right to sit where I please on a bus.

I

Some years ago I was employed to direct the Richmond Negro welfare survey—perhaps because there was no born southerner available to direct it. At once a prominent citizen who had a part in that survey came to me with advice: "Remember, you are not employed to solve the Negro problem."

When I wrote the report on the survey, white committee members requested that certain pertinent facts and recommendations be omitted. As a professionally trained person, I shall always be embarrassed when I recall the weak spots in the report of that survey as it was printed.

Some time later I wrote an article—innocuous but true — about Negro problems in Richmond. The townspeople heard about the article, and the mayor telephoned my husband, who was then director of the local community chest. Angirly the mayor told him: "Hereafter you must censor your wife's writings or you will be fired." My husband replied: "I never see anything my wife writes until after it is published. I cannot be her censor." I was deeply grieved to have been the cause of an incident so unpleasant for my husband, for I tried never to write in such a way as to hurt him in the eyes of the community.

Another time, publication of a cautiously written and honest article about Richmond's discrimination against its Negroes started my telephone ringing repeatedly. The calls were from anonymous persons who went into venomous tirades against "damyankees who should keep their so-and-so mouths shut or so-and-so will happen to them." I quickly hung up the receiver. Even after I moved from Richmond to California, critical always anonymous letters reached me, filled with racial prejudice and hatred.

Recently I told a friend I had just finished two articles on aspects of racial segregation. At once she begged me: "Oh, please have them published under a nom de plume; you know you will be hounded as soon as they appear." That had happened when my husband was alive, though I tried to be circumspect for his sake. He believed as I do, but a breadwinner must watch his tongue on race matters in the South. And the truth is seldom a defense.

II

For some years I taught at Virginia Union University—the only white person on the staff of that Negro school. Virginians by birth—usually "ladies"—referred to my "interesting conduct" and wondered how I could possibly do such a thing. But so far as I know no one who mattered ever seriously held my teaching in the school against me. The "ladies" simply felt that by doing something contrary to their accepted way of life I had proved myself somehow inferior. This attitude I reasoned, was a holdover from pre-Civil War days, when it was a crime for a white person to teach free Negroes. To this day Virginians seem to fear the power of educated Negroes.

Mrs. Guild is the widow of Arthur A Guild, who originated and directed the first Community Chest in Richmond, Va., where she now lives. A former social worker and lawyer, she organized the Negro welfare council in Richmond and for several years taught social work at Virginia Union University.

Through teaching at Virginia Union I came to know intimately many well educated, charming, capable dark-skinned people and to enjoy their company. But I was unable to visit them in their homes since I was unwilling to jeopardize my husband's position or to "sneak in the back door."

Richmond's Negroes cook our food serve our meals, wash our clothes, do our dishes, make our beds, nurse our children, care for us when we are ill, drive our cars, operate our elevators, clean our homes. But eat a sandwich with us? Never. Not even though they may have advanced university degrees and the same interests we do, enjoy the same cultural pursuits. If you do eat with them you lay yourself open to charges of being a Communist. It has happened to me.

Recently a motion picture I wanted to see was showing in one of our Negro theatres. I asked a white friend to go with me to see it. She was willing, but pointed out that we would be segregated in the dark and not too pleasant gallery. For the Virginia law requiring segregated seating in theatres applies to Negro as well as white theatres. We decided not to go.

Now that my husband is dead, I no longer try to disguise my attitude on race and segregation. But I have resolved never to argue with people clearly unable to see more than one side of the question. There are times when harmony must be preserved though freedom of speech is denied. Recently an elderly man sitting near me in a public place demanded angrily: "Isn't that a nigra newspaper you are reading?" I admitted that it was. He gave me a long look which plainly said he had just discovered an undesirable citizen. Then an elderly woman borrowed the "white" newspaper I had in my lap. In a few minutes shet urned to me in genuine agitation.

"I wish I never had to see or hear that world 'integration' again," she

said. I mildly admitted that I was not "against" it. She stared at me with a look that could have killed, and muttered to herself in obvious distress. Such incidents are probably not important, but repeated they make one who respects the Supreme Court feel conspicuous and frustrated.

So long as Negroes are segregated, I too am a victim of the prosegregationists. They make me feel irritable and uncomfortable. I am willing thus to share in part the unhappy fate of Negro citizens deprived of their rights. But I realize that while those who discriminate hurt Negroes from birth to death, to me they can do little more than amuse or annoy.
than amuse or annoy.

III

Many accident-of-birth Virginians feel as I do. We who believe we are all children of one God whatever the color of our skin know that the time is here when we should speak up and be counted on the side of human rights and for law and order. But at the same time we hesitate, lest here in the homeland of presidents we be subjected to insult and boycott..

The most unpleasant thing about racial discrimination so far as white persons are concerned is the fact that it deprives them of freedom of speech. Even when he has made clear his attitude of opposition to racial prejudice, the white southerner often finds it impossible to argue the question; the consequences would be too disagreeable. We too suffer, though our suffering is only of the spirit.

The Japanese ambassador recently revealed that President EISENHOWER defeated the Premier of Japan in a golf match last year. Until recently the results of that match had been kept so secret that it seemed unlikely the winner would be revealed before some gossip wrote a "now it can be told" book in the year 2000.

* * *

A London man declined to fill out an application for unemployment insurance, explaining that he wasn't unemployed but busy at "thieving." London's vaunted police efficiency should qualify him for the insurance before long.

Laud Store, Gary For Integration

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-18-57 P. 21

Carson Pirie Scott and Co. and Gary, Ind., were lauded for their racial integration campaigns during the Ladies of the Press May breakfast at the Edgewater Beach Hotel on Sunday.

The event sponsored by Theta Sigma Phi was termed, "Integration As We See It."

Principal speakers were Miss Ethel Payne, Chicago Defender correspondent; Elizabeth Hatch, personnel director, Carson Pirie, Scott; Jerrie Werber Atkin of the Gary Post-Tribune, and Dorothea Kehn Jaffee, free lance writer and special correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. Hatch told how Carson's began integrating its workers seven years and how it had worked out successfully. She says integration is "today's living."

Mrs. Atkins described how Gary had gone about improving its race relations in the past 12 years.

She also noted that the Negro population there is now 36 percent of the total, double what it was back in 1945 when the city was plagued with racial school strikes and race riots.

She also said that 85 percent of the recent migrants to the city are colored.

Racial Ban Hit By Boxer-Cleric

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-6-57 P. 3

A guard at the Front st. Beach in Whiting, Ind. on Sunday who attempted to prevent 16 Negroes from attending an interracial church beach picnic got a lecture on the recent decisions of the Supreme Court and lost his issue. 38a

Delivering the lecture was Rev. Emerick Mitchell, one-time Golden Glove Boxing champion, who was escorting 14 members of his Methodist Youth Fellowship to the picnic.

Rev. Mitchell told the Defender that when he arrived at the gate and asked the guard where the Methodist beach party was being held the guard told him there was no such group there.

NOT OPEN TO NEGROES

The young cleric who had been invited to the event by the First Methodist church of Whiting, went to the church in search of the party.

Later, he said, a Rev. Louis Wilson came and escorted them to the beach where the guard informed Rev. Mitchell that Negroes were banned.

Angered, the clergyman retorted that the Supreme Court had already ruled that tax-supported recreation facilities were open to all.

The guard, he said, called police who in turn admitted that they could not keep the Negroes from the beach. However, Officer Gurekovick told Rev. Mitchell that the police would not be responsible for what happened to them while at the beach.

2 INCIDENTS

Two racial incidents occurred during the group's two-hour stay at the picnic: a group of white youths jeered at the girls when they went to the rest room and the concession stand owner refused to sell soft drinks to the Negro guests.

White members of the party made the refreshment purchases for the Negroes.

Rev. Mitchell is pastor of the Marshalltown church organized in Gary five months ago as a joint project of the Lexington Conference and Indiana Northwest Conference.

There are 51 members in the congregation and 152 in the Sunday School.

Mixed Dating Brings Penal Term To Pair

Courier 12-30 Mansfield, Ohio

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11 (AP) —A Juvenile Court judge has handed penal terms to two 17-year-olds, a white girl and a Negro boy, after they refused to stop dating each other.

Judge William H. Schannen of Allen County Juvenile Court sentenced the boy to six months on the State Penal Farm, and the girl was sent to the Indiana Girls School for an indeterminate term. Feb. 11-12-53

Both were charged with delinquency after they resisted efforts of the girl's mother to stop their dating.

38a

Barbara Baker, an attractive blonde, and James Bowie were arrested last week outside a Fort Wayne youth center for creating a disturbance in a parked car. She first gave police a false address and her age as 19. Investigation revealed both were high school pupils.

The pair admitted in court they had had sexual relations on at least 20 occasions since school began last September and also engaged in drinking parties in Bowie's home.

Fort Wayne juvenile authorities said they knew of at least 40 white girls and 30 Negro boys in the city going on interracial dates. Some white boys are dating Negro girls, they said. Dancing of mixed races is common at several local youth centers, but this was the first time any of the youngsters appeared in court.

SCHOOL AID URGED BY INDIAN YOUTHS

College Scholarship Needs Stressed at New Mexico Parley of Tribal Groups

Times p 36 M

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 13—Better educational opportunities and more scholarships were the needs emphasized by speakers at the third annual Indian Youth Council held here yesterday.

The council met under the joint auspices of the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs and the Fine Arts Department of the Museum of New Mexico. Navajo, Apache and Pueblo Indians from New Mexico, Hopis and Pimas from Arizona, Comanches from Oklahoma and Utes from Colorado participated. The University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, Arizona State College in Flagstaff and several New Mexico high schools were represented by student groups.

Charles E. Minton, executive secretary of the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs, presided.

Government regulations, foreign aid and feelings of inferiority, said to be imposed upon Indians by the dominant white groups of the nation, were criticized sharply by Wilfred Herrera of Cochiti, a New Mexico Pueblo.

"We need a minimum of regulation and a maximum of encouragement," said Mr. Herrera, a sophomore in pre-law at the University of New Mexico. "The United States spends millions helping foreign governments with their problems, while they fuss at making small appropriations for the Indian service," he said. "Indians have got to begin to realize that there are no superior races—only superior people in every race."

Dillon Platero, a Navajo studying government at the University of New Mexico, spoke of the Kiva Club on the campus. This club, which he heads, is composed of Indian and non-Indian students working for better educational opportunities for Indians. It operates a scholarship fund to help Pueblo Indians to get a college education. "Of eighteen Pueblos in the State of New Mexico," it was pointed out, "only Laguna, with recent oil and mineral discoveries on its land-grant, has a scholarship fund."

Apaches of four tribes in Arizona and New Mexico set apart a large share of their tribal revenues for college scholarships for their young people for the school year 1956-57. The Navajo Tribal Council, which represents the nation's largest tribe, has appropriated $100,000 in scholarships for colleges and vocational schools throughout the United States. In recent years the council has accumulated considerable wealth through uranium finds on its reservation.

BETTER HEALTH SERVICES FOR INDIANS ASKED

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill. Wed. 2-6-57

'Appalling' Death Rate, Illness Cited

P 23

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Feb. 5 — The department of health, education, and welfare this year will seek continued improvements in federal health services for American Indians, Secretary Folsom said recently.

"It is an appalling fact that a vast amount of illness and death among our Indian citizens today is due to causes which modern public health is competent to control," Folsom said.

"We are confronted by an accumulated need of very large proportions. In attacking the Indian health problem, we must reduce death rates and incidence of illness among Indians to a level which should approximate those of the rest of the American people. Moreover, we must work more closely than in the past with the states, local communities, and the Indians themselves."

Death Average Age 39

A recent survey by the public health service indicates that the average age at time of death for Indians is 39, compared with 62 for the general population. Out of every 1,000 live births, 65 Indian infants die in the first year of life, compared with 27 in the general population.

The Indian death rate from diarrheal diseases, which result from poor environmental sanitation, is 11 times higher than for the country as a whole. Indian death rates from tuberculosis are five times higher, from penumonia and influenza three times higher, and from accidents two and one-half times higher than for the general population.

Clean Water Vital

Folsom said that safe water supplies and better sanitary facilities are among the first requirements for raising the level of Indian health.

Last year, the administration proposed a federally aided coöperative five year program to establish and improve sanitary facilities among the Indians at a cost of 29 million dollars. This measure, which was not enacted by Congress last year, will be introduced again this year, the secretary said.

"The administration hopes to improve Indian hospitals and curative services, and to extend public health services designed to prevent disease," Folsom said.

Plan for Training

"Plans will be presented for the training of greater numbers of Indians as practical nurses, sanitarian aides, and dental assistants, and for the training of professional staffs in the special problems of Indian health."

Health services for about 370,000 Indians are made available by the public health service both thru its own facilities and those of nonfederal agencies under contract. In many reservation areas, state or local health services available for the Indians are either extremely limited or nonexistent, Folsom said.

Federal appropriations for Indian health activities for the 1957 fiscal year were 39 million dollars and for construction of Indian health facilities 8.8 million dollars.

Last Of The Alabamas

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P 4-A

THE Original Alabamians—not indeed the first residents of the state, but the people who gave it its name—are finding the going tough out in Texas, whither they moved around 130 years ago.

The Dallas Morning News recently reported:

> Although they are called Alabamas and came from east of the Mississippi in modern times, the small Indian tribe living in Polk County is Texas' last chance to do right by the redskins.
>
> The appeal of one of their chiefs, Foulton Batisse, deserves helpful action by the present legislature. He points out in commendable fashion that these 300 men, women and children do not want charity. They only ask the state to help them help themselves.

The Dallas paper notes that what is today Texas' last Indian tribe was given land by the state of Texas and thereby saved from being wiped out, at the instance of Sam Houston, in 1854. The state has enlarged the tribal holdings and provided some help for schools and other activities, but more is needed. Federal aid extended during the depression has been withdrawn.

According to Director Peter A. Brannon of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, the Alabama remnant in Texas is one of the few racially pure, or nearly pure, bodies of Indians remaining in this country. The Alabamas, finding themselves crowded by the white men, migrated to Texas in the 1820s; they were not forcibly deported west, as some other Indians were.

Although they gave their name to this state and its principal river, the Alabamas do not loom as large in our history as some other tribes, the Creeks and Choctaws for example.

For one thing, Director Brannon says they were an influential rather than a powerful tribe. Their culture was superior to that of some other Alabama Indians and they left an imprint out of proportion to their numbers.

Then, history denied the tribe a part in the two most dramatic events in Alabama's Indian annals—the expedition of De Soto, and, centuries later, the war in which Andrew Jackson broke the power of the red man in this area.

★

WHEN De Soto and his Spaniards struggled through Alabama, winning a costly victory at Maubila (Oct. 18, 1540) the Alabamas had not reached this state, but were in process of migrating hither from the west. De Soto found them in what is now northwest Mississippi, not far from the site of Memphis.

By the time of the war of 1813-14, ended by Jackson's decisive victory at Horseshoe Bend (March 27, 1814) the Alabamas had become members of, and lost their individuality in, the Creek or Muscogee Confederacy. So the Creeks had the name and glory on the Indian side.

The Alabamas seem to have been at their peak around 250 years ago, when the French first came to Alabama. In Bienville's time the Alabamas raided far and wide.

★

THE French called the river that flows by Montgomery the *Riviere des Alibamons*, the River of the Alabamas. The area occupied by the tribe in what is now central Alabama came to be known as the Alabama country, and that was adopted as the name of the state. Econchate, the Indian village situated at what is now the foot of Commerce Street, was an Alabama town. They had others in Elmore, Autauga, Lowndes and Dallas Counties.

The present day Alabamas have been practicing adherents of the Christian religion for generations. Their earlier history showed a people of personality and prestige that survived in the name of this commonwealth, and will continue to do so when rivals that loomed larger at the time have been forgotten. Their present plight might well strike a sympathetic note from Texas — and also from the people of the state in which they dwelt for centuries.

Smoke Puffs Tell Descendants Of Creeks To File For Lands

Advertiser Tues. 3-12-57
Montgomery, Ala.
P. 10-A

By JO ANN FLIRT
Advertiser Staff Writer

BAY MINETTE, Ala., March 11—Creek Indians east of the Mississippi have been reading the smoke signals sent up by their council.

Operating under instructions in line with an Indian Claims Commission decision awarding them a judgment on some 9,000,000 acres of land, 2,762 descendants of the original Creek Nation have registered with the Creek Nation East office here, according to Chief Calvin McGhee.

The descendants of the Nation as it existed in 1814 have furnished documentary proof of their Creek Indian blood and have applied for membership in the group recognized in a 1952 Claims Court decision.

The Indian Claims Commission has held that the U. S. Government is liable for taking certain lands from the Creek Nation under the Treaty of Fort Jackson on Aug. 9, 1814. The Claims Commission ruled that all descendants of the Creek Nation as it then existed will share in any award made.

During the next few days the last exhibits will be filed by attorney LeNoir Thompson in his efforts to establish the value of the nine million acres for which the court has said the Indians will be paid.

During the long court battles contests akin to the civil war which partly led to the wrongful taking of the land by General Andrew Jackson have broken out.

At one time the Oklahoma Creeks, descendants of Indians forced to move to reservations beyound the Mississippi, claimed they were the only rightful claimants to payments for the land.

Still later the Yuchi Tribe, a group of the Oklahoma Creeks, claimed seven million acres of the land to their exclusive benefit. A U.S. Supreme Court decision within the last two weeks, however, has denied their claim.

The Supreme Court decision upheld the Court of Claims decision that the land taken by Gen. Jackson belonged to the Creek Nation as it existed in 1814 and that all descendants will share in any payment.

Still before the Indian Claims Commission is another claim for about 17 million acres of land in Mississippi and Alabama which the Indians allege was also wrongfully taken.

Most of the land in the nine million acre parcel is located in Georgia.

'POINT 4' IS URGED FOR U. S. INDIANS

Times
Nov 3-11-57

Minister, Grandson of Sioux Medicine Man, Describes Plight of His People

New York

A Point Four program to aid American Indians was proposed yesterday by the grandson of a Sioux medicine man.

P. 19-C

The Rev. Dr. Vine Deloria also recommended a cloak of humility for white men searching for a solution to the "Indian problem." The minister is assistant secretary in charge of Indian work in the Division of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Preaching at the Church of the Epiphany, York Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Dr. Deloria ascribed the plight of American Indians to their long exile on reservations.

"There they were isolated from the rest of the world," he said, "kept ignorant of the advances in world thought, living a Stone Age existence as the world was approaching the atomic era."

Although the Indian was permitted to leave the reservation in 1924, when he received United States citizenship, Dr. Deloria asserted that the damage already had been done.

"Before the white man came," he said, "the Indian was like an eagle, flying all over this country. The white man cooped him into a cage—the reservation—and pulled out his Indian cultural feathers."

According to Dr. Deloria, the first white missionaries entered the Indian country as superiors. They scoffed at the Indian customs and equated Christianity with Americanism.

The Indians today, he said, need experts to show them modern ways of raising stock, cultivating land, all within the framework of Indian traditions. A desperate need, he went on, is more priests, nurses and social workers.

Dr. Deloria called upon the congregation to urge Congress to repeal or amend Public Law 280. This law authorizes any state to extend civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indian lands.

Many Indians believe they will not receive justice from state courts, Mr. Deloria said. They prefer Federal supervision over their affairs, he asserted.

LABOR SUPPLY FROM INDIAN SCHOOL GROWS

Daily Inland
Chicago, Ill.
Tue. 2-19-57
P. 14

They Quit the Range for Mechanics

Arkansas City, Kas., Feb. 18 [Special]—A new and unlimited supply of labor, particularly in the fields of auto mechanics, building trades, and home service, is slowly creeping toward the Chicago industrial area from the Kansas-Oklahoma border.

It may require several years for the first influx to reach the Chicago environs, but already it has pushed northward past Wichita and Topeka, Kas., and appears destined to extend northeastward thru Kansas City, St. Louis and into the Great Lakes industrial regions.

38a

The new labor supply of trained and skilled workers is composed of Navajo Indian youths who are leaving their sun-baked reservations by the hundreds each year in line with their tribal council's policy lifting a ban against leaving the "homeland" to get a vocational education.

Attend Vocational School

Five hundred Navajo youngsters ranging in age from 12 to 16 come to the Chilocco Indian school here every year to start a five-year vocational program, and already more than 200 graduates have been assimilated into the economic life of this area as self-supporting.

In the role of "displaced persons" when they first reach here after a 24-hour bus ride from their earth and stick hogans in New Mexico and Arizona, the young Navajos are set down suddenly among the modern "wonders" of electric lights, piped-in water, clocks, polished shoes, telephones and bathroom showers.

Their problems and bewilderment are best seen thru the eyes of one of their interpreters, Bob Begay, 27, a World War II veteran with the navy, and a graduate of the Chilocco Indian school.

He Mothers Them

Begay, with four other adults who speak both Navajo and English, is mother, father, counselor, teacher, banker and all-around friend of the 500 Navajo youngsters who have never before been away from their reservations until they enter the government's Chilocco Indian school.

On top of that, they cannot speak English.

But five years later, they are making their own living, raising families, and looking for new opportunities, particularly in the industrial areas of the north.

Begay's trials and tribulations are many.

There's never a dull moment, with problems ranging from homesickness to the impatient vexation of a Navajo youngster suddenly exposed to modern machinery and his unfulfilled eagerness to manipulate the complex mechanism at once.

Similar to DPs

Chilocco Supt. W. Keith Kelley believes about the only difference between the Navajo youngsters' geting adjusted to an entire new way of life and those problems faced by displaced persons from Europe is the fact the Navajos don't have to worry about earning a living while in school.

Perhaps one of Begay's biggest jobs is to encourage the young Navajos to go back home in the summer between school terms.

"The problem has two sides," Begay admits. "The children, on the one hand, have sampled a new way of life they never dreamed of, and they generally don't want to go back during the summer to the reservation where there is nothing to do except herd sheep."

Deny License to Tavern Operator Convicted of Civil Rights Violation

Bystander Thurs, 5-23-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

Convicted of refusing to sell beer to a Negro patron failed to get a beer permit renewal Monday for a Des Moines tavern owner.

The application was made by James McCoy, who operates Mac's Whistle Stop tavern at 301 E. Fourth Street.

No city councilman would move for renewal Monday and the application was returned to the clerk's office.

McCoy was convicted Nov. 28, 1956, of violating Iowa's civil rights statute.

Refused Man

Owner of Whistle Stop Tavern, he was accused by Donald Turner, 2b, 922 Ninth street, of refusing to sell him beer the afternoon of Sept. 15.

Negro and fined $25 by the court.

Inconsistent

The resolution further stated that McCoy was granted a Class "B" beer permit by the City Council subsequent to his approbation by Turk; and that "said defense of McCoy in view of his conviction by the court is untenable and inconsistent with the position that should be maintained by a member of the Committee appointed to eliminate discrimination within our city."

It was further resolved: "that we of the Des Moines Branch of NAACP hold with specific disdain the statements with reference to McCoy's innocence and attitude toward Negroes—an atempt to discredit the court—and we maintain that those who defended him be censored and admonished for said statements and acts which are inconsistent with facts and court findings."

Hits Manner in Which Civil Right's Chairman Defended Tavern Operator

Bystander, Thurs. 6-13-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

The legal redress committee of the Des Moines Branch of NAACP, Attys. James James B. Morris, Jr., Gene Bridges, Robert A. Wright and James B. Morris, Sr., presented to the city council Monday a resolution "condemning the manner in which the chairman of the Civil Rights Committee, Sam Turk, defended and the "manner in which the Class 'B' beer permit was granted James McCoy, Des Moines tavern owner and operator.

The resolution pointed out that McCoy, operator of Mac's Whistle Stop, 301 East Fourth Street, was convicted in Municipal Court last November 28 of violating a civil rights law by refusing to serve a

at the church office.

38a 1957

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON

The Poor White People

Afro-Magazine Section

They too have in Congress only one man who represents them.

Baltimore, Md. 38 L.3

Part Four

From and address by Dr. Mordecai Johnson before the Baltimore Branch NAACP, April 14, 1857.

Sat. 6-1-57

Getting ourselves ready for the proper use of political power is not merely a matter of getting ourselves ready to do certain things for ourselves.

There are certain things other people want that they can't get done because they don't have proper help.

The poor white people who live in small towns in southern districts have never yet got a square deal in their schools. It's spent for the people in the big cities. They get the leavings.

The people who controlled the political system, way back in slave days, still control it.

* * *

I ASKED a great southerner named Roy Alexander, one time we were talking together in St. John's Cathedral in New York, I knew he loved the southern people and I knew he loved the colored and white people, he was a free man in his soul; he's dead now.

I said, "Mr. Alexander, I'm going to ask you a question: How many friends in the United States has" (and I stopped), and I said, "You think I'm going to ask you how many friends has the colored citizen, but I'm not.

"I'm going to ask you, how many friends in the United States Congress has the southern white laborer and farmer got? Answer me that question."

He said to me, "Johnson—I'm ashamed to answer that question. God be my helper, standing here in this holy cathedral, I cannot think of any.

"Oh, yes, "he said, "I can think of one."

* * *

NINETY YEARS after slavery, a southern white man, big enough to care for other southern white men, could count only one friend that the poor whites had in the Congress of the United States.

And he certainly was a friend of the white working man.

Some day there is going to rise in these Southern states, a great political party, led by people who are determined to set free and build up a great society for the people who work.

White people, black people, men and women who work, they will try to see that they have in the first place plenty of work to do.

They are going to see to it that the proper amount of industry comes into this section, and that the rivers are so handled that electricity and water will come to double and treble agricultural production.

* * *

THEY WILL see to it that the white working man ceases to believe the lie that he is poor because the colored citizen is here.

They are going to teach him that he is poor because his country is still being handled down here by men with a slave-owner mentality; who don't want to do anything but to get riches for themselves and a few of their friends.

These men have never laid out an economic working program for building up the lives of the working people whether black or white.

If you begin to tell him that it is possible to have a political party that will undertake to handle the economic life of the South in such a way as to build up an economy that will give plenty of work and good income to every working man, whether he is white or black, he is going to begin to listen to you.

Together, you and he are going to elect a new type of people to public office, and the south, for the first time in its history, is going to come to a place where it is no longer dominated by the race question.

Instead, it will be filled with discussions, and plans and songs, in the night time, white working people and black working people, planning together, choosing their leaders together to build up a great free society based upon sound economics, a decent and honorable public life.

MORDECAI JOHNSON

* * *

AND YOU are going to be a part of it; but as long as you keep yourselves in a state of helplessness by staying away from the polls, the people who don't care anything for you, and don't care anything for him, can sit down with their pencils in a little room, 10 x 6, and in a few minutes look at the statistics and count you out and count him out because he is still too ignorant to know what they count.

He himself has not come to be much better than you are about his vote, for there is one thing about you and about the poor white southern working man that is just alike;

Neither one of you has yet realized that in a democracy, it is the ballot box that is the foundation of power!

You will never be free, until you sit down together and work out a program for your common freedom, and send to the City Councils, and send to the Legislature, and send to the Congress, the men who have told you—in advance I'll follow your program.

When you and he begin to do that, there is going to come a great change in this country.

(To Be Continued)

Kentucky Minister Says Bible Has Race Bias Answer

Daily World Thurs. 8-22-57
Atlanta Ga. Pd

LOUISVILLE Ky. — (ANP) — Rev. T. R. Brown pastor of First Baptist Church Henderson Ky told nearly 1000 persons attending the three-day annual session of the General Assembly of Kentucky Baptists last week that the Bible has the answer to race prejudice.

"If men would put the Bible into practice there would be no problems among the races' Rev. Brown said.

He said that Jesus is "our best example in destroying race prejudice" and that selfishness and fear are the roots of prejudice and must be replaced by love.

"We should love one another as people of the world" he said. "The same thing that affects one of us will vrey shortly affect all of us."

Leader Places Blame For Flare-Ups On Both Racial Groups

LOUISVILLE Ky.—(ANP)— Police here last week apparently placed the blame for recent racial flare up in Butler State Park on Negroes, bringing an immediate statement from the NAACP.

Attorney James A. Crumlin, president of this state's NAACP stated that he thought it "odd" that only Negroes had been accused of breaking laws in the racial melee that started last Saturday when some 3,000 Negroes went to the park and fights between two Negroes and a horse riding operator broke out.

Daily Worker 8-28-57

The Negroes allegedly purchased rides on horses but later declined to take the rides and demanded a refund of their money. The operator of the concession refused to give back the money and arguments ensued, leading into a fight that spread .

38a 1957

REV. ALVIN L. KERSHAW

Denial of Visa Laid to Racial Policy

South Africa Bars Yale Jazz Band

By Jo-ann Price

Herald Tribune

The leader of the Eli Chosen Six, a Yale University jazz band, said yesterday that the group has been denied visas to tour South Africa this month with the Rev. Alvin L. Kershaw, winner of $32,000 on a CBS quiz program in 1955, on the ground that it was slated to appear before interracial audiences there.

Richard Voigt, twenty-one, of 15 Ridge Circle, Manhasset, L. I., who plays the piano for the sextet, said that he and other members of the band had "given up" plans for the tour, March 16 through April 1, after a two-week fight to obtain visas.

"Very Disappointed"

"We definitely feel we were turned down because we were attempting to support an interracial movement in a legitimate way," Mr. Voigt said. The band was "very disappointed" about it, he added.

The Eli Chosen Six were to be accompanied by Mr. Kershaw, rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Peterboro, N. H., whose knowledge of jazz netted him $32,000 on the "$64,000 Question" in November, 1955. Mr. Kershaw was to explain the history of American jazz in its cultural and racial aspects in concert hall appearances booked by the Union of South African Artists, a musicians' union. His visa was also denied.

Concert at Amherst

Since Christmas, the group has been giving benefit appearances and seeking private contributions to finance the trip. Now, Mr. Voigt said, the money will go to the sponsoring group. The jazz band and Mr. Kershaw gave a concert last night at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Danial of the visas was reported by The Associated Press from Johannesburg yesterday. The story quoted Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom as saying that the planned visit was not "such an innocent affair," and it "now appears the orchestra was specially booked to appear before mixed audiences."

The Prime Minister's statements were carried by "Die Vaderland," pro-Nationalist newspaper which supports him

YALE'S JAZZ LEADER—The Rev. Alvin L. Kershaw beating the kettle drums when he won $32,000 on the "$64,000 Question" TV show.

Met Anglican Cleril

Mr. Voigt said he became interested in the South Africa race question last summer when he met, in Britain, the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, former provincial of the Anglican Community of the Resurrection, Johannesburg, a foe of segregation who was recalled to England by his religious order two years ago.

Members of the Eli Chosen Six, besides Mr. Voight, its leader and organizer, are: Peter Williams, of New Canaan, Conn.; Robert Morgan, New Haven, Conn.; Lyman Drake, Glen Cove, Ill.; Roswell Rudd, Lakeville, Conn., and Lee Lorenz, Greenwich, Conn.

Ky. hotel drops racial barriers

Afro-American Sat. 5-16-57

LOUISVILLE (ANP) – Kentucky Baptists opened the Seelbach Hotel for the first time to a colored person when they registered Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church of Brooklyn, as a guest.

Dr. Taylor reported that the reception was cordial.

Summons Labor Leader To Senate Sub-Committee

Call p. 20 Fri. 6-14-57 Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP) — On a subpoena signed by James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, Searing O. Neal, long time labor leader and foe of segregation has been summoned to appear before the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee in Washington, D. C.

Neal said the subpoena served on him at his home here on Friday, May 31, did not indicate in any way why he was being called before the subcommittee, but that based on the committee's history, he assumes that the Eastland's committee intends to question his loyalty to the U. S. government.

Neal declared, "I have serious doubt as to whether I am bound to honor a subpoena signed by a man who sits in the United States Senate illegally, as a result of mob violence and terror against the 45 per cent Negro population of his state", and who is leading an open revolt in the South, against the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States. "Instead of destroying the Constitution my efforts have been toward strengthening American democracy and extending its fruits to all of the people."

In 1952, he became the first Negro vice-president of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America. He also headed the Ohio-Kentucky district of that union with offices in Dayton, Ohio.

Neal is one of a group of Louisvillians who formed the Wade Defense committee to aide a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Wade IV, whose home was bombed after they moved into a segregated neighborhood in 1924.

He recently became the first Negro appointed to the Grand Lodge staff of the International Association of Machinists (AFL-CIO), which position he now holds. He is a member of the Urban League, the YMCA and St. Augustine Catholic church. He once served on the Executive Board of the Louisville branch of the NAACP of which he is a member.

Community Problems: Accommodations—

NEGROES LACK FULL USE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

By Clarence L. Matthews

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. p. 3 June 7-16-57

Public accommodations in the Louisville and Jefferson County area for Negro citizens has lagged conspicuously behind gains made in other medias where there is inter-racial contact.

It is regretable that this situation should exist for it thwarts an otherwise progressive picture of race relations now reflected in the city. Progress in public accommodations would have to be made by individuals voluntarily for the want of a civil rights law in the state, but different from other southern states, there is no law that prohibits Negroes and whites from sharing public facilities.

Biased Signs

At the end of last year, biased signs still remained at the Greyhound Bus Terminal and the 10th Street Railway Terminal. The signs at the stations separate the dining areas by the placing of white and colored signs in and outside of the station.

With the exception of one, theaters are segregated with the owners not allowing mixed attendance on any basis. Negroes are restricted to two theaters in the city. If they wish to attend another, they must either journey to New Albany or Jeffersonville, Ind., or look for another media of entertainment.

Unpleasant Pinch

The unpleasant pinch of discrimination can be felt at any time if you happen to be a Negro. For example, perhaps you are a person who doesn't care to patronize white restaurants or places of entertainment, but let us say that you are shopping uptown and you are hungry and have not completed your shopping. You might be served at a lunch counter in a department or dime store; but where would you go for a full course meal in comfort? Would it be feasible to go all the way downtown for a meal and return to complete your shopping? I don't believe so.

Hotels in the downtown area have housed Negroes on a limited basis in the past. A significant development in hotel policy is typified in the recent statement of policy of the Henry Clay Hotel. In February, this hotel became the first and only one to accommodate a large Negro group, the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, which had access to all hotel facilities.

Dimmed Outlook

This bright outlook was suddenly dimmed when the hotel changed hands two months ago. Now the policy of the hotel is not to accommodate individual Negroes. They will, however, accept Negroes when they are a part of a white group.

On the credit side picture are many notable developments. One, perhaps the most outstanding, is the non-discrimination policy at the new ultra-modern State Fair and Exposition Center which includes admission without discrimination to all public affairs and facilities of the modern plant.

Governor Chandler declared a policy of non-discrimination on the Kentucky Turnpike and any public places along the super highway. Consequently, the new glass house restaurants bordering the highway serve everyone without bias.

Park Desegregation

City and State parks are completely desegregated which was a giant step in paving the way for better race relations. Before the integration measure, Negroes were confined to one city park and only one state park. All parks are now open and welcome people of all races. In the city, recreation employees are placed indiscriminately according to where they are best suited.

From the above it would seem that significant gains have been made in accommodations but much is left to be desired. With the progress of desegregation in schools, parks and housing, it is only natural that other relationship in dining rooms, hotels and theaters should follow for it is through this close association of the races that prejudices based on untruths will eventually disappear and therefore bring an end to unwarranted and unjust segregation.

Interracial Klassy Club Closes After Beverage License Refusal

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. p. 3

The Klassy Klub, located at 19th and Broadway, was closed last week because of a refusal of the Alcoholic Beverage Commission to renew a beer license to Raymond Crable, owner of the night spot.

Reasons given for the refusal by A. Mountjoy of the Commission were stated in a letter to the owner which read that between January, 1957, and June 15, 1957, the club had been disorderly, a nuisiance, and was operated in a manner to cause a constant problem. The letter of refusal also stated that the owner had not cooperated with the police.

The club, since the early part of the year, had operated a mixed staff of white and Negro help including white waitresses. The club had also been frequented by people of both races since Negroes had been given access to the popular club's facilities.

A well known attorney revealed that as soon as the Klassy Klub made its change over, it became known in circles that Crable would not be given his renewal on his license unless he got rid of the white waitresses that he was employing.

A. J. Bartholomew, head of the Alcoholic Beverage Commission during the proceedings, said the reason he recommended refusal of the license was because of general disorders, neighborhood reports and the presence of disreputable characters around the establishment. He revealed that most of this information was received from the police who are required to make a report to the commission of any disturbances around a licensed establishment.

When contacted, Raymond Crable said that he had never had any trouble from the police until the place was integrated and he started hiring mixed help. He added that he had only one incident which was when a teenager was served some months ago. Other than that there have been no disturbances inside or outside of the club.

The Klassy Klub has had one violation of selling to a minor. Many nearby clubs have had several similar charges but they continue to operate. They, however, are still segregated.

FOR WHITE ONLY is the left side of the Kingfish Drive Inn at 4th and River Road. Negroes driving up on this side of the building are requested to leave.

ABOVE IS THE RIGHT SIDE of the Kingfish Drive Inn where Negroes are requested to park when seeking service. Whites can also be serviced here if they desire.

Kingfish Drive Inn Maintains Spot for Negroes Under Viaduct

Defender Thurs. 7-11-57

According to recent reports received in the Defender office from patrons and investigation of the matter, the Kingfish Drive Inn, River Road and 4th Street, has been practicing a peculiar kind of bias in parking.

The Kingfish has two sides for customers to park on. One, the left side, is large and lighted while the right is under a viaduct and darker. When driving up to park on the left side to be served, Negroes are requested to pull around to the right side in order to be served.

Mrs. Frances Cummings, 646 S. 23rd, related that she, her husband and brother-in-law from Chicago were refused service when they drove up to the Kingfish on the "wrong" side of the building.

"I had been told they wouldn't serve you on a tray," said Mrs. Cummings, "and had expected that. When we drove up," continued Mrs. Cummings, "we were told that we would have to move around under the viaduct on the other side of the building." Instead Mrs. Cummings and her party journeyed elsewhere to eat.

She also said that her husband had gone into the Kingfish before and carried food out without any trouble. Mrs. Cummings said that other persons had told of the parking situation at the drive in but she didn't believe it.

C. Burns, manager and part owner of the Kingfish, when advised of the reports, stated that he was sort of "pressured" into the action by public opinion. He said that it was not his doing, that he was not a crusader but neither was he one to stop progress. "I have to go where the public pushes us," he said.

He also explained that he has three "colored" persons working for him and has had no trouble in race relations in his nine years at the location. Burns added that he couldn't speak for the attitude of his 42 employees that might have exhibited bad courtesy to Negro patrons.

At last report, parking separation remained at the 4th Street eatery.

Fountain Ferry Park Continues To Refuse Negro Admittance

Defender Thurs. 7-23-57 P.1

Louisville Ky

Fountain Ferry Park, a private enterprise, and Louisville's only amusement park still refuses to admit Negroes. The owners, who also operate the Fourth Avenue Roller Rink at one time owned the Madison Square Rink at 9th and Madison before it was sold to Negroes. For several years they profited from Negro patronage at Madison Square and garnered a neat profit when they later sold the building.

Located adjacent to a public facility — Shawnee Park which is now in its second year of desegregation, Fountain Ferry management has held fast to its policy of exclusion of Negroes.

During the season, Fountain Ferry promotes special days to draw crowds. One such affair recently was Pepsi Cocala Day. An enterprising merchant assured some of his customers that they would be welcome. However, when Mesdames Jesse Kelly and Irma H. Watson and their children of Anchorage arrived at Fountain Ferry with their bottle caps, the gate man told them:

"You folks can't come in. We haven't started that yet — maybe in the future."

Pepsi Cola was sponsoring the day and allowing rides for one bottle top and a nickle.

According to the visitors, they were the only Negroes who attempted to get in the park and participate in the outing.

Father E. Deedom Alston, rector of Our Merciful Savior Church, recently querried the sales manager at the Louisville Bottling Company who reportedly claimed that "the park handles everything and they (Pepsi) did not spend a nickle." The manager said all his concern did was to let them use its name.

The owners of Fountain Ferry have been approached on numerous occasions about admitting Negroes. Not too long ago the Louisville Firemen cancelled its outing there because of segregation. Last year for the first time the Louisville Transit Company had an integrated picnic for its employees in Shawnee Park.

Fountain Ferry Park made the news earlier about its segregation policy when a city stenographer wrote a letter to the manager protesting having been asked to type out a list of city employees to receive passes to the park but having to omit all names of Negroes from the list.

Situations of this kind point up the need for a city civil rights ordinance to prevent such insults.

'Negroes Advanced Faster In Past 15 Years Than in Any Previous Time:' LIFE

By Bystander Thurs. 3-14-57
Des Moines Iowa P. 6

New York — In a round-up of the current discrimination practices against Negroes, outside the South, LIFE Magazine in its issue of March 11, says that "while Negroes have advanced faster in the North in the past 15 years than in any previous time" and their political equality is now assured, they still encounter many walls of exclusion.

This discrimination in the North, LIFE says, "results from combinations of subterfuge, subtlety, paradox and hypocrisy."

The magazine finds "an enormous difference" between legal segregation in the South and practices in the North, where discrimination is a matter of social pressures. In the South resistance to desegregation is open and blatant. In the North, it is covert. "In most of the South, LIFE says, "segregation is still a way of life to be defended. In more and more of the North, discrimination is coming to be recognized a wrong to be corrected."

That Uneasy Feeling

In the North, 15 states and 36 cities now have laws which forbid discrimination against Negroes. Negroes can now frequent most leading northern hotels, restaurants and theaters, "although they still feel a little uneasy about it because pretexts are found to turn them away," LIFE says.

"Though the prejudice of the South is echoed in the North, it is less fierce in the North and hence more susceptible to change. Politically and legally the Negro has established his equality in the North. His hope for the future is based on the fact that this concept of equality is slowly gaining more and more acceptance in social practice."

More Crowded

According to LIFE, Negroes believe that housing is the key to their achieving more equality of opportunity in the North. Northern acceptance of integration in everything from schools to beaches often still means segregation in effect because Negroes have to take what housing is available in the limited areas where they may live.

The Negro ghettos in northern cities are more crowded today than ever, and even so Negroes have to pay up to half their income for housing, far more than the white average. Northern resistance to any genuine integration of private housing seems as firm as southern resistance to integration of schools.

LIFE says that to keep Negro and white sections separated from one another with the frequency which occurs throughout the North "requires steady tacit cooperation among real estate men, builders, bankers, home sellers and home buyers." These groups represent a large part of the whole northern community, and to a large degree reflect its attitude.

By Bystander

Negro Frustration

LIFE's survey of northern discrimination practices against Negroes also reveals:

Thurs. 3-14-57

In many places in the north, Negro doctors and patients are denied access to medical facilities. Using Chicago as an example, LIFE says that there are no Negro surgeons at any of that city's 77 private hospitals except the Provident, a Negro hospital. Only half a dozen of these private hospitals accept Negro patients in appreciable numbers, even though 22 per cent of Chicago's population is Negro and the city has an ordinance forbidding hospital discrimination.

Des Moines, Iowa

While qualified Negro engineers find a readier acceptance in the North than any other professional group, in spite of their high incomes and educational advantages, they run into the same problems on buying housing as plague other Negroes.

Negro real estate men find few attractive houses anywhere for their clients, and seek to open new areas for Negroes. But there are many kinds of obstacles placed in their way. Across the country, while a few branches of the National Association of Real Estate Boards (whose members are the only ones permitted to call themselves "realtors") allow membership to Negroes, most in the North are Jim Crow.

Went Abroad P. 6

No top American symphony orchestra employs any Negro intrumentalist—although Negroes sing at the Metropolitan Opera and have often appeared as vocal soloists with orchestras. Negro Conductor Dean Dixon won many rave reviews a decade ago for his guest appearances with the New York, Philadelphia and Boston symphonies. Unable to find a regular post in the U. S., Dixon has had to conduct abroad since 1949, and is now permanent conductor of the Gothenburg Symphony in Sweden.

Day laborers run into problems too. In New York, though some 5,000 of the city's dock workers are Negroes, they have not a single member of the waterfront's more favored occupations such as checkers, coopers, carpenters, weighers and watchmen. After five years of argument in Cleveland a qualified Negro electrician has yet to receive his union card. Some large unions such as the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the National Postal Transport Association, still have bars up against Negroes.

Life Magazine Cites Practices In Negro Exclusion In The North

Advocate Sat. 3-16-57
Cleveland Ohio

NEW YORK, March 6.—In a round-up of the current discrimination practices against Negroes, outside the South, Life Magazine in its issue of March 11th, out today, says that "while Negroes have advanced faster in the North in the past 15 years than in any previous time" and their political equality is now assured, they still encounter many walls of exclusion. This discrimination in the North, Life says, "results from combinations of subterfuge, subtlety, paradox and hypocrisy." P. 1

The magazine finds "an enormous difference" between legal segregation in the South and practices in the North, where discrimination is a matter of social pressures. In the South resistance to desegregation is open and blatant. In the North, it is covert. "In most of the South, Life says, "segregation is still a way of life to be defended. In more and more of the North, discriminatin is coming to be recognized a wrong to be corrected." Sat. 3-16-57

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MAGAZINE SURVEYS LIFE IN NORTH

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Walls Of Exclusion Plague Negroes

Thurs. 3-7-54 P. 12

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Life magazine said today that while Negroes have made far greater social progress in the North than in the South, they are still plagued by countless forms of discrimination in the North.

The magazine published results of a survey of northern Negro life in an article titled "The Negro and The North." It was a follow-up to a survey of Southern segregation published last September.

"The North has done far more for Negro dignity than the South," said the magazine. "In the past 15 years, Negroes have advanced faster there than in any previous time and their political equality is now assured.

"Thousands of northern Negroes hold excellent jobs, some with white employes under them. Hundreds of thousands of northern Negroes have social contacts with their white friends.

"In general they fare better and earn more than in the South. This is why Negroes have roughly quadrupled since 1920 while the number in the South has risen a mere 30 per cent.

"Yet northern Negroes keep encountering walls of exclusion which result from combinations of subterfuge, subtlety, paradox and hypocrisy.

"Some Negroes are jammed into ghettos more rigid and more squalid than many of those in the South. The northern white violence against Negroes at Trumbull Park in Chicago since 1953 has been as bad as any Southern white violence in Montgomery, Ala.—and has drawn a peaceable Negro response modeled on Montgomery."

Still, the magazine said, "An enormous difference exists between legal segregation in the South and practices in the North, where discrimination is a matter of social pressures."

Life described the difference in this way:

"In the South resistance to desegregation is open and blatant. In the North, it is covert. In most of the South, segregation is still a way of life to be defended. In more and more of the North, discrimination is coming to be recognized as a wrong to be corrected."

Some of the problems encountered by Negroes in the North at present were listed as:

"Negro real estate men find few attractive houses anywhere for their clients, and seek to open new areas for Negroes. They face many obstacles.

"From artists to day laborers, Negroes in the North find themselves excluded from work which white men may do . . . No top American symphony orchestra employs any Negro instrumentalist—although Negroes sing at the Metropolitan Opera.

"There are no Negro surgeons at any of Chicago's 77 private hospitals except Provident. Only a half dozen of these 77 private hospitals accept Negro patients in appreciable numbers. In many places in the North, Negro doctors and patients are likely to get a similar short shrift.

"Dozens of Midwestern towns refuse to let Negroes work as clerks. "Some large unions (E. G. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the National Postal Transport Assn.) still have bars up against Negroes.

On the other hand, the magazines listed these points of advancement for northern Negroes:

"Today qualified Negro engineers find a readier acceptance in the North than any other professional group. The whole 1956 and 1957 classes of engineers at Howard, a Negro University, had fine job offers long before graduation."

Segregation Probers Hear 'Authority on Influences'

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune 3-7-57

By JAY HALL
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., March 6—A legislative segregation committee heard its first witness Wednesday on "influences bringing about a sudden upsurge of disturbances between the races."

The committee chairman, Sen. W. M. Rainach of Homer, said if all goes well there may be regional and possibly national repercussions from the hearing.

Rainach heads a committee of 10 legislators known as "The Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee." Though not restricted to racial matters, it has turned its hand almost exclusively to efforts to preserve segregation.

Rainach would not divulge the identity of Wednesday's witness, whom he termed a "top authority on the basic policy involved."

He said, however, that this "star witness" will probably be heard in open session all day Thursday.

The committee plans daily hearings, starting at 10 a. m. Thursday, and its chairman said he anticipates that it will take at least three and a half days and probably not more than four days to wind up its business.

He said "seven or more witnesses—some from out of the state," are scheduled to testify.

Rainach would not divulge the names of witnesses, say whether any were Negro, whether there would be any women witnesses, or whether the Communist issue as a "disturbing influence" in Louisiana race relations would be considered.

He explained his reluctance to be specific about some phases of the inquiry with the statement that:

"We are pioneering in an explosive new field. We think the developments should stand or fall entirely on their own weight. We make no advance predictions and will not be guilty of prejudging."

Asked what interest other states may have shown in his hearing, Rainach said, "I know of three other states that are seriously interested." These were identified as Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

Will his probe extend itself eventually into a federal inquiry on the same lines? Rainach said:

"This will be the beginning. I am sure several states will come in" if his own probe brings the results he hopes for "and eventually the federal government will have to come in" if the momentum reaches hoped-for proportions.

The same influences disturbed Louisiana, Rainach said as exist in other states. He added that "Louisiana has taken a rather firm stand, with action based on custom, and for that reason there has been less trouble here than in some states.

"I think the causes of our trouble here largely originated outside our borders."

Testimony of the surprise witness Wednesday was termed "highly interesting." Wednesday's closed session had been touted as a meeting to acquaint the full committee with the purpose of the investigation. There had been no prior disclosure the testimony would be taken.

Louisiana Loses Another Round On Segregation

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Feb. 6, 1957

The South lost another round in the fight to preserve segregated schools yesterday as the United States Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision invalidating Louisiana's pupil assignment law.

Most Southern States, including Virginia, have adopted pupil assignment legislation to cope with the Supreme Court desegregation decision. These laws generally provide for assignment of students to schools without any mention of race, but the purpose is to prevent an overnight upheaval in the South's traditionally segregated school system.

The decision which the Supreme Court yesterday refused to review was given by the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans. It was appealed by the Orleans Parish School Board.

No Comment Made

The Supreme Court made no comment in announcing its refusal to hear the case. The Circuit Court had said the placement law was in direct conflict with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Under the Louisiana law the parish superintendent was given authority to make all student assignments. The Circuit Court said the law provided no standards, however for the superintendent to follow other than separation of races.

Virginia's placement law, which currently is under legal attack, places assignment power in the hands of a three-member State board and specifies numerous reasons—excluding race—for determining where students shall go to school.

Survive Legal Tests

Federal Judge Walter Hoffman has held Virginia's law unconstitutional, principally because of other legislation that provides for the automatic withholding of State funds from integrated school systems, and the closing of any schools where integration occurs. An appeal from his decision currently is pending before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Placement laws of two other states—North and South Carolina—have survived legal tests all the way to the Supreme Court. In both States, the assignment power is vested in local school boards.

According to the Associated Press, Gov. Stanley of Virginia and Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., both declined comment on the Louisiana decision. They said they were not familiar with the Louisiana law and the issues involved in that case.

Resign When Grand Jury Fails To Act

White supremacy leaders like Sen. Willie Rainach, Leander Perez, Dr. Emmett Irwin and the rest of their cohorts, who are forever on the soapbox deriding Negroes in their fruitless bid to maintain segregation in Louisiana were made to look like fools last week when two white men as is too often the case could not keep their hands off of a Negro woman and attacked her.

In typical Hitlerite fashion, two white Baton Rouge (Louisiana) police officers at gunpoint, allegedly assaulted and raped a Negro woman on the morning of May 18, 1957.

The alleged sordid and shameful assault of the woman, is merely the latest evidence that the discredited, professional race haters should turn around on the soapbox and address their "barbaric brothers".

The victim of the alleged criminal assault, a married mother of two children, told her early morning terrorism story to a team of News Leader news reporters last week.

Officers involved in the alleged criminal assault were Redic B. Sibley and Arden J. Simmoneaux.

According to a story bylined by Bennie Thomas and Leslie Barnum, it was revealed the woman being driven from her work at a local tavern about 2:05 a.m. (May 18) by a patron, who had stopped at the tavern to drink a beer, was halted and questioned by officers Sibey and Simmoneaux.

Later the driver threatened with the signature of the victim revealed that the woman was then taken to a lonely, dark road behind the Melrose School, where she was allegedly attacked by the two officers. She stated that she could smell alcohol on both of the officers.

After attacking her, she said, the officers brought her back to the vicinity of her home and told her not to tell anyone. They told her if her husband asked, tell him they took her to jail for not having an identification card.

The two police officers were temporarily suspended from the force pending an investigation by the grand jury. The grand jury after spending a number of days investigating the case and finally pretermitted the case—in effect passing over the case without a verdict.

However, Dist. Atty. J. St. Claire Favrot said the case could be reopened when new evidence is presented.

Shortly after the grand jury passed over the case, Sibey and Simmoneaux resigned from the city police force.

Later that same day, Police Chief Shirley S. Arrighi reinstated the men and immediately received their back pay for the period they were suspended.

Arrighi said the basis for reinstating and paying them was bases on an earlier court decision that was similar.

That my dear readers, is terrorism and justice, Southern style.

Gravel Hits Back At 'Wild Racists'

Weekly, New Orleans, La. Feb. 11-57

Democratic National Committeeman of Louisiana Camille F. Gravel, Jr., of Alexandria, this week manfully defended his position on civil rights and left no doubt that he will not give in to demands to resign his position.

Answering a barrage of criticism on his seemingly liberal position and support of civil rights which were accompanied by howls to resign, Gravel said "I am not disturbed by the wild and whirling words of racists who seek to promote controversy." Although five Democratic state central committee members have requested him to resign, three defended his position.

His attackers brought charges that last February at San Francisco meeting of the Democratic national advisory council Gravel voted for and supported a resolution seeking passage of the "federal force bill" which has been "misnamed the civil rights legislation of 1957."

It was further charged that last May 8 at a meeting in New Orleans of the American Civil Liberties Union Louisiana's Number One Democrat reaffirmed his earlier position supporting the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, on segregation, which his accusers declared was "contrary to the policy of the State of Louisiana and the separation of the races."

The following statement was issued by Mr. Gravel in Alexandria on his return from a law convention in New York:

"I have just returned to Louisiana to find that vicious attacks have been made in a planned effort to discredit me as Democratic national committeeman for Louisiana.

Sat. 2-13-57

Classes of Charges

The charges fall into two classes. First, I am critized for supporting the Democratic party's platform and, secondly, I am specially condemned for having said that I approved the purpose behind the civil rights bill now awaiting action in the Senate.

"Since the presidential election of 1952, I have publicly and consistently declared that I would individually and officially support the Democratic party, its candidates, and its platform commitments.

"If and when I find that I cannot do so, I will have the courage and honesty to withdraw from the party.

"Any lawyer can readily see that the chief purpose of the civil rights bill presently pending in the Senate is to provide, subject to reasonable, uniform restrictions provided by the states, that all Americans are guaranteed the right to vote.

"In that regard, I think it is a good bill. It seeks to prevent the un-Christian, un-American and undemocratic type of action recently taken in Louisiana whereby thousands of voters were disenfranchised solely on account of their race.

"As I publicly stated in New Orleans several months ago, there are some phases of the bill with which I do not fully agree. Perhaps the failure to provide for trial by jury is the chief defect.

Better Than None

"I would prefer, however, to see the enactment of a statute without the jury trial provision which would protect the right of every citizen to vote, than to have no protective law at all.

"My official acts as Democratic national committeeman for Louisiana have been taken deliberately, intentionally, and conscientiously with the firm belief that I was doing the right thing.

"I have always conceded the right of others to have views contrary to mine.

"I am not disturbed or dismayed by the 'wild and whirling words' of racists who seek to promote controversy. I shall never be subject to thought control by extremists on either side of the unfortunate race problem with which we are confronted.

"I have firm hope that moderate, enlightened, realistic Louisianians will lay aside bias and prejudice in a sincere effort to resolve fiery issues without rancor and without hate."

Gravel's reference to disenfranchisement in Louisiana because of race looked back to a voter purge backed by the citizens councils of the state last year which resulted in eliminating approximately 10,000 Negro registrants.

Jim Crow Graves For 'Audrey' Dead

LAKE CHARLES, La. — One day last week they buried the last of the broken and battered remains of 66 victims of Hurricane "Audrey" in long trench-like common graves.

But neither the tragedy that struck here nor the grief and bitter sorrow it brought was enought to erase worship of a big idol here known as Jim Crow.

The 66 bodies were buried at the Combra Negro cemetery and across town at the six-month old new white cemetery. But the unpainted pinewood coffins were the same at each place.

Forty seven of the victims were buried in the Negro cemetery; 19 in the white. All bodies were unidentified.

Monday a gaping trench 150 feet long and 10 feet deep, gouged out by bulldozers and huge mechanical shovels, awaited services at the Negro cemetery.

A similar hole was prepared at Highland Memorial Gardens, the white cemetery to receive 19 bodies.

But the common grave at the Negro cemetery couldn't accommodate all the Negro dead on Monday. Another big grave had to be hurriedly dug to complete the Negro burials.

Most of the victims buried at the white cemetery were babies and small children. All were lowered into a common grave.

"Identification" cards on the coffins contained such pathetically meager pieces of information such as estimated age, sex, color of hair and eyes, and any scars the victims may have had before the fatal gashes were inflicted by the hurricane.

Dr. Harry S. Snatic, Calcasieu Parish (county) coroner, who arranged for the burials, said duplicate cards would be kept on file in his office.

"But I doubt if we'll ever know who they were," he said.

He added:

"The hurricane did something really terrible to them. There was hardly enough to bury."

A long line of flat-laid trucks motored out to the Negro graveyard with the coffins from the funeral homes. The coffins were so tightly packed on the trucks that one onlooker choked up and said to his companion:

"All they've got left is standing room, but the people can't stand."

After the trucks pulled up their grim cargoes three Protestant ministers and a Catholic priest said a few comforting words to the more than 500 persons who attended the burial services.

All four advised the living not to question why the people died. One of the Protestant ministers told the gathering:

"This is all Gods will. It is not for us to question but to bear our suffering bravely."

After the services, a huge bright yellow mobile crane lifted the coffins from the trucks and lowered them gently into the huge grave.

The stench from the coffins was overpowering and many left hurriedly. The entire atmosphere was crowded with death. A white Red Cross worker at the Negro cemetery was forced to wear a surgical mask soaked in ammonia to alleviate the terrible odor.

Pro-segregation Negroes to Meet

(Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 2—A national gathering of Negroes who profess belief that "the devil is the author of integration" is scheduled Aug. 6-11 in Dutchtown, La.

Principal figure in the convention is Archbishop C. C. Addison of the African Universal Church and Commercial League Corporation. Now a New Yorker, he is a native of Colquitt, Ga. He has drawn attention in recent years across the nation as a Negro leader actively opposed to integration.

The Dutchtown convention is being staged by the African Stock Exchange Association Development Corporation, United Council of Organizations. Elder G. B. Brown of Baton Rouge will be host for the national meeting.

There was no indication here Friday as to how many will attend. Spokesmen said, however, that delegations "from Texas, New York and Mississippi" have indicated they will be present.

A leaflet publicizing the meeting was headlined, "Northern Segregationist(s) Hold National Convention South." The leaflet promised speakers would give Biblical proof that "the devil is the author of integration. God is the author of segregation."

The leaflet said, "We are calling for 100,000 members by 1959."

Presley 'Hater' Plants A Bomb At Elvis' Movie

ALEXANDRIA, La., July 26. —(AP)—Police Friday sought an Elvis Presley hating teenager who planted a bomb-like device in a theater to keep movie fans from seeing Elvis on the screen.

A demolition expert, Sgt. A. L. Solomon of nearby England Air Force Base, examined the two-by-five inch device and said it contained nothing more than firecracker powder.

Although it was a dud, Juvenile Officer Leo Michiels said it accomplished its purpose.

Officers found the device Thursday behind the movie screen after a search closed the theater and a line of teenage fans was turned away. Presley was being featured in "Loving You."

The search began when barber Tony Montalbano received a telephone call at his shop next door to the theater. A boy's voice told him:

"You'd better get the hell out of there because I'm going to blow the place up at 2 p.m."

Montalbano told officers the voice told him Presley caused a rift between him and his girl and he was getting even.

'Bias' Shifts Tulane Game To W. Point

The Army-Tulane football game on Nov. 16 has been shifted from Tulane Stadium in New Orleans to the United States Military Academy Stadium at West Point, N. Y., because of Louisiana segregation laws, it was announced yesterday.

Col. Joel Stephens, public information officer at the Military Academy, said "To my knowledge this is the first time Army has ever changed the site of an athletic contest for this reason."

Since there are no Negro players on either team, the segregation law would have applied only to the seating arrangements. Army has one Negro in its senior class.

Originally Army had hoped for sufficient funds to take its senior class and band to New Orleans, but after it was disclosed that the Tulane Stadium would be segregated the Army Athletic Association found it did not have the funds to transport the senior class and band.

The change is likely to cost both institutions a substantial sum since the Tulane Stadium has a capacity of 80,985 while Army's Michie Stadium can accommodate 27,000 persons.

Disclosure of the transfer of the game came first in a telegram from Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker to Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La. It was amplified a short time later in an announcement issued simultaneously at New Orleans and West Point on behalf of Lt. Gen. Garrison H. Davidson, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Dr. Fred Cole, acting president of Tulane University.

'ISIANA PROGRAM 'KOPS NEGRO SINGER

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11 (AP) —Because of a 1956 state law banning interracial activities, plans have been canceled to have a 12-year old Negro girl sing with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra.

Chosen in state-wide auditions, Barbara Ann Remo was to take part in the Louisiana Youth Concerts on Jan. 23.

She is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Andes Remo of Baton Rouge. Her father is a native of Manila and formerly played with a Navy band there.

A letter to the girl from Dr. J. C. Morris, president of the Louisiana Youth Concerts, was made public today. It said:

"I regret to inform you that we will not be able to do as we had planned and have you take part with us. This decision has been made solely because we have been advised by legal counsel that recent laws passed by the State of Louisiana prohibit this. We regret this necessity of changing our programs in which you have a part."

The 1956 law bans interracial athletics and all racial mixing in public events.

The Jan. 23 concert is to be broadcast over a state-wide network from Booker T. Washington High School here.

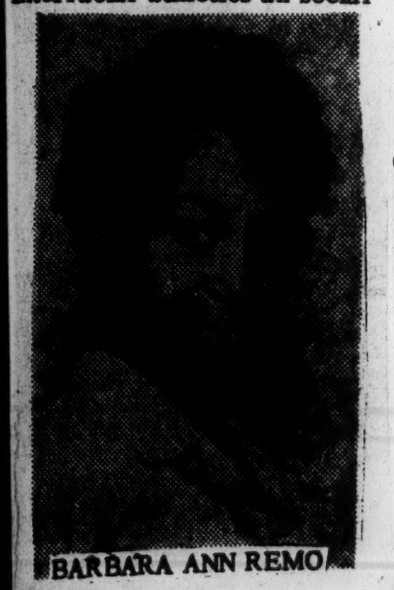
The girl received a $50 prize.

In the past Negro music students have taken part in the concerts with the orchestra.

Given $50 To 'Soothe' Hurt Feelings

Baton Rouge, La.--Gladness turned to sadness last Monday, when little Barbara Ann Remo, 12-year-old golden voice soprano, originally scheduled to sing with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra in New Orleans was regretfully informed by Orchestra officials that she would not be permitted to perform in January at Booker T. Washington High School on a statewide network because of the Louisiana law passed in 1956 that bans interracial activities.

Thus Barbara, seventh grade pupil at McKinley Junior-Senior High School, became another person that has been denied an opportunity to display God given talent since master "race baiter", Senator W. M. Rainach and his race hating cohorts engineered the passage of legislation that prohibits interracial athletics an social



BARBARA ANN REMO

events.

Similar notice of the cancellation of her scheduled performance was also received by Elenora Merrick, a senior at Xavier Preperatory. Elenora was slated to appear with the orchestra in a December concert. She, too, was saddened with the news of the cancellation of her opportunity.

Earlier, Barbara had merited the chance to sing with the Orchestra by winning in the Louisiana Youth Concerts held in New Orleans with her rendition of Ah So Pure." She was overjoyed with the thought of performing with the Orchestra. Then, the sad, disappointing news came.

With tear dimmed eyes, Barbara read the following letter from J. C. Morris, President of Louisiana Youth Concerts:

"I regret to inform you that we will not be able to do as we had planned and have you take part with us. This decision was made solely because we have been advised by legal counsel that recently laws passed by the State of Louisiana prohibits this. We regret the necessity of changing our programs, in which you have a part."

The letter continued: "We are disappointed that we are not able to go through with our program as planned and know that you too will be disappointed. We assure you that this change would not have been made had it not been for conditions beyond our control. Since we are unable to have you take part as planned, we would like to award to each of the successful colored contestants a prize of $50.00 which we hop you will use to further your musical studies."

A prominent educator, who asked that his name be withheld, told the WEEKLY he favored a plan whereby parents would have their children stay away from the New Orleans Symphony Concert series in protest of the orchestra's refusal to take a firmer stand in fighting the unfair legislation. He pointed out that it is generally known that the laws that forbid appearances of Negroes and whites on the same program would fall if they were challenged. He feels that they should be challenged by the Symphony orchestra.

He also suggested that money be raised to present the children, so they in turn could return the money given them by the orchestra as compensation for their denial of performance.

The treatment Miss Remo has received is typical of the kind of treatment Negroes are supposed to be "satisfied with" in this professed land of freedom, democracy and opportunity. Such incidents do not "stir up unrest, tension and ill feelings" according to Willie "The Master Baiter" Rainach. Rainach insists that all the unrest is stirred up by organizations like the N-AACP. This would indicate that a man so posessed with hatred as Rainach is not able to think logically, for it is now quite apparent that the "race hate" laws he has sponsored is widening the gap between white and Negro citizens in this state.

Louisiana's Advance Marked

Chicago Tribune Reporter Notes Progress

(Editor's Note: Joseph Ator, Chicago Tribune reporter, recently made a swing through the Deep South. His report on Louisiana is printed below to give Louisianians opportunity to see themselves as others see them.)

By JOSEPH ATOR
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

If you want to see the great river, you walk east in Canal st., although any map will assure you that New Orleans is on the east bank of the Mississippi. After climbing the steepest incline in town you come to the Father of Waters and find it flowing north.

This discovery has nothing to do with the Ramos fizz, the Absinthe frappe, or any of the other subtly treacherous concoctions with which New Orleans greets the unwary. It can be verified by any select committee of teetotalers. It might serve as a warning, however, that nothing is ever quite as it seems in this cosmopolitan city.

If you will ignore the compass, and just follow the river upstream, you will come upon a startling and little publicized phase of the current American miracle of industrial growth. From New Orleans to Baton Rouge, where a bridge stops the larger ocean-going ships, the Mississippi is becoming one long, twisted, deep sea harbor serving a vast industrial complex, most of it developed since World War II.

Industries Attracted

A few of the plants are older. The Esso refinery at Baton Rouge was opened 48 years ago, but recent additions, mile upon mile of tanks and fantastic piping, have made it the largest in the country. Petroleum, natural gas, sulphur, salt and forest products are some of the raw materials that combine with superb transportation to stimulate this growth. There is a big aluminum plant. Most of its bauxite comes by sea, and cheap gas makes possible cheap steam generated electric power which most aluminum smelters seek at hydro-electric plants.

The state has attracted these industries with offers of tax exemption. New plans, if competing industries approve, as they invariably have, can be relieved of certain state taxes for five to 10 years. From 1957 to 1956 these exemptions covered $1,764,249,000 in new industrial installations. Exemptions so far this year totaled another $130 million. In the chemical field alone the state estimates investments at $1.7 billion.

Another vexing tax exemption is that granted a generation ago on homesteads. Everyone admits it's silly but it is politically impossible to get rid of it. The exemption is only $2000, but a Chicagoan, recently transferred to New Orleans, discovered that every one of his neighbors, except the handful who had purchased their homes recently, had a most comfortable residence assessed at exactly $2000.

School Funds Increased

So far Louisiana has skimmed along, principally by taxation on extraction of its subsoil wealth and its timber; which in the current budget yields $177 million, as against $128.7 million in sales and excise taxes and $48 million in property and income taxes. But the current budget dipped into surpluses, which are about exhausted, to achieve a balance, and a hassle between Gov. Earl Long and the Legislature resulted in failure to appropriate enough money to meet the minimum salary scale for teachers that was placed in the statutes.

Louisiana citizens decided last year that they should do something about teachers' salaries and the Legislature increased appropriations to the common schools substantially (about 27 per cent within two successive budgets) to establish a state guaranteed schedule of minimum pay started in 1948. On the book, New Orleans' schedule is about 10 per cent below Chicago's, ranging from $3600 for a college graduate with no teaching experience to $6700 for a teacher possessing a master's degree and 15 years experience. But because of the state budget deficiency, these salaries are cut 7½ per cent this year.

In salaries actually paid last year, however, a study by the Public Affairs Council of Louisiana, a privately financed civic organization, showed that Louisiana ranked 16th in the nation, with an average of $4477 a teacher. No other Southern state ranked so high. Teachers in the northern parishes (counties), which are largely Protestant and Anglo-Saxon, drew an average of $152 a year more than those in the southern, predominantly French and Roman Catholic parishes.

Discrepancy Explained

The difference arose from a high proportion of college trained teachers in the north. The same factor explained a lower average, $4228 as against $4410, for Negro teachers than for white teachers. But in 10 parishes the Negro teachers had a higher proportion of degrees than white teachers, and drew higher salaries.

New Orleans Negroes were 31.8 per cent of the population in the 1950 census, but there are 43,130 Negroes enrolled in the public schools and only 39,634 white pupils. The discrepancy in enrollment arises from the heavier white enrollment in parochial schools in a heavily Roman Catholic city. The parochial enrollment is only 12 per cent colored.

By a deliberate legislative provision, New Orleans public schools get credit for parochial enrollment as well in the distribution of state funds that pay the bulk of teachers' salaries. The funds are distributed primarily on the basis of the number of educable children in a parish, whether they attend public or other schools.

School enrollment indicates that the Negro population of the city is increasing. There was a 3918 increase in public school enrollment this fall, of which 2762 were Negroes. Of school building projects now in progress in the city, both additions and new buildings, 14 are intended for Negro pupils and eight for whites.

Archbishop Acts

Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel announced a year ago last spring that New Orleans parochial

schools, with some 50,000 pupils, would be desegregated because segregation is "morally wrong and sinful." This raised a storm in his flock, some members of which took the unorthodox step of forming an organization to appeal the order to Rome.

In September, 1956, it was announced that action was postponed. This fall the archbishop announced that desegregation would be postponed again, on the ground that "we find it necessary to reconcile these difficulties and make other preparations."

Archbishop Rummel vindicated his authority in another incident, however, when he assigned a Negro priest to a mission at Jesuit Bend, in Plaquemines parish. This is the political stronghold of Leander Perez, the bitterest segregationist in Louisiana, and the parishioners barred the church to their new priest. The archbishop promptly closed the mission, and the community has been without the solaces of religion since.

Louisiana has been the scene of a number of suits by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to win admittance of Negro students to previously all-white schools. Louisiana State university has dropped the bars to its graduate schools, on the old legal theory that "separate but equal" facilities were not available.

Negroes Law Graduates

The first successful suit was over admission to the LSU law school. Since 1950 nine Negroes have been admitted there. Four took non-degree courses, three were dropped or withdrew, and two of the nine were graduated and admitted to the Louisiana Bar. Also in 1950 Southern university, whose 7000 students make it the largest Negro institution of higher education in the country, opened it own law school, at which enrollment since has ranged from nine to 16 students. Southern opened engineering courses and a graduate school of education this year.

New Orleans has been waging a stubborn legal fight against desegregation of its public schools for more than two years, and to date a losing one. In the course of the litigation extensive evidence was offered by the board of education that Negro pupils consistently lag behind white pupils in learning ability and accomplishments; that Negro teachers, though paid on the same scale, do not rate as high in tests as do white teachers, and that veneral disease and illegitimacy have far higher rates among Negroes, including those of school age, than among whites. The United States court of appeals paid no heed to these affidavits.

Arthur J. Chapital, the New Orleans chairman of the NAACP has 33 years tenure as a mail clerk, a position that protects him against the economic reprisals that have been visited on some Negroes active in the organization. The local organization was forced to disband in February under the provisions of a law dealing with secret membership lists, originally passed against the Ku Klux Klan. It had 5000 members at the time. It has been re-organized and its membership, now 800, is expanding.

'Time to Educate People'

Mr. Chapital is a moderate man, and has been known to term members of his race who want to push things faster "agitators." He quashed a scheme to start a bus desegregation case by having Negroes take the front seats reserved for whites, telling his followers: "You wouldn't get a federal case out of it. You would be tried on local charges of boisterous conduct or disturbing the peace."

He also takes a philosophical view of the legal delays in the school desegregation cases, of which he said: "They have just appealed and writted us to death. But these delaying tactics benefit us as much as they do the other side. They give us more time to educate our people to the responsibilities and duties of first class citizenship, as well as its rights."

Race relations in New Orleans have, by the account of its white citizens, been good, but they are not improving. Stores, including the downtown department stores, have always served Negro customers. The residential pattern, particularly in the poorer districts, has always been mixed, sometimes to the extent that a white family will occupy one side of a duplex dwelling and Negroes the other. Public facilities, of course, are strictly segregated.

But Little Rock was immediately reflected in behavior patterns in New Orleans, as it was throughout the South. A few days after the paratroopers moved into Arkansas, police began to have trouble making arrests in Negro districts. In one incident a crowd beat a white policeman who had arrested a Negro for a traffic violation, and freed his prisoner.

Some of Faces Black

Up at the state capital, Baton Rouge, Huey Long stands in bronze over his own grave, facing the magnificent capitol that he built with a five million dollar bond issue. (Huey returned $200,000 of the bond funds to the state treasury. The real stealing, his old enemies say, didn't get under way until after he was killed.)

The sides of the white marble pedestal beneath the statue are graved with figures representing the people of Louisiana, with Long assisting them in their upward struggle. All of the features are Caucasian, but over a generation verdigris has washed down off the bronze, and some of the upturned faces are now black. This is not inappropriate, for it was Huey Long who gave the first substantial state aid to Negro schools in Louisiana.

In the governor's office inside the capitol another Long sits, Huey's younger brother, Earl. The governor has a shrewd, quick wit, but the family resemblance goes little further. Gov. Long is trying to ride two horses, dashing wildly in opposite directions. Negro votes in New Orleans and other cities put him into the primary in which he won his office. But he also had the support of the "red neck" element in North Louisiana where, the fewer Negroes there are, the hotter is segregationist sentiment.

"Every night," a veteran political reporter joked, "Earl gets down on his knees and says, 'Dear Lord, don't let nothin' happen in Louisiana while I'm governor.'"

Gov. Long Gives View

That day Gov. Long said: "I've been critized for what I've done for Negroes—hot school lunches—money for charity hospital (in New Orleans)—school buses—$68 old age pensions. Ninety-eight per cent of the Negroes are eligible for pension, 98 to 99 per cent for the lunches, and 90 per cent for Charity hospital admission.

"I don't think desegregation is going to help the colored people. They are doing better every day without it. I don't think the majority of them want it."

"Most Negroes don't want desegregation" is a common claim of white people in the South. Aside from the fact that there are some hundreds of thousands of them on the back roads in the back counties who probably have never heard of it, the proposition is incapable of proof of disproof.

But the following figures do indicate that at least all Negroes are not antisegregationist. The figures are from the voting record of 13 predominantly Negro precincts in New Orleans in the Nov. 2, 1954, general election at which a constitutional amendment was adopted permitting school boards to assign pupils to specific schools on other grounds than race. Until a federal court knocked it out last year, it was hoped that it would provide a means of evading desegregation.

Proposal Defeated

The precincts had 6700 Negro and 946 white voters. Of these 2619 Negroes and 434 whites went to the polls. But since Louisiana voters seem to share with their brothers in other states a propensity to overlook constitutional propositions, only 2092 votes were cast on the school assignment proposal, which in those particular precincts was beaten, 1371 to 721.

Even assuming that every white vote supported the proposal, 15 per cent of the Negroes must have voted for it, too, and another 37 per cent of the Negroes were not interested enough to express an opinion afer they got to the polls.

But even if some Negroes are not interested in desegregation, a white man who devotes himself to improving their economic status in Louisiana insists that it is essential to that progress. He is Wade M. Mackie, director at Baton Rouge of the merit employment service, operated by the American friends service committee.

"This is a new industrial area and is growing rapidly, especially its chemical industry," he said. "Industial leadership, with some exceptions, is enlightened. Wide experience has shown Negro personnel to be dependable beyond any doubt that might have been held in the beginning. I know of no responsible business executive who employs Negroes who is not well satisfied with the results.

Limiting Factor Cited

"You will hear considerable criticism of negroes on what are traditionally 'Negro jobs.' Women complain of their maids. They are harder to find, and demand and get better pay and shorter hours. But none of these mistresses hires a white maid.

"One of the greatest limiting factors up to now has been the educational pattern of the segregated school system. The talented Negro boy or girl simply has not had a chance to develop. Negroes do not have schools to educate their people for employment opportunities. From the classroom up, they have no choice. Courses, textbooks, supervision and staffing are all in the hands of white people. No wonder the supreme court decreed that separate is 'inherently unequal.'"

Baton Rouge, quiet and sedate as it normally is, is suffering the pangs of a boom town. The city's population leaped from 34,719 in 1940 to 125,629 in 1950. East Baton Rouge parish, in which the city is located, now numbers more than 200,000 souls, about a third Negroes.

Progress Still on Wing

The city and parish have been bonding themselves like mad to provide the facilities for the influx of population. A $44 million issue for schools was approved. This was followed by the proposition to issue 42 millions more in bonds for municipal improvements. Some of the local old grumps pointed out that this would raise the authorized bonded debt to 35 per cent of the taxable valuations, and that it was unlikely that anyone would buy the bonds if they were authorized.

The proposal was beaten, 3 to 1, and the forces of progress are temporarily disconsolate. It may be that the tax exemption policy has caught up with them.

But progress is still on the wing. Three of the ablest political writerts in the state gave their private opinion that however Louisianans talk, they will not close their public schools, at least in the urban centers, if the federal courts finally compel their desegregation.

EXCOMMUNICATED 2 WHO BEAT TEACHER

Journal + Constitution 6-14-0

Bishop in Race Tiff Ban Dies

Atlanta, Ga.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Most Rev. Jules Benjamin Jeanmard, the Roman Catholic bishop who excommunicated two women for beating up a teacher of integrated classes, died here Saturday after a long illness. He was 77.

Bishop Jeanmard

Bishop Jeanmard was bishop of Lafayette in November, 1955, when he issued his excommunication decree, the severest penalty for a Catholic, against two women in Erath. The women had beaten a woman who taught both Negroes and whites in the same catechism class.

Sun. 2-24-57

The excommunicated women apologized a week later, and Bishop Jeanmard lifted the ban.

He retired as bishop of Lafayette last March because of failing health. He was the diocese's first bishop. The Most Rev. Maurice Schexnayder succeeded him.

Bishop Jeanmard then assumed the title of Bishop of Bareta, a bishopric no longer in existence.

Since his retirement, Bishop Jeanmard has spent much of his time commuting between his home in Lafayette and Lake Charles' St. Patrick's Hospital, where he died.

Bishop Jeanmard was born in Breaux Bridge, La., Aug. 15, 1879. He studied at the Diocesan Preparatory Seminary at Gessen, La., Kendrick Seminary of St. Louis and the St. Louis Seminary in New Orleans, before being ordained as a priest June 10, 1903.

After he was ordained, the priest became an assistant at St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans. Three years later, he was appointed secretary to the late Most Rev. James Hubert Blenk, archbishop of New Orleans.

In 1914, Bishop Jeanmard was made chancellor of the New Orleans Archdiocese. Three years later, he became administrator.

The appointment as first bishop of Lafayette came in 1918.

ducted at St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

A solemn Pontifical Requiem High Mass will be celebrated by the Most Rev. Richard Gerow, bishop of Natchez-Jackson.

States Offered Data On Probe By Louisiana

Advertiser P. 1

Mon. 3-11-57

Montgomery, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 10 (AP)—Louisiana planned today to make available to other Southern states the findings of a three-day hearing aimed at showing Communist influences behind racial disturbances.

At the conclusion of the hearings yesterday, Sen. W. M. Rainach said, "We have shown that Communist influence working through such instruments as the NAACP — National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People—is a prime cause of racial disturbances.

"Creation of racial uprisings against the existing order is a principal instrument of the Communist party."

Rainach is chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation that conducted the hearings.

RED-HUNTING GROUP

He said the legislators also would consider a suggestion for formation of a statewide Red hunting group to supplement the FBI, probably as part of the state police.

Sgt. Hubert Badeaux, a New Orleans police expert on communism, made the suggestion.

Badeaux said he had evidence "enough to convince even the most skeptical" of charges that the Communist party had penetrated the NAACP.

Badeaux said the Communists aren't interested in integration except as an "issue to sharpen their warfare."

In New York, NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall said the "Communists tried desperately to infiltrate the ranks of the NAACP," but "failed miserably."

Observers during the hearings included Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia and the Mississippi Permanent Legislative Investigating Committee.

MISSISSIPPI GROUP TO ATTEND HEARING

Commercial Appeal

Feb. 3-6-57

Memphis, Tenn.

Will Sit In On Louisiana Segregation Talks

P. 7

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 5.—Members of Mississippi's permanent Legislative Investigating Committee will attend a Louisiana hearing Thursday on the segregation question.

Senator Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg, the chairman, said Tuesday his group had accepted an invitation from a Louisiana Legislative Committee studying the racial question to meet with it in Baton Rouge.

The invitation came from Senator W. M. Rainach, chairman of the Louisiana group which is studying "influences that are disturbing the peace and tranquility between the segments of population in Louisiana."

Senator Rainach told the Mississippi group he believes the hearing will develop that "these disturbances primarily originate outside our borders" and that they are "a part of a conspiracy which also involves Mississippi and other Southern states." A delegation from Georgia is also expected to attend the hearing.

Senator Hall said "we are vitally interested in the situation in Mississippi and we want to co-operate with the Louisiana committee on this problem."

Other members to attend the Baton Rouge hearing are Senators Dees Stribling of Philadelphiaa nd Mayes McGehee of Meadville, and Representatives Buddy Newman of Issaquena County, Russell Fox og Claiborne County and Luther Sims of Lowndes County.

Quick End Of Special Days Is Indicated

Times-Picayune New Orleans Sat. 3-30-57

U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright obviously extended the period of "segregated practices of New Orleans City Park" another thirty days, when he indicated that an order ultimately would be given the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association to end segregation in the use of park facilities.

Judge Wright has allowed the state attorney general 30 days in which to appear in a suit brought against the city's park board by Negroes. The suit was filed in January, 1952 by Mandeville Detiege and members of the New Orleans Golf Club, and was permitted to lie dormant until the latter part of 1956.

The judge said that "The court feels it is bound by the rulings in the Atlanta and Baltimore cases." In the named cities operators of city parks have been directed to end systems where Negroes were permitted to use park facilities only on certain days.

In New Orleans Negroes had been granted permission to use certain park facilities on Tuesday and Fridays. Louis B. Porterie, counsel for the association, alledged that "an agreement had been reached to allow Negroes to use park facilities on indicated days."

This statment of Porterie was denied by A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the plaintiffs. Tureaud stated that "there had been no agreement and he offered proof that the petitioners asked for a review of the decision to allow Negroes the use of park facilities on certain days."

P. 8

Within thirty days a new adventure with many new experiences may be opened to some 200,000 inhabitants of this community, which have been previously denied them, although tax-supported for others' use.

The 1500 acres extending from City Park Avenue to Lake Pontchartrain are now denied thousands of law abiding citizens of New Orleans. In the future, they will be able to visit the famous "Duelling Oaks," Allard Tomb; observe the beauty of McFadden Building with its Mediterranean architecture; and, to enjoy the beauty of the Rose Garden, which has been described as a beautiful landscaped plot planted with hundreds of rose bushes of many varieties. These are just a few of the new avenues of physical enjoyment and recreational facilities which will be opened to thousands of "tax-paying Philanthropists" of New Orleans. (See Editorial "Confusing The Issue.")

CONSPIRACY IS SEEN IN RACIAL FRICTION

Commercial Appeal

Louisiana Legislators To Open Hearings Today

Thurs. 3-7-57

P. 6

BATON ROUGE, March 6.—(UPI) The South's racial unrests are the result of a "designed plan," in the "nature of a conspiracy," the chairman of a Louisiana joint legislative committee said Wednesday.

Senator W. D. Rainach, of Summerfield, refused to identify witnesses to be examined under oath at a series of hearings which start Thursday.

Senator Rainach said there is "no question" there is a "plan" behind the influences which have caused disturbances between the races in the South. He said he would not disclose just what the committee expects to develop, because if he did, "some of these influences would bring about propaganda to discredit the investigation."

The senator disclosed that the committee in executive session Wednesday examined a witness who gave "most interesting" testimony. The witness, from outside the South, is a "top authority" on the influences which are disturbing the tranquility between the races, he added.

The person will be examined again Thursday, Senator Rainach said, in open testimony to lay a general outline of the entire problem.

Louisiana Would Learn If Boxer Is Of Negro Race

Daily World

Fri. 3-29-57

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — The Louisiana athletic commission Thursday was given a legal okay to probe into the racial background of middleweight boxer Ralph Dupas.

The Commission was scheduled to meet last night to examine public health records which allegedly show that Dupas is a Negro.

The commission said that if Dupas is found to be a Negro it would have to cancel a scheduled 10-round bout between Dupas and Vince Martinez in New Orleans April 8 in view of a state segregation law which prohibits the mixing of races in Athletic contests.

Daily World

Promoter Regas sought to have the commission prevented from examining the records in a suit filed earlier today but civil district court Judge Alexander E. Rainold refused to halt the scheduled meeting.

However, the Judge said he would order the commission to show cause Monday why it should not be enjoined from preventing the bout.

Regas said he filed the suit after the commission informed him that it would be "incumbent on this commission to recind its sanction of the bout" if Dupas was found to be a Negro.

FEW NEGROES FALL FOR REDS SAYS MIDDLETOWN REPORTER

A Louisiana Legislative Committee sought to show at a hearing in Baton Rouge, La. that the fight by Negroes to uphold the Supreme Court's desegregation decision was influenced by Communist.

At the hearings, a white woman citizen from Middletown, Ohio, appeared and said few Negroes fell for the "Red line."

Mrs. Martha Edmiston — Middletown Daily Journal reporter and former FBI agent— told the southern legislators that she and her husband entered the Communist party in 1940 at the request of the FBI.

She said she was reprimanded severely once for "slipping some money to an old Negro couple.

"You do not give money to the poor, you give them pamphlets so you can incite them," she was told by the party secretary.

However she said, "Actually it was only a small percentage of the Negroes who fell for the Communist party line."

In previous testimony, three ex Communist leaders testified the Communists used racial incidents for their own purposes, had been trying to infiltrate the Negro churches for many years and concentrated their efforts on taking over the NAACP.

Mrs. Edmiston, attractive, brown-haired former Communist, told how she and her husband entered the Communist Party in 1940 at the request of the FBI, staying in for about two years.

She told of early party work when she and others were assigned to take two Negro girls around Chicago creating racial incidents by seating them in white cafes.

"Those girls," she said, "only wanted to have a good time in Chicago. They didn't want to make any trouble."

EMPTY BLEACHERS BLUES - - When the umpires yelled, 'Play Ball!' at the Houston-Shreveport season opener at Busch Stadium Sunday, the Negro "reserved" section was - - for the most part - - empty. The photo above shows a portion of the area with only some 102 fans witnessing the tilt. Disappointed park officials said that only 5,288 fans were present to see the Buffs drop the contest to the Louisiana squad whose state laws prohibits Negro and white players from playing together there. - - - Staff photo.

Associated Press

Barbara Remo of Baton Rouge, La., was the winner of a contest which was to have enabled her to sing with the Louisiana Youth Concerts in New Orleans. But now she has been barred from the event because of a law banning interracial activities and has been given a $50 prize instead.

LAYMEN RECEIVE SETBACK

Pope Backs Louisiana Integration Fight

VATICAN CITY Aug. 10 (UP)—Pope Pius XII fully supports Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans in his fight against racial segregation in the church, a high Vatican source said today.

It appeard that the Vatican, indirectly, would reject an appeal to the Pontiff by the New Orleans Association of Catholic Laymen asking him to halt the archbishop's program of racial integration.

The source said the church's stand was contained in the first encyclical of the Pope's reign, issued Oct. 20 1939. In that encyclical entitled "Summi Pontificatus" (of the supreme pontificate) the Pope declared all men "equal sons in the house of the Father" once they have been baptized and enter the church.

However, the source said it was unlikely that the Pontiff himself or the Vatican Sercretariat of State would reply directly to the appeal of the New Orleans Catholics.

He said a reply probably would be made either through Msgr. Amleto Cicognani, the apostolic delgate to the United States or through Archbishop Rummel himself.

A direct answer from the Pope was not necessary, the source said, because the spritual leader already has taken his stand that segregation is sinful.

Archbishop Rummel ruled that segregation in the church was "morally wrong and sinful" a statement which the semi-official Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" has echoed frequently in sharp editorial language.

In October 1955, Osservatore said it was the duty of American Catholics to erase the "color smudge." At the time, Archbishop Rummel had closed down the St. Cecelia Mission at Jesuit Bend, La., as punishment because the parishioners refused to accept a Negro priest.

The newspaper denounced segregation as "blasphemy" and "sacrilege."

An even more bitter attack on segregation appeared in the paper last Sept. 6 when it charged that racial discrimination in the United States was a "sin against the nature of Christianity."

Anti-Negroes riots in Oliver Springs Tenn., sparked that editorial in which Osservatore said race discrimination "mortifies" the United States and denies it the full flowering of its "genius."

La. seeks NBA help

Balt. Md. Sun. 5-19-57

NEW ORLEANS—A request that the National Boxing Association reconsider a suggestion of boycott, was filed with NBA president Abe Green by the Louisiana State Athletic Commission last week.

The NBA would have fighters and their managers bypass Louisiana because of recently-enacted legislation banning mixed bouts in the State.

In a letter signed by assistant secretary Michael J. Cusimano, the state commission said it had no control over the state laws. It also said Louisiana "has been a boxing center for the last 100 years" and that mixed bouts were banned when Louisiana entered the NBA as a charter member.

"We urge you to reconsider your point of view for the sake of unity within the NBA . . . And let the laws and time take care of local conditions which exist in Louisiana," the letter said.

RIGHTS MEASURE HIT BY OFFICIAL

New Orleans, La.

Decries South as 'Lambs for Political Altar'

Wed. 5-22-57

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

ALEXANDRIA, La., May 21—Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion told the Rapides parish citizens council Monday night "We are fighting the War Between the States all over again, but this time without bullets."

Gremillion, who vigorously indicted the United States supreme court and proposed civil rights legislation decried the plight of the South as "sacrificial lambs on the altar of national political control."

He accused the federal government of "operating on a policy of the end justifying the means, and if the constitution is in the way it must be bypassed."

In a methodical statistical reply to federal allegations of discrimination, Gremillion said that during the last few years some 43,000 whites have been admitted to charity hospitals and nurseries in Louisiana, while 92,000 Negroes were being admitted.

Gremillion praised Rep. George S. Long of the Eighth District for his stand on segregation.

He quoted Long as having told a House judiciary subcommittee, "You can pass as many laws as you want to, but Louisiana will never integrate its schools."

On civil rights legislation now before Congress, Germillion said a constitutional amendment is "the only logical way to deal with the whole problem."

"If two-thirds of both Houses of Congress and three-fourths of the states want to take away or limit further the right of trial by jury," he said, "then the constitution and law will order it done."

But, he added, "I don't think Congress will ever deprive the citizens of a right like trial by jury."

Louisiana Anti-Integration Law Is Declared Unconstitutional

Sat. 4-20-57

New Orleans, La., Apr. 16.—A two-judge federal district court today declared unconstitutional a Louisiana law which sought to halt enrollment of Negroes in white colleges.

The statute, passed by the 1956 Legislature, required state college enrolees, white and Negro, to have a certificate of eligibility signed by a parich (county) school official. The certificate attested to the student's good moral character.

Negro college students and their lawyers attacked the law in federal court because a companion law made it a criminal offense for a public school official to sign a certificate for a Negro seeking admittance to a white college.

The court also struck down the companion law, declaring the Legislature had used a transparent device to accomplish with two laws what it knew it could not do with one.

The ruling by Judges Herbert Christenberry and Skelly Wright was on cases involving Louisiana State University, McNeese State College, Southeastern Louisiana College, and Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

The same federal court earlier had issued temporary injunctions against the school which made possible enrollment of about 100 Negroes.

Despite the earlier court victories by Negroes, their enrollment in white college was cut in half in the 1956-57 school year because of the "good character" law.

New Orleans Told To Lift Race Barrier

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 5-16-57

NEW ORLEANS, May 15 (AP)—A U. S. District Court Judge today ruled out segregation in city park and on street cars and buses here but the city attorney said he would not stop enforcement of segregation laws until all appeals are exhausted.

Judge J. Skelly Wright handed down his decision after hearing arguments in the two separate cases. He declared both state and city laws on segregation unconstitutional. He said the questions of law were settled by previous rulings.

City lawyers immediately announced plans for appealing the rulings. Officials of the local transit system said they would continue to operate on a segregated basis.

City Atty. Alvin Liska said Wright advised him he would not issue a permanent injunction stopping enforcement of the laws until the city exhausted all appeals.

Before ruling on the city park case, Wright said he had delayed his ruling to see in which direction such litigation would go.

The city park case came to court today on a motion to dismiss it. William P. Schuler, assistant attorney general for Louisiana, filed the motion. The state intervened several weeks ago at the direction of the court.

The bus and street car case was before the court on a motion for summary judgment.

Liska argued the parties filing the suit had never been compelled to sit behind segregation signs in street cars or buses, and that they had never been arrested for not sitting behind such signs.

JUDGE'S ACTION HITS 2 SEGREGATION LAWS

Commercial Appeal

Unconstitutional Ruling Is Made In Louisiana

Thurs. 5-16-57

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—(UP)—A Federal district judge ruled Wednesday that state laws requiring park and public transportation segregation in New Orleans are unconstitutional.

Federal Judge S. Kelly Wright said he would issue permanent injunctions to stop enforcement of the laws, but did not say when they would be issued.

Meanwhile, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., which operates city transportation said pending final court action bus seating would be unchanged.

Attorneys representing the city said they would appeal the decisions. If the appeal is granted, the judge may grant a stay of the injunctions until the appeal is heard.

News of the decision reached the Louisiana Legislature, which passed the laws, as the House prepared to adjourn for the day. Some legislators were not surprised at the decision, but they declined to be quoted.

Federal court attaches said the bus case could not be decided by the appeals court before next February, due to a jammed docket.

One case involves the use of city park facilities by Negroes. The other dealt with segregated bus and streetcar seating.

NEGRO CHALLENGES SPORT SEGREGATION

Commercial Appeal

Louisiana Law Opposed In Federal Court

Memphis Press Sat. 6-15-57

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—(UP)—Louisiana's law banning racially mixed athletic events has been challened for the first time in Federal Court by a New Orleans Negro boxer.

Light heavyweight Joseph Dorsey Jr. said Friday he filed an amended petition in Federal District Court challenging the constitutionality of the 1956 law. A trial date has not been set.

The law, which was approved by the State Legislature with barely a murmur of opposition, bans Negroes from playing against whites in amateur or professional athletics.

Because of the law, Louisiana State University and Wisconsin canceled a home and away football series. The law prevents Negroes from competing in the Evangeline Baseball League or on Shreveport's team in the Texas League. It would also forbid a racially mixed team from playing in New Orleans' Sugar Bowl football classic.

Last year, several teams withdrew from the Sugar Bowl's basketball tourney because of the law.

Dorsey, an unranked fighter, said the law had cost him the means of his livelihood. He said he cannot earn more than $800 a year because of the law. If permitted to fight whites, he could earn $10,000 a year, he said.

Dorsey began a suit in July, 1955, to break Louisiana's ban on mixe bouts. At that time, mixed bouts were blocked by rules of the State Athletic Commission, rather than by law.

By permission of Federal Judge Skelly Wright, Dorsey was permitted to amend his original suit against the commission to include a challenge to the 1956 law. Wright has given several decisions in recent months voiding Louisiana Segregation laws. Dorsey is challenging the law under the 14th amendment.

SEGREGATION LAWS HIT BY INJUNCTIONS

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Won't Take Effect Until Appeals Are Heard

Wed. 5-29-57

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—(UP)—A Federal judge Tuesday signed permanent injunctions to ban enforcement of segregation laws affecting New Orleans buses, streetcars and city parks.

Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled, however, that the injunctions do not become effective until all appeals in the case are heard.

Judge Wright's action followed his May 15 decision which declared Louisiana's bus and public park segregation laws unconstitutional. His ruling came on suits brought by Negroes.

Attorneys for the city and state said they will appeal the decision to the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Their appeals are not expected to be heard until early next year.

In other action on the segregation front, Atty Gen. Jack Gremillion announced the state would appeal another of Judge Wright's decisions which voided laws upholding segregation in state colleges.

Last year, the appelate court upheld a ruling which declared public school segregation laws unconstitutional.

N. O. Judge Makes Order Permanent Against Bus and Park Segregation

State Press Little Rock, Ark. p. 1

Fri. 6-7-57

In New Orleans last week, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright made permanent, his decision, invalidating all laws of the state of Louisiana and municipal ordinances of the city of New Orleans dealing with the separation of the races. City and state officials stated that the judge's decision would be ap-

Judge Wright ruled that both injunctions "shall become effective when it shall have become final after exhaustion of appeals."

The orders were issued by Judge Wright, based on his earlier findings May 15 that segregation on street cars and buses and in park recreation facilities were in violation of the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution

The city park case was brought about four years ago when city officials tried to stave off a segregation wrangle by making park facilities such as golf courses and tennis courts available to Negroes on a parttime basis, still segregated

Negroes contested the arrangement as an extension of the "separate but equal doctrine" which had been outlawed by the court in 1954.

The federal court delayed its ruling awaiting the outcome of similar cases. Judge Wright based his ruling on similar cases in Atlanta and Baltimore.

Both orders were similarly worded saying the laws violated "...the equal protection of the laws and due process of the laws secured by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United Sates. . ."

State Press Fri. 6-7-57

Race Relations In New Orleans Present Odd Situation Variety

World Wed. 6-12-57

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—Race relations in New Orleans presented some oddities at the Xavier University a white priest Rev. Robert Pavlak, received a degree in education while a Negro priest received his degree from Loyola an all-white institution.

Two white Catholic nuns also received their degrees from Xavier and three white citizens, Father Edward F. Murphy, Miss Ellen Cavanaugh, both teachers at Xavier, and a white medical doctor received honorary degrees there

A mother, Mrs. Ophelia Kiper, and one of her thirteen children both received bachelor degrees from Xavier and another mother Mrs. Alma Granderson received a master's degree while her son was receiving his bachlor's degree.

Two sets of twins were among the Xavier grads.

In another action a group of students from a public school visited the City Park with permission of the Orleans Parish School Board. They were accompanied by their teacher Miss Oliver Evans. Park officials tried to force them to leave the park but they refused to do so until their bus returned for them.

APPEAL AWAITED

They did not use the park facilities but walked about and looked at the things long forbidden to Negroes. Park officials are quoted as saying Negroes were not even permitted to walk through the park.

City Park has been enjoined from refusing Negroes entrance by the federal court but most people are awaiting an appeal from the decision by park officials before trying to use park facilities.

Recent figures showed that there were more Negroes in New Orleans public schools than whites but there were more and better schools for the fewer whites there.

There are almost ten thousand Negro children on half-day classes but not a single white student on the same basis.

GIRL WON'T SING WITH SYMPHONY

P. 14

Youths Concerts Leader Advises Negro Singer

Sat. 10-12-57

The New Orleans Symphony orchestra Friday said a 12-year-old Negro will not sing with the orchestra because of a 1956 law banning interracial activities.

Although she was chosen through statewide auditions, Barbara Ann Remo will not be able to take part in the Louisiana Youth Concerts as planned.

Times Picayune

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andes Remo of Baton Rouge. Her father is a native of Manila, Philippines, and formerly played with a United States Navy band there.

A letter from Dr. J. C. Morris, president of the Louisiana Youth Concerts, advised her:

"I regret to inform you that we will not be able to do as we had planned and have you take part with us. This decision has been made solely because we have been advised by legal counsel that recent laws passed by the state of Louisiana prohibit this. We regret the necessity of changing our programs, in which you have a part."

The 1956 law bans interracial athletics and all racial mixing in public events.

The girl was scheduled to appear next Jan. 23 with the New Orleans Symphony orchestra in a concert broadcast over a statewide network from Booker T. Washington High school. Instead, she received a $50 prize.

In the past, Negro music students have taken part in the concerts with the orchestra.

Race Law Bars Concert Winner

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11 (AP) The New Orleans Symphony Orchestra said today a 12-year-old Negro girl will not sing with the orchestra because of a 1956 law banning interracial activities. Washington, D.C.

Although she was chosen through statewide auditions, Barbara Ann Remo will not be able to take part in the Lousiana youth concerts as planned.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andes Remo of Baton Rouge. Her father is a native of Manila, Philippines, and formerly played with a U. S. Navy Band there. P.C.

The girl was scheduled to appear Jan. 23 with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra in a concert broadcast over a statewide network from Booker T. Washington High School at New Orleans. Sat. 10-12-57 Instead, she received a $50 prize.

In the past, Negro music students have taken part in concerts with the orchestra.

Sprinter to Leave

Courier

La. State Loses to Jim Crow

Sat. 8-17-57

Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. 27

BATON ROUGE (ANP)—John West, champion freshman sprinter, has declared he will leave Louisiana State University and enroll at the University of Kansas because of Louisiana's jim crow law banning racially mixed athletic events.

Winner of the 100 and 200-yard freshman dashes in Southeastern Conference competition this spring, West complained that the Louisiana law would prevent him from entering such top events as the Texas relays, Drake relays and NCAA championships.

West has been clocked in practice at 9.3 in the 100-yard dash and 9.5 at the same distance at LSU this spring. He is a native of Memphis, Tenn.

Pressing Questions Arise

Who are the Negroes in New Orleans?

By O. C. W. Taylor For The Associated Negro Press

NEW ORLEANS—Way down yonder in New Orleans where there are the blackest white folk and the whitest black folk in the world, they are calling the roll to see if it can be determined just who is white and who is not.

Those who have been passing are on edge for it is hard to have been white and to declared black again. Those who are really white, and there are just a few of these, do not seem to be worrying at all

They feel safe from the buzzards of hate and segregation. Those who are light skinned and want to go to the other side are keenly looking at what is happening. Many who have been passing are threatening to tell on many others who have been getting by. They'll tell if caught up with.

Tough Being A Negro

And there is no wonder that there is such a hubbub down there in deep Dixie. It is hard to be a Negro there. You are kept away from all of the good things America has provided for its citizens: fine hotels, restaurants, schools, theatres, parks, playgrounds, etc. and you are cornered off into a little dirty spot in the town, a special place on street cars, buses and trains and just labeled "impure" or "untouchable."

Dixie has helped Negroes to pass or attempt to pass the color line. The greed of the white man for the Negro woman's love and affection has given rise to a light colored group neither Negro nor white. His love for some of these mixed children has led him to aid them in passing.

The influx of mulattoes from Haiti where the blacks had chased them out and their coming to New Orleans with real money has led citizens to forget the real race and color of the person an donly see the color of their money.

Haven't Proved It Yet

This week they teamed up to prove that Ralph Dupas was a black man instead of a white man. They have not proven anything yet, but there are those who are determined to do so.

Many Negroes have entered the white groups and have risen to great heights. And they and their families have stayed there. They have become interwoven with other families of power and to have turned them up as blacks would have wrecked the community.

But there are many rumors circulating among the neighborhood. One of them is to the point where a descendant of one of the French-speaking Haitians prospered until he became president of one of America's largest transportation systems.

Policy King Passes, Wife Can't

One of the kings of the numbers game is reported to have passed into the white group while his black wife must remain in the kitchen whenever company is around. A public school principal prefers the company of low-standard whites to that of the high-type Negroes with whom she could easily have social relations.

Many light-skinned persons, unable to attend white schools, attended schools and grew up ignorant and illiterate but on the border line of race where there may be some who call them white whether they mean it or not.

A public high school teacher of over 35 years experience says it is pleasing to pass through the Canal street department stores and see the number of Negro (?) girls employed as clerks.

It is rather late to call the figures in this racial dance in New Orleans. There has been too much cream in the coffee already and who can tell whom or what? Can you?

'Black Knights' Defy Anti-Bias Boycott

Courier Sat 8-31-57 p. 26

Army Approves Jim-Crow Game in La.

Pittsburgh Pa.

PITTSBURGH—West Point's Black Knights will defy a boycott of Northern universities and travel South this year to play Tulane University in New Orleans on Nov. 16.

• Lieut. Gen. Garrison H. Davidson confirmed the Army's decision to play in Dixie via an interview held with Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph sports writer George Kiseda.

A so-called "unofficial" boycott has been imposed upon Louisiana schools ever since the Louisiana State Legislature passed a law against interracial sports competition and integrated seating.

• Since this law was passed, no Northern college has sent either football or basketball teams into Louisiana.

One of the first school to announce its stand was the University of Pittsburgh, which withdrew as a possible Sugar Bowl candidate despite the fact that there are no Negroes on the Pitt grid squad.

PITT'S ACTION was followed by the University of Wyoming, which canceled a two-year contract with LSU; Notre Dame, St. Louis and Dayton asked to be relieved of basketball obligations.

■ Although there are no Negroes on the Army football team, there are seven Negroes enrolled in the Academy. However, General Davidson said, "Nobody from the corps of Cadets is going (to the game.) It's too far . . . it's a matter of economy."

The General did say that West Point would not put any restrictions on the sale of its tickets although he admitted he is aware of the Louisiana jim-crow law.

■

KISEDA ASKED the general: "Are you aware that no Northern college has played down there since the law went into effect, that, in other words, there has been a boycott? The General said, "Well, we made our contract four years ago and we're going to abide by it . . . Our responsibility is to play the game. Our policies, insofar as the corps of cadets is concerned, are equal opportunity for everyone."

Kiseda also asked, "But what is your policy on the U. S. Military Academy participating in a segregated sports event such as this?

• "I don't think I'd want to comment on a hypothetical question that hasn't arisen, yet. I just know that we're going through with the game. I think that should answer it."

Kiseda's final shot was, "Aren't you embarrassed somewhat that the U. S. Military Academy will be the first Northern college to play there since the law went into effect?"

Replied the General, "Oh, no. Not a bit. We contracted this game with the university and we are going to honor our contract."

The game at Tulane was scheduled four years ago by Col. Earl Blaik who is coach and athletic director at West Point.

REP. EDWIN WILLIS
Calm Approach

Louisianian Will Direct Court Probe

Advertiser P. 1
Mon. 7-15-57
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—An unsterotyped Southerner with a trace of French accent and a reputation as a lawyer's lawyer heads a congressional inquiry now being organized into recent Supreme Court decisions.

Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La) emphasizes on every possible occasion that the job he is supervising is just that—and not "an investigtion of the court."

The stocky, 52-yer-old congressman with the short-cropped graying hair does his parliamentary work vigorously but at low emotional pressure.

Typically, he organized his views on what some of his colleagues call the Supreme Court crisis in 1-2-3-order:

Not deliberately, but in effect, he said, the court is usurping power.

NOT INTENDED

"It is evident from the reaction in Congress that laws are being given effects not intended for them," he told an interviewer. "In the past, when there was an imbalance of power, it was either because of a strong president—you think of Jackson or either of the Roosevelts—or because Congress pushed ahead when the powers of the presidency were not vigorously being used.

"But in either case, the balance was restored by the other elected branch, by the people acting either through Congress or the president.

"We have no real precedent for an imbalance in favor of the third branch, the court. What do we do in such a case?"

P. 8-a

NO ENTHUSIASM

Willis showed no enthusiasm for some proposals already made in Congress to clip the court's wings quickly by constitutional amendment.

"First," he said, "the Senate should and I think will make fuller use of its power to grant or withhold consent to appointments. It will consider the philosophy, ability and judicial temperament of persons nominated to the Supreme Court.

"No presidential appointments now are rejected except for politics—that's a bad use of the 'advice and consent' power; it could just as readily be used well. But of course this is a long-range matter."

The second job to be done, Willis said, is the sort assigned to his subcommittee, but on a continuing basis: "Congress will have to study the decisions handed down to see whether they are consistent with its own legislative intentions and make whatever adjustments are necessary."

Only after these possibilities have been fully developed, Willis said, should congress consider "constitutional reform"—and he added quickly, "I'm not advocating it; I'm only saying that would be the point at which it might be discussed."

His Judiciary subcommittee opens hearings Thursday. It was set up early this month to inquire into the court's much-debated decisions on antisubversive laws, congressional investigations, FBI records, prompt arraignment of prisoners, and other matters.

In his nine years in Congress Willis has worked at such tasks as chairmanship of the virtually cloistered subcommittee on Revision of Laws. He likes putting laws in order—"maybe because I was brought up on the Napoleonic code." Louisiana alone among the states uses a code based on the tidy, all-inclusive French civil law structure.

Willis' home is St. Martinville, one of the few remaining sizable Louisiana towns where the visitor hears as much French as English and candidates had better be bilingual.

Child Beaten For Breaking Jim-Crow Law

Courier P. 4
Sat. 8-31-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Mr. and Mrs. Matt Johnson of Tulsa, Okla. have filed in behalf of their son, O. C. Johnson, a $15,000 damage suit against D. D. Hollis, operator of the Hollis Garage here.

Hollis, the parents charged, severely beat seven-year-old C. J. Johnson when he attempted to use a rest room reserved for whites. The incident happened Aug. 9, said the Johnsons.

Following the beating the small boy was treated by a Tulsa neurosurgeon for a severe concussion of the brain and injuries to his right ear and other parts of the body. He was hospitalized.

The petition charges that Hollis struck the boy with a broom despite the fact that the youngster did not know he was violating rules and regulations.

The incident happened in the garage operated by Hollis.

Stand Up And Fight For Rights Writes La. Weekly Reader

Weekly Sat. 8-24-57 P. 6
New Orleans, La.

In the late mail just before deadline time, came a letter signed by C.W. Johnson, that perhaps best expresses the feeling of the majority of Negro citizens that yearn for first class citizenship.

Written simply, sincerely and with dignity, the letter tells of the hopes, disappointments and also the faith of a forward moving people. It tells of progress that has been temporarily impeded by the opponents of the Civil Rights Bill. It also tells of faith for the future when all races live in true freedom.

Probably the most important aspect of the letter is the suggestion as to what the Negro should do to aid the fight for full equality.

Mr. Johnson expresses doubt as to whether a Civil Rights Bill should have to be enacted in a Democratic country, but accepts the fact that there is need for one and consequently it should be passed. It is shameful, he says, how many of our Senators have done everything to keep the bill from passing. The bill is just about dead and has little or no use to the Negro if passed.

Granted that they have won a victory, he continues, but their victory is a false one. What they won is a defeat of our country's crusade for world respect and recognition.

Turning to President Eisenhower, the author of the letter describes him as a "see saw", first up and then down. Johnson commends the President's administration for the progress the race has made but raps him for not taking a firmer stand on the Rights issue.

From the President, Johnson turns his attention to what should be done by our people. He lauds Rev. Martin Luther King for calling a meeting of Southern leaders to map plans for a drive for registration of Negro voters. To the Rev. King's proposal he adds his wish that all Negroes everywhere to become registered voters.

"We can also stop going to segregated entertainment, back or side windows to buy, or to stores that do not appreciate our patronage," he continues. "We would be surprised at what could be gotten if we stuck together," Johnson declared.

Johnson asserts that he becomes angry when he hears that "we are not ready for freedom." A man is born ready for freedom and each day grows with it.

In conclusion the author says that it is time that all our people "stand up and fight for our rights in a Christian way."

"Of all my acquisitions on this earth, what I would have most are Christianity and freedom."

So ends the letter of one man. He has proposed a challenge. Can we answer his challenge?

Athlete Will Leave School Over Race Ban

Daily World Sat. 9-2-57

Atlanta Ga.

BATON ROUGE, La., — (INS) — Louisiana State University officials disclosed Thursday that the school will lose its star sprinter Jack West because of a Louisiana ban on racial mixing in athletic contests.

In a letter written to LUS track coach Al Moreau, West stated he plans to transfer to the University of Kansas this fall because he feels that he should go to a school which permit him to seek national honors in track.

The fleet-footed sophomore from Memphis, Tenn., based his decision on a state law which prohibits white athletes from competiting against Negroes within the state. The school ,additionally, bans LSU athletes from competing with any Negro athletes anywhere.

This policy prevents West from participating in the Drake Relays, NCAA Championships or the U. S. Olympic trials.

West who has equallde the university record of 9.5 seconds for the 100-yard dash and has been clocked unofficially at 9.3, expressed regrets at leaving LSU. But he said he had to make the change in fairness to himself, although it will cost him a year of eligibility in varsity competiton.

West, presently at home in Memphis, won the 100 and 220 yard events in the freshman division of the Southeastern Conference championships at Birmingham last spring.

Both LSU athletic director Jim Corbett and Moreau said they are attempting to persuade West to remain at LSU but so far had no success.

Free Negroes In Early La. History Tops

Daily World Sat. 9-2-57

New Orleans La.

By Marcus Christian

In 1810, four years prior to the first Battle of New Orleans, the city and the entire territory were predominantly Negro. For instance, there were 7,585 free people of color and 34,660 slaves, as compared with 34, 311 whites. Already their wealth, culture and general education--as well as their numbers--placed them far in advantages gained by this group, particularly during the comparatively liberal rule of Spain, became the special desire and envy of Negroes in all parts of the Union. Even when the more rigorous American rule set in, their wealth ease of living attracted free Negroes from other states, who were willing to face even imprisonment in order to take a chance on slipping into the state unobserved and becoming a part of the general population. The fast-increasing wealth of planters in the sugar regions--among whom were many free men of color--made them the awe of Northern cities, in which parts they were referred to as "sugar barons."

Many aspects of Spanish rule in those early days might even be compared with a full bestowal of civil rights upon the Negro in our present day. This was one of the reasons why Spanish rule was met with much hostility by French-speaking whites of Creole birth. The fact that the Spaniards also monopolized administrative government positions was also a bone of contention, but one which could not be chewed very closely. Therefore, most of the charges hurled against them were mainly in regard to the Negro population, free and slave. By the time Governor Estevan Miro (1785-92), had acquired a French Creole wife, he had also acquired a French Creole's outlook in regard to free Negroes. (It might be well to point out here that although the terms, "free Negro" and "free person of color" are used here synonymously, it was not at all so in the early days or even later ante bellum years. Then a free Negro was a free black, while a free person of color always showed some admixture of white blood.) It was against the free women of color that Governor Miro issued some of his sternest decrees--a group whom the white women seemed almost on the verge of losing out to.

There are three acknowledged facts which mainly account for the rise colored class and and the hatred of this class by white Creoles. The first extraordinary fact is that only under Spanish rule could a slave bring suit for his own freedom, provided that he or an interested person had the necessary purchase price. The second was the entry into New Orleans in 1809 of 1,917 free Negroes who had originally emigrated from the islands of Martinique and St. Domingue. The authorities, apprehensive of the large Negro population already in their midst, sought to turn the tide of immigration--particularly the Negro part of it--to other ports. A third fact accounts for the rise of the free colored class in the social scale. - You will never find this fact mentioned in your popular histories or accounts of Louisiana. This third fact was the existence of a Spanish law which was closely akin to the later ante bellum one of "whites by law." But here was the great difference: under the American rule one could not pass over into the ranks of "pure whites" until they had proved to the satisfaction of the courts and absence of the Negro drop, whereas the Spanish authorities seemed interested only in the amount. Edward Byron Reuther, in his book, The Mulatto in the United States, mentions the old Spanish law of "que se tenga por blanco," which operated in Spanish colonies, whereby a colonist was reckoned as being white when he had only one-sixth of Indian or Negro blood in his veins. The ranking white Creole, Bernard Marigny, once placed this privilege at the point when a person of color had "become within four degrees of a white man." and publicly declared in 1845: "I could name several families whose color depends on that law to recognize them as white." Yet, in these so-called "enlightened days," a strong democratic central government in Washington cannot do for a sorely-harassed Ralph Dupas an act which one hundred and sixty years ago would have been considered as a matter of course by the local officials of a monarchial government in far away Spain! Today, in modern, democratic Louisiana, if a man can be proved to possess as much as one-thousandth of a drop of Negro blood, he is by law still a Negro. And there are legions!

Negroes were so well treated under Spanish rule that, as late as 1814, Governor Claiborne was still apprehensive of their attachment to Spain--rather than to the United States, which had only pushed them farther down in the social and political scales. It was this rumored disaffection towards the United States, and what had already transpired in St. Domingue, which motivated the governor more strongly towards a policy of mildness and kindness to the free colored group. Although he was a far greater republican than subsequent histories have shown, his interest in this racial group was not altogether altruistic. He had hopes, openly stated and documented, that this free colored group could provide him with about 800 soldiers for the hard-prest American forces. He had been struggling to get free men of color enrolled as an integral part of the territorial militia for many years, and his success in this direction was mainly due to his continued treatment of colored persons as human beings and American citizens.

(See Next Article: GENERAL JACKSON AND THE FREE MEN OF COLOR.)

Police Arrest 22 In Violence Outbreak

Wed. Sat. Tues. Ala. P.

Sat. 11-30-57

ALEXANDRIA, La. — (INS) — Police arrested 22 persons Wednesday as a result of the outbreak of violence between Alexandria Negro civilians and Negro airmen from nearby England Air Force Base.

Assistant Alexandria Police Chief Martin R. Hickman said those arrested were part of a mob of some 50 Negroes who Tuesday chased four Negro airmen with sticks after one of the airmen fired a pistol in a cafe near the downtown area. The airmen was arrested and charged with firing a pistol within the city limits.

It was the second such incident within the past week. An Air Force spokesman at England described the situation existing between civilian and Air Force Negroes as "tense" and added that the incidents "are being investigated."

Police, emphasizing that the latest outbreak was not a gang war, said the city Negroes chased the airmen some 10 blocks and then abandoned their pursuit.

Most of those arrested were juveniles, police said, with 10 of them booked on disturbing the peace charges.

Officers said they were as yet unable to learn the cause of the ill feeling between the civilian Negroes and the Negro airmen, but an Air Force official expressed the belief that it was due to "economics."

He said he felt that the city Negroes resented the England Negroes because of their "greater incomes."

Police stressed the fact that no white persons were involved and that it in no way involved racial antagonisms.

Archbishop Refuses To Comment On Anti-Integration Petition

Daily World Sat. 8-10-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

NEW ORLEANS, — (INS) — Archbishop Francis J. Rummel refused Thursday to comment on a petition sent to Pope Pius XII by a group of Catholic Laymen requesting the pontiff to order the Archbishop to cease attempts to integrate New Orleans Parochial schools.

The Archbishop said the group, association of Catholic laymen, an organization he has ordered to disband under the threat of excommunication, has the "recognized right" to petition the vatican.

He added, however:

OUT OF DEFERENCE

"We prefer, as interested party and out of deference to the holy see, not to comment on the manner in which the appeal is couched or the accuracy of its contents."

Jackson G. Ricau executive secretary of the pro-segregation group, announced yesterday that the appeal asks the Pope to decree that segregation is not morally wrong.

The appeal stems from the Archbishop's declaration last year that "segregation is morally wrong and sinful because it denies the universality of the redemption."

Ricau said the group, whose declared aim is to "determine if communist are associated with the integration movement," is also appealing the Archbishop's order that it disband. He ordered it last year to discontinue its activities because it opposed church policies.

MATTER OF MORALS

In their appeal to the pontiff, the association declared that "no bishop has the authority to define a matter of morals, but is limited to teaching that which has already defined by papal authority."

Referring to the Archbishop's aim for integration parochial schools as a "strange new doctrine," the petition stated:

"...The clergy and the church itself have participated and are participating in the perpetuation of this type of segregation by... sanctioning the establishment and maintenance of separate schools and churches."

EDUCATED CATHOLICS

The petition went on to say that Archbishop's stand has "demoralized educated Catholics and scandalized uneducated ones."

The association stated that "considerable propaganda" has spotlighted segregation in the South and ignored racial discrimination in other sections of the country and in areas throughout the world.

To implement the declaration that segregation is "sinful," the archbishop ordered the parochial integrated on a gradual basis. Church leaders have indicated that some of the white Catholics schools have admitted Negro students but refused to say how integration has been accomplished because it would cause "embarrasment."

The church leaders have stated that there would be no widespread integration this September when the school re-open.

There have been reports that Catholic schools fear a drop in attendence if they integrate on a large scale before the public schools do because parents who oppose integration would take their children out of the church schools and place them in the still-segregated public schools.

Laymen in New Orleans Bypass Bishop, Ask Pope Stop Integration

Constitution Fri. 8-9-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 2

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. — (AP) — The Association of Catholic Laymen—bypassing its archbishop—today asked Pope Pius XII in Rome to stop racial integration in the church.

In a letter that challenged the right of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel to define a matter of morals, the group of New Orleans Catholics asked:

1. That Archbishop Rummel be requested "to take no further steps" toward integration of white and Negro Catholics pending a papal pronouncement, and,

2. That the papacy decree that segregation is not morally wrong and sinful as the archbishop has said it is.

The letter also listed types of segregation in regions of the nation and the world outside the South.

Archbishop Rummel said he had no immediate comment. He said he would issue a statement later.

"For over two years now," the letter to Pope Pius said, "conscientious and sincere Catholics in the archdiocese of New Orleans have been confronted with the strange new doctrine, propounded by our archbishop, his excellency, Joseph Francis Rummel, that the segregation of the white and Negro races is 'morally wrong and sinful.'

"Indeed, this concept is both new and strange, for even the clergy and the church itself have participated and are participating in the perpetuation of this type of segregation by, among other things, sanctioning the establishment and maintenance of separate churches and schools.

"Despite the fact that no competent attempt has been made to offer a conclusive proof to establish the validity of the principle, nor to demonstrate a bishop's authority to define a matter of morals, Catholics have been admonished that they are bound in conscience under pain of possible serious sin to accept it."

As a result, the letter said, educated Catholics have become demoralized and uneducated ones scandalized.

"For the good of souls," said the letter, "something must be done and done swiftly."

The letter said some clergy had advised the laymen that the Pope would not consider the question worthy of direct attention, but "we can not be convinced that this is so."

Catholic consciences, the letter continued, seek to find out "whether the separation of any people or race from any other people or race is in itself 'morally wrong and sinful.'"

"We respectfully submit that, viewed in this light, the resolution of this question of worldwide significance becomes a most serious obligation of your holiness," the letter said.

Jackson G. Ricau, association executive secretary, said the letter closed with an assurance that the association would accept as final any papal decree.

The association's letter came only a few weeks before the start of the 1957-58 parochial school year.

The archbishop, however, indicated that conditions must be right before he would order integration. There has been no indication whether the traditional segregation would be abolished when Catholic schools open next month.

Emile Wagner Jr., association president and a New Orleans lawyer, said the association was formed in the spring of 1956 and its membership numbered "some thousands." He later estimated membership at 2,000 to 3,000.

Wagner, who made the letter public, said the association had ceased operations when Archbishop Rummel last year issued a decree ordering its discontinuance.

The letter emphasized that it sought not only a ruling on the morals of segregation as it affects the Southern Negro, but said that while segregation of Negroes from whites "obtains openly here, it is equally true that it obtains throughout the rest of the nation, although great pains are taken to deny the fact in many areas."

"Besides," it said, "there are other types of segregation in this country as well as in the rest of the world: The American from the Mexican in Texas; the Caucasian from the Oriental on our Pacific Coast; the Caucasian from the Indian in the Midwest and Northwest; the Christian from the Jew in the Northeast; the white from the Negro in Africa, and, among others, the caste system in India."

Archbishop Rummel has been a leader in efforts to integrate Catholics in the archdiocese of New Orleans. In October 1955, Rummel suspended masses at St. Cecilia Mission at Jesuit Bend, 12 miles south of New Orleans, after parishioners objected to a Negro priest's being assigned to the mission by the archbishop. The suspension is still in effect.

Pope To Rule On Segregation

NEW ORLEANS — "For the good of souls, something must be done (about a bishop's integration order) and done swiftly."

That was the crux of a letter written to Pope Pius XII in Rome last week by the Association of Catholic Laymen — bypassing its archbishop — demanding that he stop racial integration in the Catholic Church.

In its letter, which challenged the right of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummell to define a matter of morals, the group of New Orleans Catholics demanded:

* * *

1. THAT ARCHBISHOP Rummell be requested to "take no further steps" toward integration of white and colored Catholics pending a papal pronouncement, and

2. That the papacy decree that segregation is not morally wrong and sinful, as the archbishop has said it is.

The letter went further and listed the various types of segregation practiced in regions of this country and the world outside of the South.

Approached by newsmen, Archbishop Rummell said he had no immediate comment, but indicated that he would issue a statement on the controversy at a later date.

* * *

"FOR OVER TWO YEARS," the letter said, "conscientious and sincere Catholics in the Archdiocese of New Orleans have been confronted with the strange new doctrine propounded by our archbishop.

"His Excellency Joseph Francis Rummell (holds) that the segregation of the white and colored races is 'morally wrong and sinful.'

"Indeed, this concept is both new and strange, for even the clergy and the church itself have participated and are participating in the perpetuation of this type of segregation by, among other things, sanctioning the establishment and maintenance of separate churches and schools.

* * *

"DESPITE THE FACT that no competent attempt has been made to offer a conclusive proof to establish the validity of the principle, nor to demonstrate a bishop's authority to define a matter of morals, Catholics have been admonished that they are bound in conscience under pain of possible serious sin to accept it."

As a result, the letter added, educated Catholics have become demoralized and uneducated ones scandalized. "For the good of souls, something must be done and done swiftly," it said.

The group told the pope that some clergymen had advised that he would not consider the question they put to him worthy of direct attention but added that "we cannot be convinced that this is so."

* * *

CATHOLIC consciences, it said, seek to find out "whether the separation of any people or race from any other people or race is in itself morally wrong and sinful."

"We respectfully submit that, viewed in this light, the resolution of this question of worldwide significance becomes a most serious obligation of Your Holiness," the letter declared.

Jackson G. Ricau, executive secretary of the association, said the letter closed with the assurance to the pope that the association would accept as final any papal decree.

Emile Wagner Jr., association president, who made the letter public, said the organization had ceased operations when Archbishop Rummell ordered its dissolution last year.

He said its members number from 2,000 to 3,000.

Jim Crow Law Bars Negro From World School Meet

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Jim Crow laws this week prevented a colored school administrator from attending an international convention here.

Oliver Wilson, a Los Angeles county school administrator, was turned away from a meeting of the Association of School Business Officials last Monday after he was told by the executive secretary of the group that racial laws prohibited his attending the convention.

WILSON, A native of Plaquemines, La., said he would not try to force the issue, but returned to California. He said he anticipated the incident would happen, but added that he felt a moral obligation to make an attempt to attend the meeting.

"I came here in pursuit of academic experience that would help me do a better job," he said. "My school boards authorized me to come."

HE SAID he hoped convention authorities would remedy the situation by meeting in cities that permit integration.

Wilson is a graduate of Southern University, near Baton Rouge, La., and the University of Illinois. He also attended Louisiana State University, the University of Southern California, Los Angeles State College and is presently at Southwestern Law School in Los Angeles.

He was named business manager of the Enterprise School District in Los Angeles County July 1.

Principals Turn Down Segregation Request In New Orleans; Pupils Attend Concert

By O. C. W. Taylor

New Orleans — School principals and heads of partne-teacher associations of seven public and parochial schools in New Orleans turned down a plea for them to have their children stay away from the concert given recently at the Booker T. Washington high school for Negro children.

The principals said that they received the plea only on the morning of the concert and if they had wanted to act they would not have had time to re-organize their plans.

Principals never act in these matters, said another, "This is always in the hands of the parent-teacher organization, and there was not sufficient time for them to consider the matter.

Three Negro girls in New Orleans and Baton Rouge had been refused the honor of singing with the all-white symphony orchestra as has been the custom for years. This was due to the recent law in Louisana against race mixing in athletics and entertainment. Many citizens and organizations had requested that the school's just refuse to send their children to these concerts to show the resentment of the Negro group against unjust discrimination. No statement was made as to why the matter was so late in being considered.

Some few years ago resentment was caused in schools because Negro children at the McDonogh monument on Founders' Day were forced to stand until all white children had passed and then allowed to pass the monument and deposit their flowers upon it.

Organizations including the Mothers' clubs and other Parent-Teacher organizations objected and as a consequence every school in town except one refused to go to the monument. Since then not a single child has attended these ceremonies because they have not changed the line of march.

Big Town Talk

By BUTCH CURRY

New Orleans, the Sleeping Giant

NEW ORLEANS — Cuddling lazily in the crescent bend of the Mississippi River near the delta are some 200,000 and more Negroes dozing in a dreamless sleep while anti-segregation fights erupt around and about them. Their sleep brings them contentment and happiness in a false sense of security, knowing not what tomorrow may bring.

That crescent bend in the river harbors the bustling city of New Orleans, cocky and proud of its French and Spanish descent, with its Negroes intermingled in many ways and another for hundreds of years. They were in Bienville's group when Le Sieur laid out the old city. As is customary of the French, relations between the races were of the best when it came to intermingling.

■

DOWN THROUGH the years and following the American purchase of what is now Louisiana, there has been a sort of subtle understanding between the people here. There developed what is called the "Creole," a real conglomeration of mankind—Indians, Africans, French and Spanish — which soon branched out into different groups and finally settled into two races following the American concept of racial identity — Negroes and whites.

But it was in the "off element" that resulted in the intermingling that brought about the racial differences. Some branched off into the white group, while others blended into the Negro group. There developed friction and hatred.

■

IN THIS stands the story of present-day New Orleans. Unidentified Negroes against unidentified Negroes and, vice versa, the whites. So when the time arrives that integration becomes the foreword, a general mix-up is the picture. The two races in the crescent bend of the river at its delta, nestling in a cozy thought of pleasant racial relations, are at the crossroads. To drop the racial barrier becomes a real problem.

While Negroes in Montgomery, Birmingham, Tallahassee, Baton Rouge and other urban centers of the South forged ahead in the legal battles to develop human and civil rights, New Orleans remains the sleeping giant as hundreds of thousands of its citizens snooze, resting in the belief that everything is all right. New Orleans Negroes do not possess the racial pride and fighting spirit of which other Negroes elsewhere in the South are proud and for which they are willing to subject themselves to the sacrifices involved. Integration will be hard, and probably last, coming to Bienville's city.

■

SIDEWALK MEMENTOS: Three killings and eight shootings marred the Christmas holiday season in the Crescent City —all involving Negroes. Another can be added to this as police authorities investigated the death of a 16-year-old femme whose body was found Christmas morning on the Agriculture St. dump. She had been beaten to death, and a large piece of blood-stained concrete was discovered near the body.

There has been only one test of the local bus lines, and that was made by the Rev. A. C. Alexander several weeks ago when he rode the Freret and Jackson lines in the sections ordinarily reserved for white patrons. Nothing happened and consequently nothing developed. It seems it will have to be done on a mass scale. In the Rev. Mr. Alexander's case, one white patron objected and got up and moved to another seat.

Belated acknowledgement of holiday greetings from Houston's Pat Henderson, Yvonne LaFargue in Los Angeles, Dillard and Xavier Universities, Lorraine Laiche of Reserve, La.; YMCA's Bill Rucker, Ballantine Ale's George Hopkins in Philadelphia, Baton Rouge's Jimmy Vaughn, public relationist Earl Wright, civic leader Lura Manning, Louisiana Life's prexy, Atty. Prudhomme Dejoie; former prizefighter Don Robertineo, National Bank of Commerce, Delta Mercury, Inc.; Jack Fisher.

Park Suit Postponed Again, Feb. 6

Hearings on a suit seeking to open the New Orleans City Park Golf course on a democratic basis for all linksmen was postponed and reset for February 6, 1957 in Judge J. Skelly Wright's division of federal district court.

The motion for postponement was made by Attorney Louis B. Porterie, counsel for the defendants. Attorney A. P. Tureaud brought the suit in behalf of Mandeville Detiege and the Crescent City Golf Club.

The delay was granted when Porterie asked for a continuance because he had another case on the date of the scheduled hearing which was January 16th.

The original suit was filed nearly seven years ago before Judge Wright. Five years ago the federal judge ordered the park officials to halt their "cat and mouse" schemes with Negro golfers who wanted to use the links. As a result, Negroes were permitted to use the facilities on "Tuesdays and Fridays."

But in light of action taken in other southern cities, this arrangement is out of step with the trend of the times. Golf links in Houston, Louisville, Atlanta, and Charlotte are now available to all without restrictions.

No Mardi Gras

NEW ORLEANS—There'll be no King Zulu or any other participation of colored people in the Mardi Gras celebration this year if the United Clubs Inc., have their way.

Spurred by the Rev. T. J. Jemison, money generally spent on carnival frolicking and other social activities will be diverted to a "total freedom fund" to finance legal attacks on his and other segregation laws of Louisiana.

Injunction Sought To Make City Comply With U.S. Law

A halt to Jim Crow city streetcars and buses was asked in a suit filed in federal district court last Friday, spotlighting the veiled hypocrisy of Southland Democracy which forces certain citizens into legal action before they can acquire constitutionally-guaranteed rights.

The joint action was taken by the Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance, and Dr. W. R. Adams, head of the New Orleans Improvement League through Attorney A. P. Tureaud.

Other attorneys assisting Tureaud included Earl J. Amedee, I. M. Augustine, Louis Berry, Robert F. Collins, Alvin Jones, Revius O. Ortique and A. M. Trudeau.

Named defendants in the suit were Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison; Councilman Paul Burke, Fred Cassibry, Glenn Clasen, Walter Duffourc, James E. Fitzmorris, Jr., and Victor H. Schiro; Paul Ristrop, director of the city's utilities department; Police Supt. Provosty A. Dayries; George S. Denwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and the corporation itself.

The suit asked that a three-judge court hear the case, asking also for an injunction restraining city officials and others from enforcing state laws requiring segregation on buses and streetcars, and for a declaratory judgment defining the rights of the plaintiffs.

In seeking a speedy hearing, the plaintiffs contend that Negro citizens suffered great injury, inconvenience and humiliation as a result of the denial of their constitutional rights to use such facilities on an unsegregated basis without fear of intimidation."

The document charged that the plaintiffs have no "plain, adequate or complete remedy to redress these wrongs other than by this suit," noting that any other remedy would "be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantive relief and would involve a multiplicity of suits and cause further injury, damage and inconvenience."

The suit explained that Negro leaders met with NOPSI officials on Janury 9 and were told by Dinwiddie "that the applicable laws of Louisiana have not been reviewed by the U. S. Supreme Court and must...be complied with."

Showing further the need for justice and fairplay, the suit asked that the three-judge court declare "any and all practices and usages" pursuant to which the plaintiffs and all other Negro citizens of New Orleans are segregated on buses and streetcars null and void and in violation of the 14th amendment of the constitution.

Louisiana Would Kill Segregation Law Suits

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 9 (AP) — Louisiana asked dismissal yesterday of suits striking at two laws designed to force out Negroes attending white colleges.

But U.S. District Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright delayed a ruling, giving both sides 10 days to file briefs and 10 days more for answering the new pleas.

Who Are Perez 'Negroes?'

Weekly Pilot New Orleans, La.

Last week the Citizens Council reached the height of silliness and utter ridiculousness.

The first sign of silliness was indicated in Leander Perez's remarks "Can you imagine them bringing that fellow-traveling, Negro agitator in here, a rabble rouser who will stir up OUR Negroes?"

Times 2.16.57

Since when do **We** Negroes belong to Perez or any other of his cohorts. Slavery went out of existence many, many years ago. Negroes in this state or anywhere else do not belong to Perez despite the fact that he might think so. If he was talking about owning the white and colored citizens in his parish, that would sound more like the truth, but even that is being strenuously doubted these days.

Another point of ridiculousness is that the Citizens Council disapproves of so-called "outside agitators", yet they have repeatedly brought in outside agitators from Georgia, North Louisiana, and Mississippi, to rabble rouse our whole community of decent, Negro and white, law-abiding citizens. Since "free speech" is one of the basic freedoms guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution (which everybody else seems to clearly understand) no one has opposed the importation of outside white rabble rousers, by the Citizens Council. Fair play and justice is something they have little knowledge of and the featured speaker, Sen. Willie Rainach, a small time upstate politician with big ambitions, has none.

A third point of silliness was found in Dr. Irwin's remarks that he does not believe "our people should be called upon to contribute to the support of organizations which advocate and practice integration". Reference here is made to the Urban League and the YWCA.

We wonder if Dr. Irwin believes and would urge that members of the Citizens Council not pay Federal taxes because they support our armed forces and federal agencies on the grounds that they practice and advocate integration. To be consistently ridiculous, he should.

Further, the Rev. Martin Luther King, whom Perez smears as a rabble rouser, is a law-abiding minister of the gospel, who is dedicated to non-violence in the Negro's fight for the dignity of first class citizenship. Even though he has been the object of two or three bombings to snuff out his life, he has not advocated violence. Instead, he has asked only prayers of forgiveness for those frustrated and distorted souls who sought to take his life. Obviously, Perez does not know a rabble rouser when he hears one. If there were any men in Perez's crowd of the character, courage and caliber of Rev. King, Leander, the "Great White Father," wouldn't be leading them around by the nose.

Perez, Rainach and Irwin need to read up on their world history and find out what has been going on outside of Louisiana in the last half of this 20th Century. Oppressed people, black and white, all over the world are stretching their muscles peacefully for freedom. Maybe they haven't heard of the Hungarians, of the Africans, Indians and Indonesians. They are tired of self appointed dictators, bigots and the like exploiting them in a world of plenty. They want to live in security, peace and dignity. They have the faith in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God that the above mentioned sneer at and fear.

Climaxing this sorry spectacle was Dr. Irwin's belief that the Council should oppose the Observance of National Brotherhood Week in the City Schools. How silly can you get?

Finally, two inconsistencies in the reporting of the story were noted in the fact that the place of the meeting was omitted and no mention was made of the fact that the White Citizens Council has undergone a change in name to just plain Citizens Council, deleting the word white. Perhaps they have integrated those rare Negroes Sen. Rainach said "realize" he is "working for" the Negro in his frantic efforts to maintain segregation.

Courts Delay Action On Dixie Segregation Cases

Call Fri. 2-15-57 Kansas City, Mo.

By HARRY TRIMBORN

NEW ORLEANS. — (INS) — Courts in Louisiana and Alabama Friday delayed final action on criminal and civil suits stemming from the broiling segregation controversy.

In Baton Rouge, Negroes seeking to have a Louisiana segregation law designed to keep members of their race from attending white colleges declared unconstitutional were told by a federal court that they would have to wait 10 to 20 days before a decision could be reached.

At the same time, a Montgomery, Ala., city court decided to turn over the case of seven white men accused of hurling bombs into Negro churches and homes to the next county grand jury.

Also pending court action are identical suits in New Orleans and Baton Rouge seeking a federal declaratory judgement on bus segregation in both cities.

In Friday's federal court action in Baton Rouge, a two-judge panel continued a temporary injunction restraining four state colleges from denying admission of Negroes who do not have so-called "eligibility certificates" for at least 10 days.

The court held the additional time was needed to allow both the Negro plaintiffs and state officials to file additional pleadings. The court also ordered another 0 days to allow both sides to submit additional briefs in the case.

The court action stemmed from a state law, passed last year, which requires all students, both Negro and white, to submit "certificates of eligibility and good moral character" to officials of colleges they wish to attend.

The certificates are to be signed by officials of the students' graduating high schools. But a companion law makes any such official signing the documents on behalf of Negroes liable to dismissal from his job. The law states that any school official can be fired if he "aids integration."

State officials at the hearing maintained that the certificate law is not unconstitutional because it applies to all students regardless of race. They pointed out that a number of white students have been denied admission to colleges because of failure to submit the certificates.

In the Alabama city, the recorder's court ruled at a short preliminary hearing of the seven accused bomb-tossers—an action growing out of the famous year-long bus boycott which resulted in a federal court order striking down racial separation on the city's buses—that the case be turned over to the next session of the Montgomery county grand jury.

The court ordered the grand jury to consider the charges against all seven men, which range from misdemeanors to felonies, including charges against two of the men which carry capitol punishment sentences.

The suits seeking an end to bus segregation in the two Louisiana cities have as yet not appeared on court calendars.

Plaintiffs in both suits ask that a declaratory judgement be rendered declaring the state's bus racial laws be declared unconstitutional in view of the Montgomery decision.

State and transportation officials have maintained that the Montgomery decision is of no effect in Louisiana, and voiced their determination to continue operating the buses under state segregation laws unless a "court of competent jurisdiction rules otherwise."

APPEALS COURT HITS LOUISIANA SEGREGATION

Daily Tribune Page

Orders Integration in New Orleans

Times 3-2-57

Chicago Ill.

New Orleans, March 1 (U.P.)—The United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals today declared Louisiana's school segregation laws unconstitutional.

The court ordered New Orleans to desegregate its public schools "with all deliberate speed."

The court's opinion upheld a ruling by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright. The Orleans parish [county] school board had appealed the ruling.

O. K.'s "Reasonable Steps"

The appeals court, in an opinion written by Judge Elbert Parr Tuttle, said the school board, if it shows good faith in accepting the principle of desegregation, would be allowed "such reasonable steps in the process of desegregation as appears to be helpful in avoiding unseemly confusion and turmoil."

The appeals court overruled every objection raised by the school board.

Tell Board's Arguments

Board attorneys had said:

1. Negroes could not sue the state of Louisiana.

2. Negroes did not exhaust all possibilities of relief before suing.

3. Louisiana segregation laws were constitutional.

Guest Editorial

Registration, Respect, Responsibility

"Honor thy neighbor as thy self" has been handed down to us throughout the centuries as one of the teachings of Christ as He appeared upon this earth. However, when we reflect upon the ill-respect with which so many of us treat ourselves, the disregard for neighbors and peers is viewed as commonplace.

As we observe, it appears that we have been prisoners of our history and victims of a dual society for such a lengthy period that we have become almost totally blind in accepting the back door entrances, buying through little slits in the wall, sitting behind signs labeled "For Colored Patrons Only", working in specified menial jobs and well defined professional positions—living as second class citizens. For the most part our total environment — home, church, school, community, etc., by their separate and by no means equal nature,—has promoted and contributel to a false security and semi-satisfaction for many years to varying degrees in most of the forty-eight states. It is this type of understanding that Earl Long, governor of the State of Louisiana, referred to in his statement to the press that, "We in Louisiana get along with our Negroes. We understand each other."

The United Clubs, Inc., and its one hundred-fifty associated clubs, recognize the fact that changes are coming about in rapid fashion through federal legislation and public opinion. But it is easily observed that minority groups are, for the most part, not keeping pace with the change by corresponding changes in their individual attitudes and values. There appears too little personal effort on the individual's part to improve his quality of thinking; to voice his objection to the bold and defiant action of school boards to comply with the Supreme Court decree; to thoroughly prepare himself to meet the challenge of coming social changes; to take advantage of the gains already won. As long as we follow this outdated mode of thinking and acting we are following the pattern of making righteous men out of the racial bigots who say that Negroes are satisfied and do not want to live as first class citizens. We are giving cause for attention to those political demagogues who brand us as heathens, only a few decades past, eating our young.

Develop more self respect by thinking, acting, dressing, and behaving as first class citizens of your community. Do not buy from merchants who insist that you stand outside and spend the same money that others are using for legal tender inside. Demand that your dollar purchase the same comfort and position as those spent by others or respond by your absence from those recreational or even cultural events where the opposite is the case. To ignore existing conditions is to condone such and escape from expressing discontent.

Equal job opportunities is a constant concern of the United Clubs. It is one thing to talk about these conditions but actions speak louder than words ever dared. Registration in large numbers and turning 'Bloc Votes' in the direction of the candidate for mayor who assures equal opportunity to Negroes for jobs in the new City Hall and other municipal jobs will promote more respect to each participating individual and the group as a whole than ever previously held.

It is believed that Negroes spend more for whiskey and beer than any other group. If this is true, it is only another means of escape from reality. Why not spend this money (if we must) with those companies which hire Negroes as salesmen, brewmen, managers, helpers, etc. Token employment should not be accepted. Within two weeks breweries who do not employ Negroes in any self respecting capacity would be so hard hit that they would soon fall in line with the Negroes' bid for respect. But it will take sacrifice on the part of all who want to act, think and believe as first class citizens of the United States of America and the State of Louisiana. Join the United Clubs', Inc. bid for Registration Respect and Responsibility. Demand more education, economic security and respect by casting aside the apathy that has been ours and using our ballots and dollars wisely.

—Raymond B. Floyd

Scientist Won't Bow

'I won't be jim crowed' --Dr. Young

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-20-57

BALTIMORE

"I will not, as a scientist, be jim crowed and shoved around with any special consideration when I have a scientific contribution to make to this society—it's their loss—not mine."

These were the words used by Dr. M. Wharton Young, distinguished scientist and a member of the medical faculty at Howard University, as he made clear his decision not to attend the American Association of Anatomists meeting here April 16th to 19th.

Dr. Young will not attend the meeting because of the hotel discrimination existing here in Baltimore.

He has a confirmed reservation for the Lord Baltimore Hotel but he has been informed by Dr. Vernon Krahl of the University of Maryland Medical faculty that your "reservation at the Lord Baltimore may not be honored and you will not be welcomed at this hotel which is headquarters for the meeting."

* * *

DR. KRAHL told the AFRO that he had returned Dr. Young's $2 registration fee only to get it back in the mail from Dr. Young with a memo declaring that if he (Dr. Young) had wanted his check back he had "intelligence and initiative enough" to ask for it.

Commenting on his decison to bypass the meeting Dr. Young told the AFRO:

"From what the man (Dr. Krahl) has said...what the Governor (McKeldin) has said and what the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems has said, they don't intend to treat me as any other guest in the hotel. So I don't intend to come."

* * *

THE REFERENCE to the Governor was the result of a letter that Dr. Young wrote to the state's chief executive asking him to investigate the matter.

The Governor replied that he was distressed by Dr. Young's telegram and is wholeheartedly against such discrimination. The letter was referred to the Interracial Commission which informed Dr. Young

"We regret that fact that you have been placed in the position of possibly being embarrassed when you request your reservation to be honored in April to the Lord Baltimore Hotel...

"We apologize for the practice of our local hotel owners," the Commission said through William Rogers Sr., the chairman.

Mr. Rogers reported at the Commission meeting on Wednesday that he had contacted Nelson Busick, manager of the Lord Baltimore and had been informed that the hotel's policy would remain the same regardless of who might be involved.

The chairman also said that when he asked why the Lord Baltimore continues to accept "mixed" conventions, the reply was that the hotel "needs the business."

* * *

TO PREVIOUSLY voiced suggestions that Dr. Young and other colored scientists stay in Washington and commute to Baltimore for the meeting, Dr. Young said

"They're always willing to let you act in a jim crowed way to accommodate them. But I'm a scientist, I'm not going to let them push me around. Now I'll either be accommodated as other scientists are accommodated or I won't come to Baltimore—that's my position.

"I took that position originally and I don't intend to retreat from it one iota."

A MEMBER of the American Association of Anatomists for over 20 years, Dr. Young was scheduled to present four papers, one of them dealing with "The Role of the Brain in Baldness," an area in which he has done extensive research.

Restating his intention of either fulfilling his reservation at the Lord Baltimore or not coming to Baltimore, at all, Dr. Young said that he was planning to fly to Chicago to the meeting of the Federation of Scientists which is to be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

"The Federated Scientists have taken the position that we will not meet any place where scientists will be embarrassed or humiliated when they come to report for their original research. So I'm planning to go to Chicago."

(The Chicago convention is being held at the same time as the one in Baltimore.)

* * *

INFORMED THAT the Sheraton-Belvedere in Baltimore had recently lodged several colored guest, Dr. Young said

"Let them, the anatomists change their headquarters to the Sheraton if the Sheraton is a more liberal hotel. That's what they should do, or either hold all their activities on the Johns Hopkins University campus."

"They could do," Dr. Young continued, "they'll never shove me around. And we've got to meet this issue some time sooner or later and I think it's time we meet it now."

* * *

DR. YOUNG, who had three places on the international program in Paris, and represented the Anatomists in Tokyo, where he taught for a year, was blunt in his assertion

"I just will not come to Baltimore, although it's only 40 miles away."

Dr. Young had also been requested to give a demonstration of an original technique involving the making of a metal cast of the inner ear, but he said he was rejecting the request rather than attend the meeting under the present circumstances.

"I'm going to be treated and act like any other scientist is treated. And my withdrawing from the Association meeting this year is their loss, not mine.

"You see it makes a difference whether you go there with your hand out to get something or whether you're going to give something. And so I've taken the position that I'm too old to be jim crowed."

"It's entirely too late in world history and certainly in my own life to compromise with these Ku Kluxers and what-have-you."

The 52-year-old doctor also said:

"We have no appreciation for scientists here. The only thing we appreciate is somebody like Elvis Presley or somebody who can sing and dance."

Dr. Frank H. J. Figge, membe of the committee on arrangments, has said earlier that "hotel discrimination reflects on us and it's giving me a headache."

It was also reported by Dr. Figge that a Dr. Amorora of London, an African, will attend the meeting but will stay on the Hopkins campus.

Hit him where it hurts

Afro-American p. 4

AN EDITORIAL

We doff our hats to Drs. Wharton Young and Montague Cobb, both of Howard, for declining to attend any meeting of the American Association of Anatomists as long as it is held in a place like Baltimore where hotels discriminate against colored patrons. Baltimore, Md.

Both are important men in the anatomy field and have considerable influence in the association.

Had Dr. Young attended the Baltimore meeting, it was his plan to read a paper expounding his theory that baldness is due to the fact that growing brains push out the roots of hair.

It is his belief that older men not blessed with shiny domes are really fat heads whose brains are not expanding.

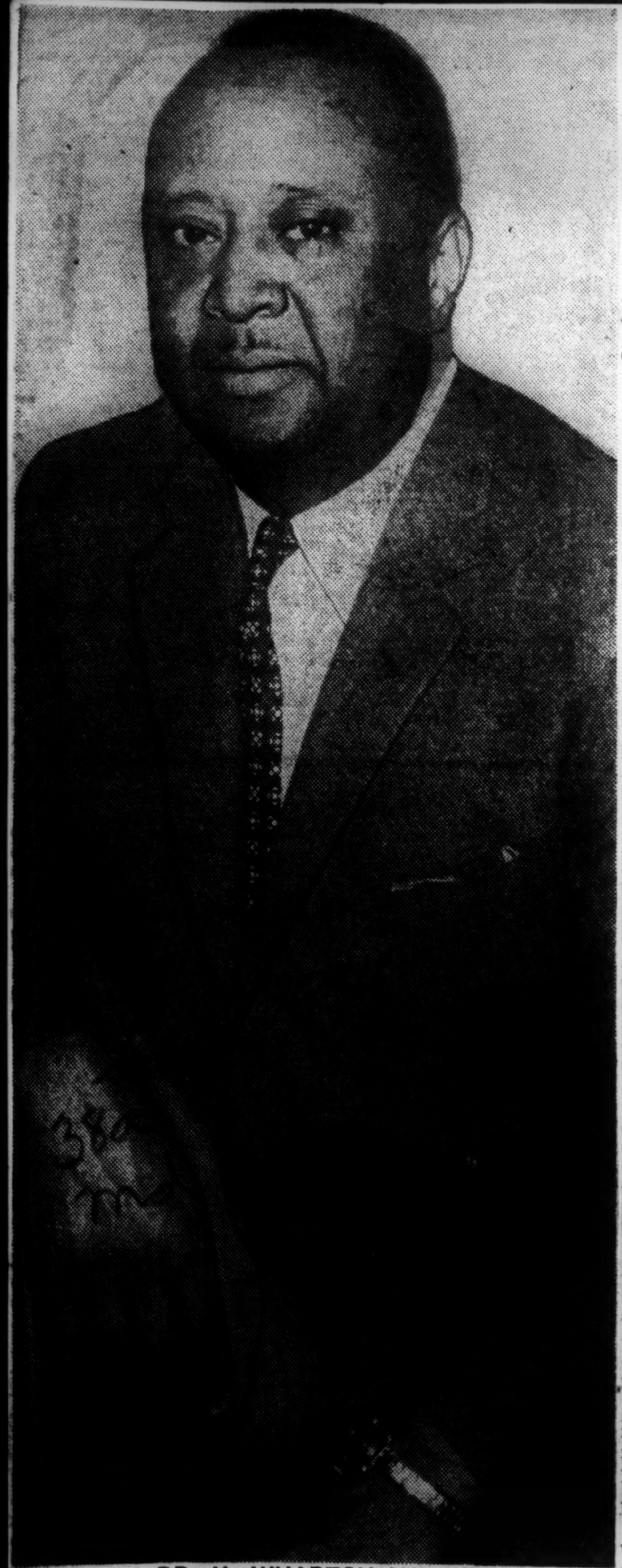
Not being experts on the subject, we do not feel qualified to express any opinion on Dr. Young's theory. Sat. 4-27-57

We think, however, that it might be a good idea for Dr. Young at some later date to come over and examine the brains of certain Baltimore hotel owners.

As to the American Association of Anatomists, we are confident that delegates this week will vote never to meet in a city like Baltimore again.

If this protest initiated by Drs. Young and Cobb is followed long enough, it is certain to make an appreciable dent in the lucrative convention business that otherwise would go to jim-crow cities.

In this way, we can hope to hit jim crow where it hurts him the most—in his pocketbook.



DR. M. WHARTON YOUNG

"I refuse to be jim-crowed . . . It's their loss, not mine . . ."

Community Pool Excise Tax Killed

Post & Times Herald p. 1-B
Thurs. 5-16-57
Washington D. C.

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

A Federal District Court judge, in a ruling which may affect thousands of swim-conscious families throughout the Washington area, ruled yesterday that a Rockville community pool club is exempt from Federal excise taxes.

Baltimore District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut held that members of the Twinbrook Swimming Pol Corp. do not have to pay the 20 per cent levy which now applies to social, athletic and sports clubs under Federal law.

In ruling for the exemption, Judge Chesnut said the pool group's "predominant purpose is not social but the conduct of a swimming pool as a recreation center for the benefit of a certain community."

He noted that the Twinbrook pool club is a "non-profit, non-stock corporation" which was founded "to provide a swimming pool or pools and other facilities for its members."

Members of community pool organizations now must pay the 20 per cent excise tax on all initiation fees and annual memebrship dues in excess of $10.

Since the community pool ilea first swept the Washington area in 1952, suburbanites have invested an estimated $10 million for neighborhood swimming facilities.

By the start of this summer 16 pools will be in operation in Montgomery County. More than 40 will be in use this year throughout the area.

Congress is also due to take action soon on a measure aimed at exempting pools from botoh the excise tax and a 10 percent levy on admissions.

Introduced last year by Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-Pa.), the bill has been included in an omnibus excise tax bill which now awaits final House action.

The Twinbrook case was filed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McIntyre, of 5074 Stillwell rd., Rockville, who sued to recover tax payments of $25 each on their $125 memberships.

Ralph R. Sachs, attorney who argued the case and himself a member of the Twinbrook pool, said that members will be entitled to $1500 in refunds if the Government does not appeal.

Justice Department officials declined to comment on their appeal plans pending a study of Judge Chestnut's opinion.

Anti-Bias Group Reports Progress In Maryland

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 6-12-57

WASHINGTON — (ACP) — Initial progress in the establishment of an Equal Job Opportunity policy by the ERCO Division of ACF Industries, Inc., at nearby Riverdale, Md., was reported by the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The corporation is under contract to the Navy Department and is a producer in the electroniecs field.

P. 2

The President's Committee had asked for and received three investigative reports of ERCO from the Navy Department since a complaint charging descrimenation was filed by the NAACP, on September 7, 1955. The Committee is concerned with the elimination of discrimination because of race, religion, color or national orgin in work done under Government contract.

The last investigation revealed that the company now employs eight Negroes, including three in skilled positions. Prior to the complaint, the company had not employed Negroes in any capacity.

The President's Committee also reported continuing progress in extending Equal Job Opportunity in Government Services, Inc., which operates cafeterias in many Government buildings in Washington.

The complaint was filed against the company in 1953. The employment of Negroes in skilled and supervisory positions has been increased since then and today they are employed as supervisors, cashiers and clerks. One is employed as assistant manager of a cafeteria.

Bethesda Ministers Issue Anti-Segregation Paper

Post
Washington D.C.
P. A-12
Aug. 11-19-57

A group of Bethesda ministers issued a joint statement last night in which they pledged to resist any organization which incites race prejudice and undermines respect for law."

They condemned enforced racial segregation as un-Christian and committed themselves "to uphold the enforcement of law and order in the community."

The statement, called "Our Ministry of Reconciliation," is scheduled to be distributed to the congregations of 14 churches today. In all, 18 members of the Bethesda Council of Churches, representing the 14 churches, signed the statement.

The Rev. Lloyd G. Brown, president of the Bethesda Council of Churches, stressed that the ministers were not aware of any undercurrent of racial trouble in the large suburban community.

But, he said, recent events elsewhere—as in Little Rock, Ark.—showed that trouble could erupt in places where it was not anticiapted by clergymen or the public.

Mr. Brown, minister of Bradley Hills Presbyterian Church, said such assurances as the ministers' statement might be helpful to public officials who might otherwise only hear from organizations trying to incite racial trouble.

The carefully worded statement is the result of two months of discussion by the ministers. Mr. Brown noted that the signatures of some members of the Council are not included on the statement. This does not indicate their opposition, he said, but primarily means that those members were not present at the meeting when the statement was approved and signed.

Woman's Racial Stand Defended in Petition

Star, Washington, D.C.
Sun., 11-24-57, p. A19

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 23 (AP).—Nearly 300 Anne Arundel County residents have come to the defense of a county commissioner who had been criticized for her stand on racial matters.

A total of 282 persons have signed a statement criticizing a local Democratic club for charging that Mrs. Paulina W. Remey, 7th District commissioner, spoke and acted "in violation of her duties as a public official" in connection with recent anti-integration incidents at Deale.

Mrs. Remey, only woman commissioner on the board, is a resident of Deale, a small bayfront community 20 miles south of here.

Earlier this month 50 members of the 6th District (Annapolis) Democratic Club indorsed a resolution by its Executive Committee censuring Mrs. Remey. The club members agreed not to support her if she seeks re-election as a Democratic member of the board of commissioners.

That action was taken after Mrs. Remey, an attorney and supporter of States rights blasted Gov. McKeldin for promising State police protection to a Negro doctor if he would reinstate his son in a Deale school.

Dr. Harry N. Jones had withdrawn his 6-year-old son from the white school after bricks were tossed through the school window, a cross was burned in front of his home and he received threatening telephone calls.

The 282 county residents came to Mrs. Remey's defense through an advertisement in an Annapolis newspaper.

The statement said there had been no report that Mrs. Remey condoned or incited violence. "(She) Simply stated that violence could be expected as a result of the disturbed condition of the people with varying deep and fixed opinion," it said.

The advertisement said Mrs. Remey had not violated any of her duties as a public official and it contended that "she has not abrogated her right to freedom of speech as an individual by accepting public office."

The statement said the 182 signatures were those of "registered Democrats of the various districts" of the county. It said the signers consider this action by 50 members of the 180 - member Sixth District Democratic Club as being "out of order."

A rule that can't last

Afro-American P. 13 Sat. 7-27-57

(An Editorial)

BALTIMORE

Under pressure of Governor McKeldin and Mayor D'Alesandro and the decision of a score of national organizations never to meet here until the situation was changed, some members of the Baltimore Hotel Association took a half-way step last week.

The hotel owners announced their doors would be open to delegates attending conventions and colored professional and collegiate athletes traveling with their teams.

Their plan is to restrict acceptance of these guests only to the use of sleeping facilities, denying them access to the dining room, coffee shop or bar.

At first glance this new policy appears to be an insult to home town people. The hotel owners appear to be saying we will with some reluctance accept out of town persons as guests, but not residents of Baltimore city.

One of the hotel men is quoted as saying, "Any talk about limiting hotel facilities is plain stupid. It simply won't work."

We certainly agree.

Experience after experience has proved that there is no such thing as a "little integration," or as Thurgood Marshall indelicately has been wont to say, 'a little bit of pregnancy.'

The rule is not only stupid, it is silly and can not last.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN against these hotels should continue until they agree to accept all travelers.

Some hotel owners have indicated they will apply their inane new rule rigidly.

Others say they will accept guests from now on without regard to race, residence or occupation.

We therefore caution all persons who apply for hotel accommodations in Baltimore to make their reservations by telegram or letter, never by telephone.

More importantly, insist that the hotel confirm the reservation in writing.

And when they appear at the hotel for registration, present this written or telegraphed confirmation at the desk.

Only these precautions will enable guests of color to avoid embarrassment and undue humiliation.

Young GOP backs Gov. on hotels

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-8-57

BALTIMORE

The Maryland Federation of Young Republicans went on record last week as supporting Governor McKeldin in his efforts to eliminate segregation in the hotels of Maryland.

Meeting in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, which does not accept colored guests, the Young Republicans took the action through the adoption of a resolution identified as a product of a member of the Anne Arundel County delegation.

There was no discussion of the resolution which noted that though Maryland's colored residents "have made a substantial contribution to the Republican party" they were not admitted to the hotel in which the State GOP maintains headquarters.

* * *

PASSAGE OF THE resolution came after the keynote address by State Sen. Harry A. Cole of the Fourth District.

"It was a contradiction of all the principles in which we say the Republican party believes to hold a convention on premises which do not apply to all of its (the party's) members the same courtesies.

"As Young Republicans it is our responsibility to point the way for enlightened leadership and to suffer the inconvenience if need be to uphold the principles of the Republican party.

"We shouldn't hold the meeting where part of the people are being segregated, it would be better to hold it in the middle of a park," Senator Cole declared.

* * *

HE ALSO cited the GOP as the party that had accomplished the most in the field of civil rights and paid notice to Democratic claims that this party is dedicated to the interest of big business with the statement:

"The grappling iron we need to free us from this mire of prejudice, the sole weapon we need to combat this slander, the only serum to immunize the public against this poison is truth."

Shooed by Whites, Negro Boy Drowns

World-Telegram & Sun P. 2

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Police and firemen today recovered the body of William A. Thomas, a 10-year-old Negro boy who apparently drowned while recrossing a stream at the direction of a group of white boys.

A companion of the dead boy said the white youths told them "they did not belong" on the east side of the stream, and the Negro boys ran into deep water as they waded back across Jones fall yesterday.

Williams' companion, Thomas Jones, 12, said one of the white boys used a pole to help him out, but when he turned to Williams he had disappeared.

HOTELS TO CURB BIAS

Baltimore Group Will Admit Athletes and Delegates

BALTIMORE, July 13 (AP)—The Hotel Association of Baltimore announced yesterday that its members had approved a policy of admitting Negro athletes and convention delegates.

The association's members include all major hotels in the city. They had previously denied accommodations to all Negroes.

A spokesman for the organization said the management of each hotel would decide whether to accept the policy. But the three biggest downtown members said they would do so.

Nelson Busie, president of the Lord Baltimore, said association members "felt we had to go along with the way the public felt." The Lord Baltimore is where six of the seven American League baseball teams stay when visiting Baltimore.

The New York Yankees stay at the Hotel Emerson, whose officials said they would admit Negro athletes.

A Break in Baltimore

Courier Baltimore Sat. 7-27-57

The first time a Negro was admitted to a Baltimore hotel was when John B. Russwurm, first colored college graduate and darling of the Maryland Colonization Society, was guest of honor at a banquet given by his white friends on the eve of his departure for Liberia and the governorship of its state of Maryland.

Last week the Hotel Association of Baltimore voted to rent rooms to colored athletes and convention delegates, the bonifaces feeling that "we had to go along with the way the public felt."

Mr. Russwurm would be glad to know that some of the freedom which he sought in Liberia's Maryland has now reached the "Mother" state.

3 of 4 Howard Johnson inns in Baltimore serve all

BALTIMORE

There are four Howard Johnson restaurants in the Baltimore area.

AFRO reporters on their visits Thursday afternoon were denied service at one restaurant, served courteously at others.

The waitress in the restaurant at Washington Blvd. and Caton Ave. declared, "You can take it out but you can't eat it here."

She was talking to two reporters seated at the front counter. Outside were parked mostly Maryland cars.

* * *

HERE IS the conversation the AFRO had with the waitress:

Waitress — You want to take it out?

Reporter — No, we want to eat it here.

W—I'm sorry, I can't serve you, it's orders.

R.—Why is that?

W—So far we haven't sir, only go out orders.

R—May I see the manager?

W—I don't know where he is, sir.

* * *

HOWEVER, in the restaurants in the 5800 block of Pulaski Highway and the one on Governor Ritchie and Crain Highways, and in the 4400 block Reisterstown Rd., the reporters were served in a matter of minutes.

At the Pulaski Highway restaurant, colored persons worked in the kitchen. As the reporters entered, the help took turns peeking at them.

Once the reporters were served, they whispered among themselves and then went back to work.

* * *

AFRO NEWSMEN were served almost immediately, with respectable but abbreviated courtesy at the Governor Ritchie and Crain Highway restaurant.

No one was at the counter, but in the corner booths several white couples dined. Conversation was as brief as the courtesy when a reporter attempted to talk with the tall waitress behind the counter.

She smiled and walked away when the reporter mentioned the outcome of the World Series baseball game.

A youthful colored man and woman working in the kitchen peered out at the reporters and th looked again, as if they ' certain of what they'

* * *

AND THE reporters were

'We serve them,' says manager of Howard Johnsons

The policy of Howard Johnson restaurants in the Baltimore area is to serve all persons, Orin S. Kenney, general manager, told the AFRO on Thursday.

Afro Features

Here is the conversation the AFRO had with Mr. Kenney:

We understand you are the general manager of Howard Johnson restaurants in the Baltimore area, is that right?

A—Yes, what is the trouble?

Q—What is the policy on serving colored people?

A—We serve them.

Q—What do you mean, serve them?

A—We serve them just like any other customer.

Q—Do you limit them to take out service only?

A—No, no . . . do you have a problem?

Q—Yes. At the Washington Boulevard restaurant today two persons were advised that the only circumstance under which they could be served would be to take it out.

A—I'll look into that.

Q—Then what you're saying is that so far as you you know the Howard Johnson restaurants in this area serve all people?

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given prompt and courteous service at the restaurant in the 4400 block of Reisterstown Rd.

As they entered the hostess asked: "Service for two?" The reporters were directed to a booth, and immediately a waitress brought water and menus. A few minutes later she returned to take the orders.

Upon completion of the meal, she placed the check upon the table with a polite: "Thank you."

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THE CASHIER also was polite as the bill was paid, saying: "Thank you, sir."

When the reporters entered there were 11 persons dining, nine in the booths and two at the counter. Two or three of them looked up quizzically.

Two Elvis Presley type teenagers, with sideburns and candy-strip shirts, left without being served.

An elderly, white-haired woman in a booth near the reporters winked at the woman with her when the newsman and newswoman were seated.

The kitchen help is colored. One of these employees, apparently leaving for the day, abruptly returned to the kitchen after seeing the reporters.

A few moments later a number of the kitchen employees came out to see for themselves.

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LATER, Michael Burgess, manager of the Washington Boulevard branch where the reporters were refused service told the AFRO: "We serve everybody.'

When advised that a young woman who said she was in charge during his absence had advised two colored customers they could only be served if they took the food out, Mr. Burgess said:

"That's right. We serve people who stay there and we serve people to take out.

This conversation followed:

Q—What would happen if a colored person came in the restaurant, would they be served?

A—Yes. They have in the past. They'd get service to take out.

Q—In other words, you will serve colored only to take out?

A—No, they can't.

Q—Now what is it? Do you or don't you serve colored?

A—We serve them upstairs, downstairs, back rooms all over.

Q—Can they eat in the restaurant?

A—Sometimes no.

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Q—WELL, SIR, what is your policy?

A—My policy is to serve anybody anywhere, but if I don't think they should be served, I won't serve them. The way people act sometimes . . . I was told they acted like a bunch of hoodlums so I don't think they should have been served.

Q—Who acted like a bunch of hoodlums?

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Q — We understand there were two people in there and the young woman said the policy kept her from serving them.

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REFUSED SERVICE — AFRO reporter leaves the Howard Johnson restaurant on Washington Boulevard after being told by waitress, "You can take it out but you can't eat it here."

Sees early death for hotel barriers

BALTIMORE

A complete end to every vestige of racial segregation in Baltimore hotels in a year's time was predicted on Monday night.

The prediction came from Herbert L. Fedder, who was retiring after three years as president of the local chapter of Americans for Democratic Action.

Mr. Fedder reviewed for some 60 ADA members attending the organization's annual meeting in the Christian Center at Morgan State College the progress made in breaking down hotel racial bars since ADA undertook the project two years ago.

He recalled that when ADA first urged that segregation be dropped, the Hotel Association refused to go along, but later the association compromised to the point that colored persons with conventions or athletic teams would be housed.

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He pointed out that a similar ice-breaking policy was adopted in St. Louis and that in a year's time the hotels broadened their policies after finding the limited policy impossible to enforce.

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GUEST SPEAKER for the annual meeting was Gerald W. Johnson, author and retired newspaper editor, who decried what he termed "a lack of vision" on the part of the Eisenhower Administration.

HOWARD MURPHY
New ADA president

Mr. Johnson said the current administration's policy has been: "In the presence of a crisis, do nothing and perhaps it will go away."

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Mr. Johnson said it is up to the "little man" to demand leadership.

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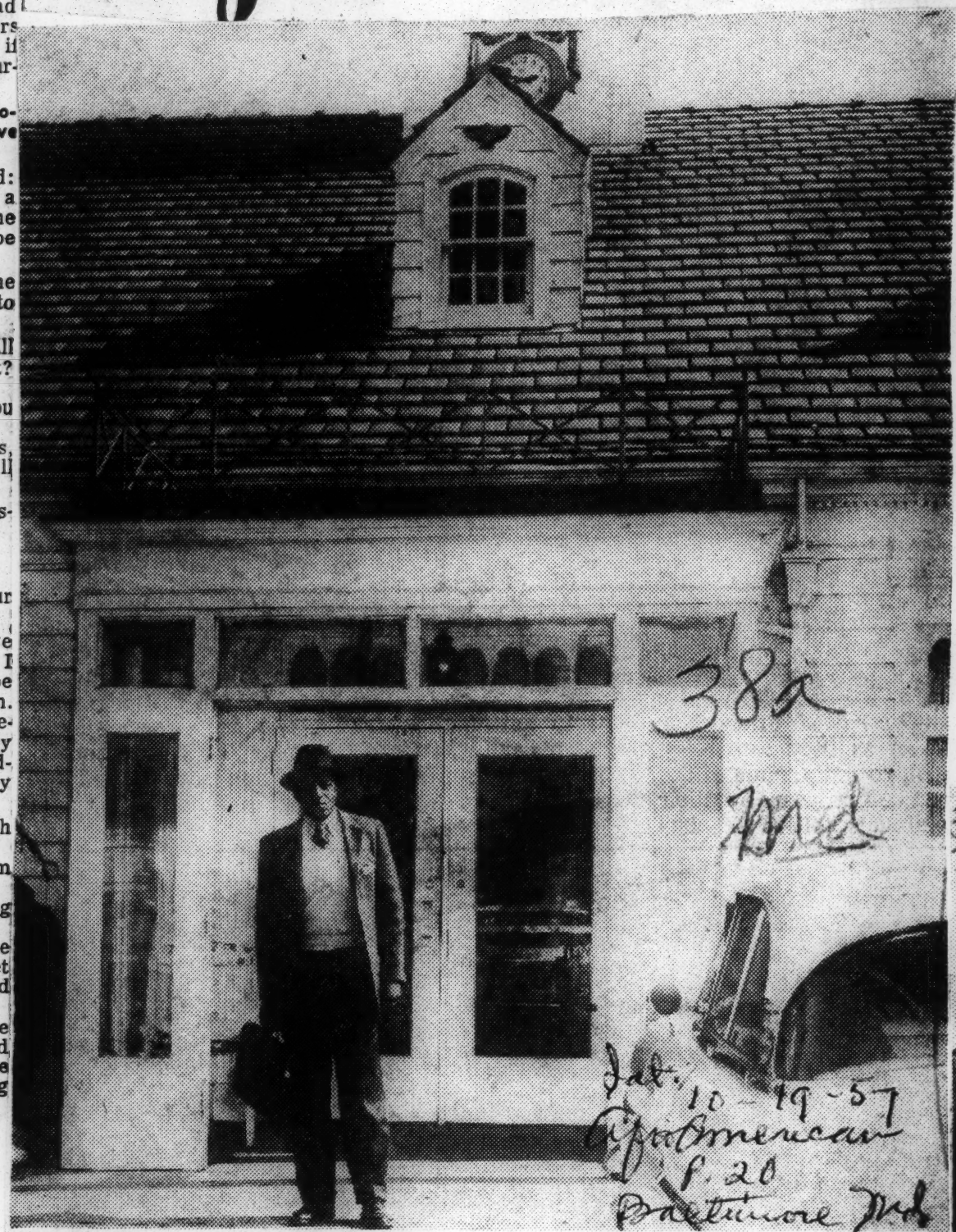

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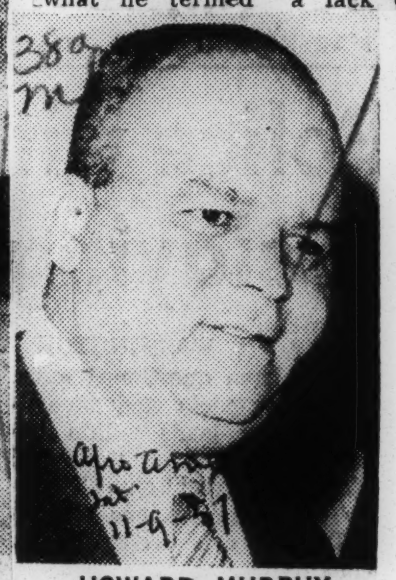

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Gov. McKeldin hits racial segregation

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-9-57

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

NEW YORK — "The practice of racial segregation in the South, whether right or wrong, has damaged the prestige of the United States in other countries and thus has been a handicap in our death struggle with communism.

P 20

"This throws the burden of proof upon the segregationists, for to maintain any practice that is seriously damaging to the country as a whole can be justified only by extreme necessity.

"Unless it can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt that segregation is indispensably necessary to the preservation of civilization in the regions where it is practiced, it ought to be abandoned simply because it is hurtful to the country.

"I doubt that the segregationists can prove this, but unless they make a serious effort to prove it they are abandoning their case."

* * *

THESE OPINIONS were expressed by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland in a thought-provoking lecture on "The Basic Issue In Segregation" at Town Hall on Wednesday morning.

The nationally known Republican leader of Irish-Scot descent, whose grandfather fought in the Union Army against the Confederates and was killed in battle in Virginia, used as the basis for his lecture these words in Gunnar Myrdal's widely quoted book, "The American Dilemma."

"The N—o problem is an integral part of, or a special phase of, the whole complexity of problems in the larger American civilization. It cannot be treated in isolation."

* * *

APPLAUDING the findings of the Swedish sociologist, Governor McKeldin declared:

"I agree that they (American racial problems) are crucial. In fact I think they are the most important part of Myrdal's contribution to the question; and

"I believe that our neglect of what they imply is responsible for most of our difficulties, perhaps four fifths of our difficulties, in dealing with issues involving race relations.

"The development of a correct understanding and a conscientious application of this idea is, therefore, the basic issue in segregation, or in anything else involving minority rights."

* * *

THE MARYLANDER added: "All men are 'created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.'

"These words from the Declaration of Independence are, I believe, the pivot on which the whole American system turns.

"Reject them and all the rest promptly comes apart.

"Reject them and the whole history of the republic loses its meaning. They cannot be rejected without rejecting Americanism.

* * *

"THEY ARE however, merely a general statement of principle and all general principles must be interpreted before they can be successfully applied in specific instances.

"It is in the business of interpretation that disputes give rise to problems.

"We have been disputing the meaning of 'inalienable rights' ever since the government was founded, and the rights of the colored minority are only one part, although a very large part, of human rights in general."

* * *

AT THIS point, Governor McKeldin called attention to the fact that, in the debate over segregation, the distinction between "inalienable" and "unlimited" rights "seems to have been lost."

"Nobody who speaks English," he said, "would claim that the words 'inalienable' and 'unlimited' mean the same thing.

"We have extremists on both sides who appear to be obsessed with the notion that no rights exist except their own and whenever men allow themselves to cherish that delusion conflict is inevitable.

* * *

"BUT THE remedy for this condition is not in law; it is in persuading the deluded to accept the truth, to recognize the fact that their rights, while inalienable, do not cover the earth; their rights end at the exact point where your rights begin.

"The determination of that point is, therefore, the basic issue...

"For the border line between your rights and mine cannot be fixed . . . it changes with changing circumstances and its location is a matter of continuous adjustment."

* * *

GOVERNOR McKELDIN had this to say about the violence that is current in the South because of the Supreme Court's rulings in favor of integrated schools and bus accommodations:

"I cannot share the pessimism of those who are in the depth of woe because the rejection of the principle of racial segregation in the schools has provoked dissent so vigorous that sometimes it edges into violence.

"I regret this disturbance. I regard it as potentially dangerous and I am anxious about the outcome.

"But I consider it perfectly natural and I do not believe it is a symptom of any new and terrible infection that has invaded the body politic."

* * *

ADMITTING THAT "blundering incompetence in administration of the law could multiply that danger (violence over integration) many times," the governor recommended three steps to avoid "fatal blundering" in this matter.

1. "To realize to what a very limited extent this dispute is justiciable.

* * *

2. **"An admission that what the Declaration of Independence calls 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind' is a binding obligation on us in all the relations of life, including race relations.**

3. "A reversion to the first principle, I will not say of Christianity, but of every spiritual religion that has ever existed.

* * *

"THIS IS THE principle that a man is responsible before God, if you are religious, or before the judgment of mankind, if you are merely ethical, for his own conduct—

"So the development of his own moral character is his first duty, whether to God or to society."

Governor McKeldin told a cheering audience that he disagreed with those among his fellow southerners who are depending upon "racial segregation in the schools" to preserve white supremacy.

"I do not question," he said, "either the honesty or the intelligence of those southern white men who are perturbed about the future of the white race.

* * *

"BUT I DO differ with those among them who are relying on racial segregation in the schools to secure their future.

"I believe that it is a method of dubious value.

"I believe that any race aspiring to dominance throughout the predictable future can achieve its aspiration by one method only;

* * *

"AND THAT is the method of strengthening its own character by according equal and exact justice to all men, under all circumstances, at all times."

Agreesng with Myral that racial segregation is primarily a white man's problem, the governor said.

"This is so because the overwhelming weight of power, social, political and economic, is in the hands of white men in this country; and where power lies, there also lies responsibility.

"The colored minority is too small and too weak to have any hope of success in an appeal to force.

* * *

"THE FINAL appeal is not to the Supreme Court, as representing the power of law, but to the conscience of the white man."

In the question and answer period that followed his lecture, sponsored jointly by Town Hall and New York University, Governor McKeldin defended the right of any American who wishes to intermarry and praised the "remarkable" progress colored Americans have made under terrific odds.

His illuminating answers will be found in another story elsewhere in this edition.

Segregationist Bills Shunned

Washington, D.C.
Post Times Herald P. 2-1

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24 (AP) While legislatures of other states enact pro-segregation laws, Maryland segregationists have run into a stone wall in their General Assembly.

Wash. 2-25-57

"They give us a sympathetic ear and agree with us, but none of them has guts enough to introduce our bills," C. Maurice Weidemeyer complained.

Weidemeyer, an Annapolis attorney, has been active in the Maryland Petition Committee, which has been trying to get a five-point program before the Legislature.

Its key point is a resolution to express disapproval of the Supreme Court decision that outlawed segregation in the public schools and ask Congress to enact a constitutional amendment leaving the issue up to states.

No Takers

But the Committee can find no takers, although Weidemeyer says he is "satisfied 85 per cent of the Legislature and a majority of the Colored people are opposed to integration of schools."

There were indications this weekend that at least one of the Committee's bills might come in. It would give Marylanders the right to petition the legislature to introduce bills no one would otherwise sponsor.

But to get such legislation before the Assembly at least 10 per cent of the number who voted in the last general election would have to sign a petition.

This bill makes no mention of segregation and would apply to any matter voters wanted to bring before the Assembly. It is called the "right of initiative" in Midwestern states which now have such practices.

Potential Sponsors

The Petition Committee thought it had found two sponsors for the bill, but the legislators concerned said they had not made up their minds.

Weidemeyer says what the Committee is most interested in is local option on the question of segregation. In Western Maryland, where Negro populations are small, counties probably are unconcerned with segregation. In Southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore, the situation is different, he contends.

The Committee also wants to reintroduce two bills which failed in 1955: to amend the compulsory education law so that no child could be compelled to attend an integrated school, and to provide a county payment of $100 and state payment of $100 to any child wishing to attend a private school for this reason.

Integration 'may move too fast' Governor McKeldin

Afro-American Sat. 5-2-57 P.6

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

"Even when you are moving toward an ideal, it is possible to move too fast. Perhaps it ought not to be so, but it is so, and every realist knows it."

That statement was made by Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, referring to the ideal of racial integration that might "move too fast" in this country.

Governor McKeldin made the statement Sunday through his executive secretary, Thomas S. Carr, who delivered the prepared text in the absence of the governor at Howard University.

* * *

MR. CARR said a delayed flight schedule prevented the governor from delivering his own words to a capacity audience at morning service in observance of Brotherhood Week at Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

Governor McKeldin couldn't keep the engagement here in view of another at Valley Forge, Pa., Mr. Carr explained.

* * *

"THOSE PEOPLE who claim that we have recently moved too fast cannot be dismissed as insincere and not entitled to a reasoned and logical answer," Governor McKeldin stated.

"The ugly fact is that relations have deteriorated between the two largest racial groups in this country, those of European and those of African descent."

He said, "I am perturbed by reports that come to me of the recent loss of influence by interracial organizations of many kinds, whose work in some cases, has been all but paralyzed by the tension of the times.

"This is a fact that we should look squarely in the face. It is not enough to explain it by saying that a certain emotional strain is inevitable when very old social patterns are being radically changed."

segregation decisions were "inevitable" in face of the American "proposition that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights."

* * *

"BROTHERHOOD is not a law," Governor McKeldin said. "It is a spirit, a light within the individual mind and heart. Yet in the final analysis it is the thing that gives power and efficacy to the best legislation."

He said that integration would be "no great boon" if it brings on "an intensification of hatred between the races."

Clashes must be "confined to the least reputable element on both sides," the governor said. "If we do that, we may rest assured that American civilization will survive. It will emerge from the ordeal enriched and strengthened."

THE SPOKESMAN for the governor shared the platform with the Rev. Daniel G. Hill, dean of the chapel. The choir sang under the direction of Warner Lawson.

Jail jim crow ended

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By T. J. SELLERS

The Baltimore City Jail Board voted to remove the jim crow visiting hours sign on the front of the building and instructed the warden to proceed to desegregate all jail facilities where possible "with all deliberate speed."

This action was taken at the monthly meeting of the board Wednesday night.

All of the recommendations regarding the desegregation of the facilities were unanimously endorsed by six members of the seven-member board in attendance.

MEMBERS PRESENT were: R. Bruce Livie, president of the Mt. Royal Motor Sales Buick Co., chairman; David T. Mason, attorney;

Miss Esther Lazarus, director of the Department of Welfare; Samuel T. Abrams, vice president, Abrams and Sons' Clothiers; Dr. Damian P. Alagia, Catonsville physician; and Foster H. Fanseen, attorney.

Charles P. Price, warden, met with the Board. Lewis Rabai, a retired baker, was absent.

The meeting was held in the small, but comfortable Warden's office up on the second floor of the jail and lasted from 8 p.m. until 10:30 p.m.

The matter of segregation in the city jail was placed on the agenda of the board after two stories had appeared in the AFRO which called attention to the sign on front of the building.

Specifically the action taken by the board Wednesday evening means this:

(1) The present sign which has visiting hours for white and visiting hours for colored

Color Line Sagging in Baltimore

Herald P.5-B Miami, Fla. Fri. 4-12-57

BALTIMORE—(AP)—The Baltimore City Bar Assn. appears ready to end a 78-year-old ban on women and Negro members.

Although a proposed resolution to end the ban was ruled out of order, H. Paul Rome, president of the association, said he had "no objections to thoughts stated in the resolution."

Rome said the matter should be handled according to the association's bylaws which provide for a committee on admissions to screen all applications for membership. He said the committee has applications pending from one woman and three Negroes.

Attorney Hyman Pressman, who offered the resolution, said he will force a vote by the entire membership if necessary to gain membership for women and Negroes.

But sentiment expressed after the meeting by most of those in attendance made it appear that such a move will not be needed. Rome said he expects the question will be resolved at a special meeting next month.

McKeldin Warns Segregationists

Fri. 4-12-57

BALTIMORE, April 11 (AP)—Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland has urged top legal officers of 17 Southern states to administer the law "with reason instead of passion" in the segregation issue.

The separate but equal status is finished, McKeldin said. "Schooling has qualified the Negro for integration."

McKeldin addressed the opening session of the Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General last night.

In many states represented at the Conference, the attorneys general offices are formulating legislation to circumvent the Supreme Court's decisions against segregation in public schools and public transportation.

Park officer is fined for boy insult

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-57

BALTIMORE

"He was fined ten days' pay and he extended his sincere regrets to Mr. Wallace."

James C. Anderson, president of the Board of Recreation and Parks, was telling the AFRO on Thursday of the action taken in the case of Sgt. Ellsworth D. Johnson.

Sergeant Johnson, a resident of 1246 Riverside Ave., and a veteran of 26 years service on the Park Police force, had been under suspension since May 26 for discourteous treatment of a teacher who had come to the park police station to register a complaint.

He had been suspended by Charles A. Hook, superintendent of Parks, who overheard him speaking discourteously to Thomas D. Wallace, Sollers Point High School teacher of 3009 Gwynns Falls Pkwy.

* * *

MR. WALLACE, in company with another teacher, Miss Hilda Barrett of 3121 Gwynns Falls Pkwy., was parked in Druid Hill Park after 12 midnight when they were approached by an officer who said ,"All right, boy, move on . . ."

At the time, Mr. Wallace said he did not know of the midnight curfew, and went to park headquarters to register a complaint about the 'boy' remark and the officer's loud voice.

(Grown men consider the 'boy' term insulting.)

Sergeant Johnson, who was the same officer on duty the night before was also on duty at headquarters.

* * *

BOTH MR. WALLACE and Miss Barrett were present at the Thursday hearing which was closed to the press.

The board met in an executive session at 2:30 p.m., an hour before the scheduled 3:30 p.m. regular meeting.

In reporting the results of the meeting, Mr. Anderson said:

"I apologized to Mr. Wallace on behalf of the board.

"The Board also told Sergeant Johnson that the manner in which he spoke was wrong and that he was unduly rude.

"Sergeant Johnson was reprimanded, and then reinstated as of 10 days following the date of his suspension."

Mr. Wallace reiterated his previous statement that he did not know of the midnight curfew in the park and said that he would not knowingly violate the regulation.

Members of the board who heard the case were Mr. Anderson, S. Lawrence Hammerman, James H. Georges, J. Alvin Jones, George G. Shriver, Gerald S. Wise, Mrs. William J. Rysanek Sr., R. Brook Maxwell and Joseph J. King.

Detroiter Indicted On Charge Of Circulating 'Racial Letters'

Advertiser 2 Ed. 1-9-57
Montgomery, Ala.

DETROIT, Jan. 8 (AP)—An advertising man who worked as a volunteer for the Michigan Minutemen for Eisenhower in the 1956 political campaign stood mute at his arraignment in federal court today on charges of circulating anonymous material described by Democrats as "poison pen" or "racial hate" letters.

Bald and stocky, John R. McAlpine, 41, had nothing to say to the charges. But Judge Arthur J. Koskiski entered a plea of innocent for him and released him on $2,500 personal bond to await trial. No date was set.

McAlpine, who is unemployed presently, was arraigned shortly after a federal grand jury indicted him on two counts. One charged that he caused the literature to be distributed and the other that he caused it to be distributed in interstate commerce.

George E. Woods, chief assistant U. S. attorney, said the indictment was based on about 6,000 letters sent mostly to registered Negro voters in racially mixed Detroit neighborhoods on the eve of the Nov. 6 election. The letter urged the recipients to support the Democratic party "because the Democratic party keeps the colored in their place."

The letters were mailed from Atlanta, Ga., and signed, "Council of White Citizens of Atlanta, Ga."

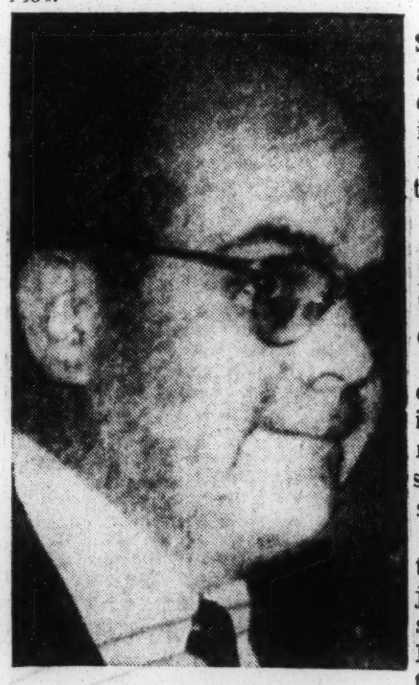
Woods said an FBI investigation showed there is no such organization and that the letters were prepared and addressed in Detroit and taken to Atlanta for mailing.

Michigan Democratic and Republican leaders alike denounced the letters at the time as an appeal to racial prejudice. Democrats called them propaganda with a reverse twist to sway the normally Democratic Negro vote in Detroit to the Republicans. In the election the Detroit Negro vote remained about the same proportion Democratic as in 1952.

Woods said the content of the letters was not an issue in the indictment. He said the offense was a misdemeanor under a federal statute prohibiting the circulation of anonymous campaign material.

The penalty upon conviction could be a $1,000 fine or one year in prison, or both, on each count.

McAlpine told newsmen that he worked without pay for Minutemen for Eisenhower in the November campaign. He said he served as campaign director for Michigan Republicans in 1952 and was employed by an advertising agency that had a Republican account in 1954.



JOHN R. McALPINE
Indicted By Jury

Girl Poses As Jew In Prejudice Experiment

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 5
Sat. 2-16-57

BERKLEY, Mich. — (INS) — A Berkley, Mich., high school coed who posed as a Jewish girl for six weeks in a test of local anti-semitism will received the annual brotherhood award of the Oak-Woods B'Nai Br'ith for her fight against intolerance.

Seventeen-year-old Karen Deslandes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deslandes, got her idea after seeing a revival of "Gentlemen's Agreement," a motion picture which tells the story of a magazine writer who poses as a Jew for six months to study anti-semitism and the attitude of people about him.

Karen said:

"I thought it far-fetched that a Jewish-sounding name should make its owner unwanted. I thought things like that just don't happen any more."

FRIENDS CHANGE

The spunky teen-ager decided to find out for herself. Her father had given her a charm bracelet and when schoolmates asked what the charms represented, Karen simply told them that they were "Jewish symbols." she explained:

"I said nothing else. I am of Scotch and French ancestry and attend the Berkley Community church. But many of my friends immediately assumed I was Jewish. For six weeks I let them think so "I was a different world."

Karen said she noticed a complete change in her friends almost immediately. Girls who had long been friendly suddenly became cold and aloof.

"My social life suffered," Karen said, "people just 'forgot' to invite me to affairs. There was no one to walk home with from school and when there was a stray companion it was strained."

When Karen and a friend were talking about their baby-sitting jobs, the friend told Karen what she usually charged and asked Karen about her rates. Karen said that she usually asked for more.

"Oh," sneered the girl, "that's probably because you sit for your friends in Huntington Woods." (Huntington Woods is a well-to-do Detroit suburb which includes a sizeable Jewish community.)

Although Karen's parents were unaware of their daughter's experiment, they noticed that, unexplainedly, many of their friends also seemed too busy for social calls. They wondered about it. Karen explained:

"My small sister ran into rejection from her friends, too. None of my family knew what I was doing and I didn't tell them because I was afraid of the reaction. Now that I look back, I'm sure that my parents would have encouraged me as they have encouraged learning all my life."

TELLS TEACHER

After six weeks, Karen felt she had learned enough to confirm the truth of "Gentlemen's Agreement." She went to her speech teacher in Berkley high school, Ray Adler, and told him the entire story.

Adler spoke to school officials who were at first astonished and then sympathetic to Karen's plan. They arranged a full school assembly. None of the students knew what was in store for them when Karen was introduced.

Then, she told them about her six weeks as a Jew. She told her schoolmates how they had reacted and the treatment she and her family had received.

"What caused this assortment of reactions?" she asked, "Now I understand that prejudice is more than a word in the dictionary. I understand how it warps and twists; how it can result in the hideous burnings of Jews in Germany, the mob violence against Negroes, the man-against-attitudes of Communists and fascists."

MAKES SPEECH

When she finished her speech, all of Karen's friends and many strangers gathered around her in the auditorium. She said:

"Between our hugging and crying, they asked me many questions. Most of all, they asked: 'But I didn't do those horrible things, did I?' I couldn't answer those unhappy and ashamed people while so full of sorrow. All I could do was suggest that they search their own souls."

Since that assembly meeting, Karen has told and re-told her story to many civic and religious groups.

For her bold and enterprising journey into anti-semitism, Karen will receive the Brotherhood award Feb. 19 from the preceding year's winner, the Rev. Jesse Dewitt of Faith Methodist church.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-16-57 38a Mich.

KAREN DESLANDES, 17, of Detroit, who posed as a Jew for six weeks, earnestly discusses her experiences, telling what's it like to be a Jew. She said she never told anyone she was Jewish, she never told anybody she wasn't. She wore a Jewish bracelet to Berkley High School one day and let human nature take its course. (INP Soundphoto by Frank Lyerla).

The Michigan Way Of Life

Advertiser p. 2-6
Sun. 7-28-57
Montgomery, Ala.

No doubt you remember Hizzoner Mayor Oryille Hubbard of Dearborn, Mich. Not a single Negro citizen is allowed to reside in Dearborn. Mayor Hubbard is proud of this record and last year had his salary almost tripled by grateful constituents in a referendum, whereas raises for the other city officials were rejected.

Mayor Hubbard gave *The Advertiser* a remarkably frank interview on the subject of total Negro exclusion from Dearborn, despite the fact that thousands work their by day. This total exclusion may have seemed somewhat rigid to Montgomerians, for here Negro citizens reside in peace just two houses removed from the mansion of the governor.

Anyhow, Mayor Hubbard is now campaigning for reelection. He has sent *The Advertiser* two remarkable campaign documents—two full page newspaper

advertisements reproducing an article from the July 26 edition of *U.S. News & World Report.*

The article? "When Federal Bayonets Did Rule The South."

It is a vivid historical account of the hideous crimes committed against the South by the Washington government during Reconstruction.

Mayor Hubbard's campaign ad bore the injunction, "Now Open Your Eyes W-I-D-E And Read This!"

It is not clear to us why this indictment of the Washington federals has appeal in Dearborn, but we do know that Mayor Hubbard is an able, victorious politician and that we should not look the gift horse in the mouth.

Fight In Negro Area Injures 19 In Detroit

Advocate
Sat. 7-24-57
Jackson, Miss.

Detroit, Mich. July 15 — Nineteen persons, including eight policemen were injured Sunday night in street fighting. The outbreak developed out of efforts by the police to stop what they called an unauthorized street gathering in the Negro district on Detroit's East Side.

The episode was touched off when the police received reports that between 200 and 300 "unruly people" were blocking a street corner where a Negro orator was making a speech on racial issues.

Police Sgt. Max Neuendorf said he had told the speaker, Elijah Walker, 29-year-old, that no permit had been obtained for the meeting. The Sergeant asked that it be halted.

Advocate

"He kept talking, so I turned to the crowd to order them to disperse," Sergeant Neuendorf said. "Someone hit me on the back of the head and dragged me to the ground. My officers rushed over to help me and the melee was on."

Arthur Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he believed the officers had been "unduly violent".

Police Commissioner Edwards S. Piggins said "the assembly was not only unlawful but constituted a breach of peace."

Roll Call On By-Passing Eastland

Call P.1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The Senate roll-call vote Thursday night to bypass the Senate Judiciary committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, is chairman, and place the House approved civil rights bill on the Senate calendar where a motion may be made at any time to take it up for debate and vote follows:

FOR BY-PASSING—45

Democrats—11

John A. Carroll, Colorado
Frank Church, Idaho
Paul H. Douglas, Illinois
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Missouri
Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania
Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota
Henry M. Jackson, Washington
Pat McNamara, Michigan
Richard L. Neuberger, Oregon
John O. Pastore, Rhode Island
Stuart Symington, Missouri

Republicans—34

George D. Aiken, Vermont
Gordon Allott, Colorado
Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming
J. Glenn Beall, Maryland
Wallace F. Bennett, Utah
John W. Bricker, Ohio
Prescott Bush, Connecticut
John M. Butler, Maryland
Frank Carlson, Kansas
Clifford P. Case, New Jersey
Francis Case, South Dakota
John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky
Norris Cotton, New Hampshire
Carl T. Curtis, Nebraska
Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois
Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho
Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa
Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska
Irving M. Ives, New York
Jacob K. Javits, New York
William E. Jenner, Indiana
William F. Knowland, California
Thomas H. Kuchel, California
Edward Martin, Pennsylvania
Thruston B. Morton, Kentucky
Charles E. Potter, Michigan
William A. Purtell, Connecticut
Chapman Revercomb, West Virginia
Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts
Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kansas
Margaret Chase Smith, Maine
Edward J. Thye, Minnesota
Arthur V. Watkins, Utah
Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin

AGAINST BY-PASSING—39

Democrats—34

Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
Alan Bible, Nevada
Harry F. Byrd, Virginia
James O. Eastland, Mississippi
Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana
Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina
J. Allen Frear, Delaware
J. William Fulbright, Arkansas
Carl Hayden, Arizona
Albert Gore, Tennessee
Lister Hill, Alabama
Spessard L. Holland, Florida
Lyndon B. Johnson, Teras
Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina
Estes Kefauver, Tennessee
John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts
Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma
Frank J. Lausche, Ohio
Russell B. Long, Louisiana
Warren G. Magnuson, Washington
Mike Mansfield, Montana
John L. McClellan, Arkansas
Wayne Morse, Oregon
James E. Murray, Montana
Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming
A. Willis Robertson, Virginia
Richard B. Russell, Georgia
W. Kerr Scott, North Carolina
George B. Smathers, Florida
John J. Sparkman, Alabama
John C. Stennis, Mississippi
Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia
Strom Thurmond, South Carolina
Ralph W. Yarborough, Texas

Republicans—5

Barry Goldwater, Arizona
George W. Malone, Nevada
Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota
John J. Williams, Delaware
Milton R. Young, Nevada

Not voting but announced as paired: A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, Oklahoma, against by-passing the committee, and Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana, for.

Not voting, not paired but announced as against the point of order: Matthew M. Neely, Democrat, West Virginia; William Langer, Republican, North Dakota; Thomas Martin, Republican, Iowa; Frederick J. Payne, Republican, Maine; H. Alexander Smith, Republican, New Jersey, and Theodore F. Grant, Democrat, Rhode Island.

Eastland Says Negroes Set State's Race Policy

Daily News, Mon. 7-29-57 P.1

Jackson, Miss.

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Daily News Capital Bureau

WASHINGTON — Mississippi's system of racial segregation operates today under laws enacted by a Reconstruction Era Legislature that was controlled by Negores, Sen. James Eastland told a national television and radio audience on the weekly "Mike Wallace Interview."

And the system is now "endorsed by 99 per cent of the members of both races," who practice segregation as "a matter of choice in the Magnolia State" Eastland declared.

The Mississippi solon's appearance was part of the plan by senatorial opponents of the pending Civil Rights bill to take all possible advantage of invitations to appear before national audiences during the current senate debate to get over to the nation the "true story" of racial relationships in the South. The program originated in Washington, Sunday night, but was slated for later rebroadcasting by some stations.

Introduced by reporter Mike Wallace as a major "spokesman" for the "segregated South," Eastland was quick to contend "the Negro has made more progress in the South than in the North."

In answer to a question by Wallace concerning charges that Negroes are denied the right to register and vote in Mississippi, the senator cited that his state "has no voting qualifications based on race."

"Then how is it," Wallace shot back," that only four percent of the Negroes in your state are eligible to vote?"

Eastland replied that while it's true that slightly more than 20,000 Negroes in Mississippi have qualified to vote in the Democratic primaries, Negroes in the Magnolia State have a "long history of Republicanism." As Republicans, he pointed out, they are not eligible to vote in Democratic primaries. He added that the Republican Party has not entered candidates for local and county offices in Mississippi in many years.

To Wallace's question concerning his feeling toward the Ku Klux Klan, the Mississippian declared he is "against any organization that promotes racial and religious hatred and bigotry." He said there is "not a single klan" organization in Mississippi.

Eastland also took occasion to criticize the Seaboard White Citizens Council, which has no connection with the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils. He said the Seaboard organization, established under leadership of John Kasper, self-styled segregationist "agitator" of Washington and New York, is "anti-Semitic."

Daily News P.2

As for Kasper, he added, he would "not kick a man while he is down, but I'm against his tactics." Kasper was recently convicted of criminal contempt, in a federal court trial at Knoxville, Tenn., as a result of charges growing out of racial incidents at Clinton, Tenn. He is under a one-year jail sentence as the result of a prior contempt conviction on charges of interfering with "orderly" integration of Clinton High School.

The senator, in reply to an inquiry by Wallace concerning what segregation "does to our prestige abroad," charged that "Communist propaganda" is responsible for circulation of defamatory and untrue reports concerning relationships between the races in the South.

Wallace read from the official Soviet Newspaper "Pravdo," charges that while the United States proudly proclaims its democracy to the world, Negroes are mistreated and relegated to "second class " citizenship.

SOVIET PRACTICE

Eastland countered Communists have charged repeatedly that working people in America are "serfs" a charge, he declared, which is obviously false.

"There are more segregated schools in the Soviet Union," the Mississippian declared, "then there are in the United States."

In support of his contention that most members of both races in Mississippi prefer "A segregated society," Eastland traced the history, during Reconstruction days of legislation to require separation of the races.

He recalled that a Reconstruction Era Legislature, dominated by Negroes in both the Seate Senate and House of Representatives, had enacted four laws, designed to promote Segregation, as follows:

1. To require segregation on trains, then the only major form of mass public transportation.

2. To maintain segregated public schools.

3. To provide for a poll tax as a prerequisit to voting.

4. To make racial intermarriage a felony, with punishment fixed at life in the state penitentiary.

The Mississippian then cited that similar laws were passed in other Southern states by Reconstruction Era legislatures with Negro majorities.

Wallace asked the senator why Southern white citizens are willing to employ Negroes as servants, to cook and do household work, nurse their children and work with them on their farms, yet are opposed to eating with them in restaurants, riding with them in public conveyances and associating with them socially.

'MATTER OF CHOICE'

Eastland replied segregation "is a matter of choice".

"Choice by the whites?" Wallace asked.

"No," the senator quickly answered, "Choice by both whites and Negroes.

"A vast majority of the Negroes want their own schools, churches, restaurants—'

"Buses?" Wallace again interrupted.

Eastland replied it would not be "economically feasible" to operate separate public bus systems for whites and Negroes. He again insisted, however, that "99 percent' of the Negroes in Mississippi prefer segregation.

The Senator contended that in Mississippi and other Dixie states, the Negro has "absolute economic equality". He cited that there are "more Negro property owners" in the South than in any other section, that many of the area's most successful business men, doctors, farmers, and professional persons are Negroes. He added the "biggest business in my home county" is a Negro-owned insurance company.

"I employ a Negro in an executive capacity," he explained, obviously referring to the Negro overseer at his Doddsville plantation.

When Wallace read statements by Superintendent Carmichael of Louisville public schools that segregation is "working" better than expected in the Kentucky City, Eastland countered that race mixing has not been successful in the public schools of Clay and Sturgis, Ky., and at Clinton, Tenn.

"Where you have a real racial problem," the senator contended, "it (integration) will not work."

Wallace brought up the time-worn charge that in literacy tests, given in some states to determine voter qualifications, Negroes had been asked such questions as: "How many bubbles in a cake of soap?"

Eastland scoffed at the charge, said the "bubbles" charge had been published in the leftist magazine, "The Nation," several years ago, but had never been proven.

The Mississippian contended that such charges, when aired, were "given wide publicity," but when proof of their falsity was brought to light, it was not given the same emphasis.

He recalled that during hearings on the civil rights bill before the Senate judiciary subcommittee, a Negro witness charged three Negroes had been murdered in Mississippi as a result of their efforts to qualify to vote.

But when the witness was asked to return for cross-examination Eastland charged, he "was spirited out of the city of Washington" the night before he was slated to be cross-examined. Eastland obviously referred to Gus Courts, former Belzoni Negro, whose

charges concerning the murder of three Negroes were disproven at subsequent hearings.

Asked by Wallace whether he believes "in your life time," there will be "an integrated south" Eastland replied emphatically: "No'".

'Negroes of South Like Segregation' ...Eastland

Call Fri. 8-7-57 P.1

Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK (INS) — Sen. James C. Eastland (D., Miss.), asserted Sunday night that segregation in the South is "endorsed by 99 per cent of the people of both races."

Appearing on "The Mike Wallace Interview" on ABC TV, the southern Democratic leader was asked:

"The Negro in the South wants segregation?"

"Yes, sir," Eastland replied. "They enacted the segregation clause."

At another point, Eastland was asked whether the South would filibuster if it did not get what it wanted in the way of modifications to pending civil rights legislation.

He told Wallace:

"Mike, I have been in the Senate for many years, and I have never engaged in a filibuster. The southern senators have never filibustered, but we have shown already the grave faults in this bill through a campaign of education to bring the facts to the people."

Eastland explained that the low percentage of Negro voters in the South as stemming from the fact that they "have a Republican history", and hence cannot vote in southern Democratic primary elections. The senator denied that Negroes get tougher literacy tests in qualifying to vote than whites.

No Crisis on Race Issue, Dairymen Told

Times-Picayune 7-27-57

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

TYLERTOWN, Miss., June 26—Dairy farmers were told here Wednesday that Mississippians should not become "emotionally wrought up" by the segregation issue and forget their major problem of developing more economic opportunities.

State tax collector William Winter, principal speaker for the Dairy Field day honoring the Walthall county dairy industry, said that Mississippi is facing no "crisis" at present on the segregation issue.

"The only crisis we have in this state now is providing jobs for our people," he declared.

Winter cautioned that Mississippi "is not going to get anywhere by adopting a defensive or negative attitude." He charged that "sometimes we get so pre-occupied with the race problem that we forget about all other problems, especially economic opportunities.

Winter, former state legislator from Grenada county praised Walthall county's $3,000,000-a-year dairy industry as an example of "using our hands to develop the resources that are available to us."

'Graduates Leaving'

The industry, he said, "illustrates the job we have to do in Mississippi if we are going to survive the economic competition we face today."

College graduates in Mississippi are leaving the state annually in "tremendous numbers," he said. Unless the trend is stopped, "we are not going to become the prosperous state we all want," he declared.

Winter was introduced by Rodney Berry, of Gov. J. P. Coleman's staff of civilian colonels in Walthall county.

The field day was a feature of week-long festivities here honoring the county's vital dairy industry. Walthall county, with 336, leads all other counties in the state in the number of grade A dairies.

Most of the 16,000 gallons of milk produced daily in the county goes into the New Orleans milk shed.

Dr. John Buckalew, dairy expert at Mississippi State college, said that the future of the dairy industry in the state "will depend upon our ability to improve the quality of our livestock."

Urges Breeding Methods

He said that the industry must adopt breeding methods to get both bulk and quality in order to develop strains with high milk production capabilities.

A. L. McLaughlin, extension dairyman at State college, said that, under average Mississippi conditions, a cow must produce more than 4000 pounds of milk "or it will not pay us a return for our labor."

Feed costs represent only about one-half the cost of producing milk, he said. "We need to consider costs as they influence the per-hour return that we get for our labor."

Continuous effort toward quick cooling and attention to health of the dairy herd were stressed by O. B. Elliott, field man in Walthall county for the Borden company.

Dr. Walter Crawford, president of the recently-organized Walthall county Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the group. County agent Ansel Estess acted as master of ceremonies.

An open-air barbeque, with Walthall county-produced milk and ice cream, was served on the grounds of the W. R. Brumfield farm near here, which was the scene of the meeting.

DOCTOR-NAACP LEADER QUITTING MISSISSIPPI

Commercial Appeal 7-23-57

Battle Charges U.S. Failed To Protect Rights

Memphis, Tenn.

GREENVILLE, Miss., July 22.—(AP)—A Negro doctor and former NAACP leader says he is moving out of Mississippi because the Federal Government is doing nothing to protect his civil rights.

Dr. C. C. Battle said FBI agents made only "apathetic" investigations of civil rights violations in Mississippi.

Dr. Battle said he is moving to Kansas City after five years of practive at the Delta town of Indianola. The 32-year-old Mississippian was once a leader in a Delta Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said he contacted the FBI agents after his ballot was taken from his hand before he could drop it in the ballot box in the 1955 election for governor. He said the balolt was placed in an envelope.

"But they (the FBI) sent a man who was born and raised in Mississippi to investigate," Dr. Battle said. "He told me I should tell the sheriff. Those FBI men aren't going to make charges against their friends and neighbors.

"When I saw that the Federal Government wasn't going to do anything about the violation of my civil rights, I decided I may as well move out of the state."

He telephoned the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times from Memphis because he said he wanted to be out of the state before raising his charges. He said his wife adn small daughter already are in Kansas City where he said he will be a resident in surgery at General Hospital.

Dr. Battle said that after his NAACP activities became known around Indianola, many plantation owners warned their Negro tenants they would be fired if they went to him for treatment.

Negro Doctor Charges Pressure

Advertiser 7-23-57 Montgomery, Ala.

GREENVILLE, July 22 (U.P.)—A young Negro physician complaining of "pressures of militant pro-segregationists" left the state to practice in Kansas City. He charged in a statement before leaving that FBI agents are making only "apathetic investigations" of civil rights cases.

Dr. C. C. Battle, 32, moved from Indianola where he practiced for five years to take a residency in surgery at the Kansas City General Hospital.

He left a statement charging whites in the area of bringing pressures on him for his activities in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Battle said he would have left his native Sunflower County sooner but was compelled to stay under the state's medical scholarship program. The state pays the cost of medical schooling in return for five years practice in rural areas.

Negro Doctor To Leave South As U.S. 'Not Protecting' Rights

Advertiser Tues. 7-23-57 P. 2-B

Montgomery, Ala.

GREENVILLE, Miss., July 22 (AP)—A Negro doctor says he is moving out of Mississippi because the federal government is doing nothing to protect his civil rights.

Dr. C. C. Battle told the Greenville Delta Democrat-Times in a telephone interview from Memphis yesterday that FBI agents made only "apathetic" investigations of civil rights violations in Mississippi.

Dr. Battle said he is moving to Kansas City after five years of practice at the Delta town on Indianola. The 32-year-old Mississippi native was once a leader in a Delta chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said he contacted the FBI agents after his ballot was taken from his hand before he could drop it in the ballot box in the 1955 election for governor. He said he ballot was placed in an envelope.

"But they (the FBI) sent a man who was born and raised in Mississippi to investigate," Dr. Battle told the Delta Democrat-Times. "He told me I should tell the sheriff. Those FBI men aren't going to make charges against their friends and neighbors.

"When I saw that the federal government wasn't going to do anything about the violation of my civil rights, I decided I may as well move out of the state."

He said he waited until he got to Memphis to telephone the newspaper because he wanted to be out of the state before raising his charges. He said his wife and small daughter already are in Kansas City, where he said he will be a resident in surgery at General Hospital.

Dr. Battle said the NAACP chapter in which he was active withered away after Gus Courts, Belzoni, Miss., Negro grocer and NAACP leader, was shot two years ago. Courts, who recovered claimed he was shot because he refused to take his name off voter registration books.

No charges were ever filed in the Courts case. Courts moved to Chicago.

In Memphis, Julius Lopez Jr., special agent in charge at the regional office, declined comment. Indianola lies in the Memphis FBI district.

ANTI-RECALL GROUP CONFERS IN JACKSON

Commercial Appeal

Meeting With Patterson On Attempted Ouster To Be Today

Memphis, Tenn.

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., July 15.—The battleground in a move to recall Sheriff George Rutherford Jr. of Prentiss County was centered here Monday, where principals opposed to the effort conferred in preparation for a meeting with Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson Tuesday.

Major clarifications sought by three of the five supervisors, who have delayed calling an election ordered by a three-chancery judge removal council named by Gov. J. P. Coleman, are whether the board has authority as a "tribunal" to conduct a hearing on the charges and the legality of the recall petition.

Board members have received statements by attorneys for Sheriff Rutherford based on assertions that Governor Coleman refused to publicize affidavits in which he challenged Circuit Clerk Nick Rutherford's elimination of some petition signers. Mr. Rutherford is a distant relative of the sheriff.

Action Is Delayed

Pending the conference with Attorney General Patterson, the county officials have delayed action. They have held open until July 31 their regular July meeting.

Mandamus action to force the supervisors to call the election on grounds their action is "merely ministerial" is planned at Booneville, according to reports. Such a move could force the issue as to constitutionality of the 1956 recall law.

Meanwhile, the sheriff's attorneys questioned the Governor's statement that he has taken no interest in the case.

They have made records of "blind copies" of letters he sent to the adjutant general and a highway patrol investigator directing them to co-operate with J. A. Cunningham Sr., attorney of Booneville, who is heading the citizen movement to oust Sheriff Rutherford. The two officers are reported to have directed a National Guard raid in Prentiss County. It was a forerunner to the recall movement.

Plan To Get Records

"We plan to get the records held by the Governor on which he challenged the removal of names by Circuit Clerk Rutherford as not being qualified electors by mandamus action," said state Representative Eck Windham. Mr. Windham heads the sheriff's legal counsel. "We think we are entitled to those records," he said.

Sheriff Rutherford's attorneys contend that if the documents are made public they will show less than the required 30 per cent of qualified electors signed the petition.

They also said the sheriff has agreed to resign from office if the documents are made public and it is shown that 30 per cent of the signers are qualified electors.

Here with Mr. Windham are Donald Franks and Thomas Comer, attorneys of Booneville, who represented Sheriff Rutherford before the removal council.

Sheriff Rutherford is in Jackson with the delegation.

The three attorneys revealed they have been employed to oust state Representative Milton Grisham, the other Prentiss County legislator. He is secretary of the citizens' group seeking removal of Sheriff Rutherford.

Final action on a move to oust Representative Grisham would likely wind up in the Legislature, which has final say on qualifications of members.

Libel Suits Filed

Counsel for Mr. Rutherford, in challenging constitutionality of the 1956 recall law, contended it is in conflict with two sections of the state Constitution.

Sheriff Rutherford's

contend the removal council is not constitutional and without power to order the ouster election.

Since filing of the recall petition, Sheriff Rutherford has filed libel suits totaling $2,250,000 against citizens who signed the petition.

'NEGRO'S GREATEST NEED'

Negro Editor Issues Call For 'Uncle Toms' In Race

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24 (AP)—A Negro editor has suggested "more Uncle Toms are the greatest need of the Southern Negro."

Percy Greene, editor of the weekly Jackson Advocate, said the term "Uncle Tom" has been derisively applied to those Negroes whose attitude toward "responsible white people" has been friendly and respectful.

In an editorial in this week's Advocate, Greene said this friendly and respectful attitude toward whites has won "their help and cooperation in laying the foundation for the great progress of the Negro since his emancipation from slavery.

"What this new and brash Negro leadership has succeeded in doing more than anything else is losing whatever welcome they might have had in the councils of authority.

"Though somewhat slowly, the masses of Negroes of the South are beginning to see that they are being led over a precipice by he siren calls of the New Negro whirlpool of hatred, fear, frustration and bewilderment."

The editorial said in the minds of this new Negro leadership "any Negro is an 'Uncle Tom' who . . . seeks to maintain a friendly and respectful attitude toward the responsible white people of the community."

'UNCLE TOM' WASHINGTON

Greene said that by these standards, Negro leader Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, would be classed as an "Uncle Tom" along with most of the educational and business leaders among Southern Negroes.

He said, "Their prime target for such a designation is Prof. Laurence C. Jones, founder and head of the now world famous Piney Woods Country Life School at Piney Woods, Miss."

Deep South Negro Leaders Lashed For Attacking NAACP

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 1. — A United Press story published in the July 28 edition of the Jackson **Clarion Ledger** and **Daily News** reports that Negro spokesmen for segregation in Mississippi have been caught between two fires: anti-segregation Negroes and white "extremists." The segregationist Negroes are not acceptable to either group, the story says.

Two such Mississippi Negroes are cited. They are the Rev. H. H. Humes of Greenville, editor of the **Delta Leader**, and Percy Greene of Jackson, publisher of the Jackson **Advocate**. Their troubles began following publication of an Associated Press story in the Jackson (Miss.) **Daily News** last July 7 listing payments made to them, among others, by the State Sovereignty Commission set up by the Mississippi Legislature to preserve segregation.

Mr. Greene, the story says, has lost both distributors and advertising, while Mr. Hume, a Baptist minister, is said to have been injured in his standing with national Baptist leaders. Both men were condemned by a state ministers' group, the report says.

"Humes accepted a contribution from the (State) Sovereignty Commission for a special edition he is publishing showing progress Negroes have made in Mississippi within its pattern of segregation," the UP report continues.

"Greene accepted travel expense to appear on a Memphis radio panel in which he said migration of Negroes from Mississippi is caused by economic, not social, conditions.

" 'I couldn't have made the trip otherwise,' Greene said.

"He also sold the (State Sovereignty) commission copies of his papers condemning the NAACP . . . and he was paid by the commission for printing a pamphlet calling for parallel but separate progress for Negroes."

DR. JACKSON TELLS MISSISSIPPI NEGROES TO TAKE A FIRM STAND ON INTEGRATION

Jackson, Miss — "If rebellion against the laws of the nation continues, Washington will send troops to Mississippi," said Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago, president of the National Baptist Convention, recently in an address to the Mississippi Baptist Convention.

He continued, "The ballot cannot be in the hands of one group. We must either deny the democracy of freedom or give every body the right to vote."

More than 5,000 crowded the Lynch Street Masonic Temple to hear one of the world's foremost religious leaders of the day call upon his constituency and others to stand firm on integration and keep fighting for voting rights.

He said, "We can make certain concessions to people who don't believe as we do, but there is a point in democracy from which we cannot retreat if we are going to have a democracy."

Dr. Jackson spoke on familiar ground — a type of homecoming — since only a few years ago he came to Jackson to pursue a college education.

He was born in Coahoma County and has gone far from his humble beginning. His educational achievement includes an A.B. degree from Jackson College, a B.D. degree from Colgate Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y., and M.A. degree from Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., and a D.D. degree from Jackson College. The Rev. Jackson is an author, world traveler and one of the world's most effective and distinguished preachers and lecturers.

His book, The Eternal Flame, a widely distributed volume, gives his impressions of Russia as seen during a preaching mission throughout the Soviet Union in 1955.

Simultaneously being president of the largest Negro organization in America, the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., Dr. Jackson pastors one of America's largest congregations, the Olivet Baptist Church, of Chicago.

Under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Jackson the church has come to new heights in membership, giving and building. Within the last 4 years more than 5,000 members have been added for a total of more than 12,000. In January 1957 the church undertook a $100,000 expansion program and by June 30, 1957, $57,000 had been deposited with enthusiastic assurance of reaching the entire goal before the year's end.

New recognition has been given NBC under Dr. Jackson's forward leadership. He sits as a member of the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance and as a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches which recently met in New Haven, Conn.

As a dedicated leader, Dr. Jackson has spoken throughout America on civil rights, nuclear weapons testing and stockpiling, juvenile delinquency and other moral and social issues.

He closed his address to Mississippi Baptists by saying, "we cannot remain a democracy with one half of the people living in contempt of court and the other half living for the court."

NEGROES WILL ORGANIZE

Ex-Mound Bayou Physician To Head Chicago Group

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 16.—An association of Mississippi Negroes living in Chicago will be organized there by Dr. Theodore R. Mason Howard, formerly of the Negro Delta town of Mound Bayou.

Dr. Howard is practicing in Chicago where he is president of the National Medical Association. He told a Chicago newspaper he left Mississippi "because of the danger that he might suffer professional, economic and physical harm as a result of his work for Negro rights."

Dr. Howard said he plans to form an organization of Chicago Negroes who were born and reared in Mississippi. He estimated there are 200,000 in Chicago.

He has opened a medical center in the Chicago southside and was quoted as saying he "believes Chicago offers wider opportunities, politically and economically." He did not reveal the objectives of the association he plans to form.

Dr. Howard was born at Murray, Ky. He was professor of health at the Agricultural and Industrial State University at Nashville, Tenn., when he moved to Mound Bayou. He left Mississippi several years ago after selling his properties at Mound Bayou.

Coleman To Speak On Racial Issue

JACKSON, Nov. 14 (U.P.)—Gov. J. P. Coleman will go before the Legislature again Monday to explain why he thinks a new constitution is needed in the state's efforts to maintain segregation.

Both House and Senate adjourned today until 2 p.m. Monday after it was announced that Coleman wanted to address a joint session on new developments in the segregation issue.

The Senate was prepared to tackle tomorrow an administration bill calling for a convention of elected delegates to meet Sept. 2 and rewrite the 1890 Constitution. But the senators said they would wait and see what Coleman has to say.

The governor sent word he needed the week-end to prepare his talk.

Sen. John Clark Love of Kosciusko, an administration leader, said the governor wanted to "discuss an angle of this issue that has not been discussed before."

In his first message to the special session Nov. 5 Coleman did not mention the touchy racial issue but centered his arguments for a new charter around the state's need for industry.

ACE HARMONY THEME IS CITED

Miss. Legion Commander Urges Negro Vote

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27 (AP)—A Negro American Legion post commander today urged that Mississippi Negroes take advantage of the harmony between the races described by Gov. J. P. Coleman and Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

The obviously tongue-in-cheek statement was issued by Albert Powell, commander of William Walker Post No. 214 of Jackson. Coleman and Eastland, in a television appearance last night, said Mississippians are united in opposing integration. Both also said there is harmony between the r[illegible] in Mississippi.

"In the face of the open admission of existing harmony," said Powell, "we feel that Negroes of Mississippi can now go about the [illegible] of their voting rights without fear of intimidation, economic [illegible] or other forcible re-[illegible]."

Powell has said he doesn't believe a Mississippi Negro is [illegible] to vote. Powell said "There are several counties in our state where a single Negro vote is [illegible]."

MAYOR THOMPSON
Give Them Our Side

INSIDE CITY HALL

Segregation Battle Rages; Jackson Remains Fortress

By ED GOINS
Clarion-Ledge Staff Writer

The South is rapidly becoming pock-marked by battles in the integration-segregation war.

But the city of Jackson—a citadel of the deep South—remains unscathed.

The question inevitably arises—why?

One theory is that the proponents of integration are attempting to whittle away the border states and some of the southern states until only Mississippi is left.

This may be the case.

But Mayor Allen Thompson has another explanation, at least where the city of Jackson is concerned. There is no racial trouble here. Whites and Negroes live side by side in contentment. Jackson has one of the largest Negro populations of any large city in the nation and has done more to improve living conditions of the Negro. He has emphasized these points time and time again.

Last week, the mayor said the South must take on a missionary zeal in telling its side of the story to other parts of the country.

He had not planned to attend a meeting of the American Municipal Association in San Francisco, he said, but later decided that the South should be represented at such meetings. He will go and tell the South's story, he added.

Earlier, he told newsmen that his remarks on segregation at a meeting of the Utah Municipal League were well received. As a matter of fact, he got a distinct ovation.

HITS FELLOW MOYORS

Mayor Thompson had words of criticism for mayors of two of the nation's larger cities.

He had worked alongside Mayor Joe Clark of Philadelphia in the American Municipal Association. They thought alike on most issues. "Then he became one of the worst enemies the South has," Thompson declared.

He said that he was partly responsible for the election of Mayor Robert Wagner of New York as president of the AMA, succeeding himself, but that now Mayor Wagner "comes out lambasting the South."

NO APOLOGY

Turning to less-controversial issues such as taxes, the mayor stated: "I have no apology about this tax rate."

He was referring to a 2.5 mills increase approved by the City Council last week.

"Considering all the new improvements," he said, "I think that's good."

FIND THE MONEY

Mayor Thompso said he hopes an auditorium committee will do more than just recommend a location.

"They have come up with a couple of sites," he said, "but I hope they are going to help us find how to get the money and how to put it over."

NOBODY HURT

Concerning budget cuts, the mayor said no one has been hurt, including the police department.

"We are going to streamline all our departments. We will do our work efficiently, but we will not let any department suffer."

CAMPBELL PLEASED

Commissioner Lake Campbell said he is pleased with the progress in modernizing the city's fire department. Demolition of station three on East Fortification and station five on North State is under way. Plans are on the drawing board for station four on West Porter.

Still missing and unaccounted for are plans for the modernization of the city's fire alarm system. A study has been under way for more than a year and Commissioner Campbell stated that he expects a report in the near future.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Items still uncompleted:

1. Selection of an auditorium site.
2. Acquisition of remaining property for the Roach Street extension.
3. A comprehensive zoning ordinance.
4. Billboard ordinance.

Businessman-Cleric Tells Why He Stays In South

By ERNESTINE COFIELD

NEW ALBANY, Miss. — "This is my home; I was born here and will not leave."

That is the statement made Tuesday by a successful minister and businessman who resides in Mississippi, a state dreaded by many.

Although Rev. J. L. Tolbert, an official in the CME church, has been called a communist, intimidated and his home fired on a number of times, the most recent time last Halloween, he still finds the courage to remain in the state.

The Tolbert case of Mississippi closely parallels that of the L. C. Bates, of Little Rock, Ark. Several years ago intimidation started against the Bateses. Their home was fired on, picture window broken, crosses burned on their front lawn and economic pressure exerted on them. Yet, they have vowed to remain in Little Rock and fight for the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution.

Soberly dressed Rev. Tolbert, (he wore a black suit, black tie, black shoes and white shirt) said, "Once a white man asked what did I think of integration, I said I don't know what the word means and I on't think any of first class citizenship, I want that. I want a good home, good clothes, a good car, good schools and everything else you want. Yes, I want first class citizenship."

Rev. Tolbert and his wife of 25 years, Mrs. Ossie Adlaeigh, live as quietly as possible in New Albany, Miss. He is the founder and owner of Tolbert Funeral home and Tolbert Supreme Burial association, which has more than 10,000 active policy holders in all parts of the state.

Some activities credited to the minister, who has been a funeral director since 1934, are the establishment of the first Negro funeral and burial association in Oxford, Miss.; the first churchstore in Columbus, Miss., in 1933; the Tolbert-Bobo funeral home in Tupelo, Miss., in 1951 and the Tolbert-Foster-Webb funeral home in Ripley, Miss., in 1952.

A religious leader, Rev. Tolbert was ordained a minister in Rainces, Tenn., in 1929. He has served as pastor of Anerson chapel C. M. E. church in Holly Springs; Sanders chapel, Columbus and Lane chapel, Tupelo.

The mortician has served as presiding elder of the Tupelo district; dean of the Mississippi's Leadership Training school, vice president of the National Youth conference of the CME church; trustee of the Mississippi $ndustrial college, general secretary of the Board of Evangelism of the C. M. E. church, U. S. A. and a member of the joint department of the Evangelism of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America. He aspires to the bishopric.

Civically, he has served with a number of organizations in the community, white and Negro.

He was advisor to the registrant for selective service during World War II.

Rev. Tolbert was the first Negro notary public in Mississippi. This year, his application was turned down by Governor Coleman. In the corner of the application, Rev. Tolbert said the initials of a white attorney, who is a member of the Watchdog committee and one of his bitter foes, was penciled in.

The minister's troubles began in 1954 when Mercury magazine carried an article naming him and 600 other church leaders as signers of a peace petition during World War II, which was submitted to the President. The article was entitled "Churches vs Reds".

Whites in the community spread the rumor that he was a communist. Gradual pressure was brought to bear on him.

Jokingly and with a twinkle in his eye, Rev. Tolbert said, "On I think I have the goodwill the q. t., I have a cold war on of the better thinking whites. I can still go to banks in the neighboring towns and borrow money."

Asked about voting, the mortician said he and the few that voted had no trouble, but "someone goes around the Negro community and scares them and keeps them from paying their poll tax."

A graduate of Mississippi Industrial college and a holder of an honorary doctor of divinity from the same school, Rev. Tolbert's philosophy is:

"I believe that even though justice is not meted out fairly by all people in the South that there are many of the better thinking people of both races who can gradually work out a solution for

our problems by education, religion and business relationships.

"This I have pledged myself to do M to remain in the South with my brothers and sisters to help them find a new way of life".

This is the creed of not only Rev. Tolbert and the Bateses but many "new Negroes" in the old South.

REV. J. L. TOLBERT, mortician and minister, has been intimidated, had his home fired at and felt the economic pressure of his white neighbors in New Albany, Miss. But like the Bateses of Little Rock, he said, "This is home, I was born here and I will not leave".

Senator Eastland's Plan

Daily News P.6

Senator Jim Eastland has introduced in the Senate a bill relative to cotton crop control. It may not receive consideration at the session now apparently drawing to a close but it will be fresh on the calendar when Congress again convenes in January.

If price and acreage control are to be continued as a governmental policy, Senator Eastland has a plan which he is confident will provide increased acreage without reducing prices. Its provisions are applicable only after cotton growers have voted on proposed acreage quotas.

The Eastland bill provides that a cotton grower will have an option, as an individual, of operating under the present limited acreage and marketing quota law, or accepting the new program.

If he elects to remain under the existing law, he will stay within his acreage allotment and accept the price supports determined by the expected supply situation.

If, however, he elects to take the alternative proposed by Senator Eastland, he will receive an increase in allotments amounting to 25 per cent of his original allotment.

In doing this, however, he waives all right to price supports and will receive none directly from the Department of Agriculture:

It is simply: limited acreage and high price supports, or increased acreage and no supports.

In application the bill is not expected to lower the price of cotton at all.

It is estimated that farmers producing something more than a third of the cotton would elect to stay within the high supports, low acreage brackets.

This would leave less than the domestic supply unsupported. The supposition is that the price level of this unsupported cotton would be just under the loan level and that until it had moved into market the loan would take up the high supported cottons.

This would mean, it is argued, that farmers who took the option of higher acres would receive very close to the [illegible] level for their production.

There would be no appreciable reduction in the price. In fact, with the parity level increasing and with the percentage of supports expected to be higher in 1958, the farmer who elected the greater acreage might very well get a higher price for his cotton in 1958, with the price unsupported, than he does in 1957 with the entire crop supported.

Gov. Coleman Spurns Racial Session Plea

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—A legislator's request for an immediate special session to prepare Mississippi's defenses against school integration was reported today to have been turned down by Gov. J. P. Coleman.

Coleman, who already has announced he will call lawmakers into special session Nov. 4, was said to have told Hinds County Rep. T. Eugene Caldwell that Mississippi must first rewrite her 1890 constitution.

Those defenses include a constitutional amendment permitting abolition of public schools to forestall their integration.

The Nov. 4 special session's principal assignment is to get constitutional convention machinery underway. Coleman has said one thing wrong with the 1890 constitution is its specific ban on integrated schools. Such constitutional provisions have resulted in overthrow of some states' school segregation laws.

Caldwell disclosed that he wrote Coleman recently asking that "you immediately convene the Legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of placing into effect Section 213-B of the constitution . . . and for the purpose of enacting suitable legislation relative to disposal of physical (school) properties and to provide for the education of educable children . . ."

PATTERSON PLEDGES RACE PROBLEM UNITY

Mississippi Sheriffs Assured Of State Help

Commercial Appeal p.17

NEW APPROACH IS SEEN

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30.—Mississippi's attorney general told the County Sheriffs Association here Monday that unity on the segregation issue will permit the state "to meet the threat of integration in a way it hasn't been met anywhere else." He did not disclose the plan.

"I think we will have plenty of time to meet it differently than it has been handled in some other places," Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson said.

He told the county law enforcement officers, in annual convention here, they can "rest assured" if they have integration incidents "we at the state level will be with you and work with you in a common end."

Mr. Patterson said he does not anticipate integration attempts in the near future. He said no Negro student will attempt to enter a white school "unless he has a court order in his hand."

No Suits Yet

Thus far, no suits or petitions for integration has been filed in Mississippi.

Mr. Patterson urged the creation of a State Bureau of Investigation to assist sheriffs in the 82 counties and police in the cities.

"I think we have a great need for a State Bureau of Investigation—not a state police—composed of a few men well versed in the art of investigating crime. It would never be sent into a county and take over your duties as sheriff, but to come at your request to help you."

Sheriff Andy Crawford of Sharkey County, president of the state association ,said, "We should know what to do at the first instant of a situation like the Little Rock one."

"If people give the sheriffs cooperation and support mos tof them will settle a situation of this kind and very few folks will know of it," Sheriff Crawford said. "It will be settled in a gentlemanly way on a local level without the fanfare of a national political show for publicity purposes only to secure the votes of a minority."

Representative Frank Smith (D., Miss.) told the convention, "The racial tensions that have developed since the Supreme Court decision on school integration can flare up into ugly violence unless our law enforcement officers carry out their duties with the greatest care and vigilance."

'Urgent Responsibility'

"Mississippi sheriffs have never had a more urgent responsibility than they have today in maintaining law and order and at the same time preventing the type of incidents that only serve as ammunition for those who seek to eliminate local control of our affairs," the Third Congressional District representative said.

"One reason for the relative calm existing in Mississippi today is the fact that our local officers are meeting this responsibility."

"Our local peace officers can make their greatest contribution toward preserving the integrity of local government in the South by maintaining a system of firm and equal justice whch pours codl water on every incident that might flare up into racial violence.

"The only hope that the South has of maintaining control of its local affairs lies in convincing the rest of the country of the justice of our position."

"Never forget that you as a sheriff have an important responsibility in this field," Mr. Smith said.

Mississippi Negroes Approve Coleman Plan

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—A group of Negro ministers and laymen today voted approval of Gov. J. P. Coleman's handling of racial problems in the state.

The resolution adopted by the Ministerial Improvement Assn. of Mississippi was offered by members from Hattiesburg. The resolution also called for a month of prayer for a peaceful solution of the state's Negro-white problems.

The resolution asked church leaders to plan prayer periods each Sunday for a month.

Ladner Tells Fair Of South's Victory

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Thurs 8-8-57

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. (Special) — The South is winning the battle of segregation, Secretary of State Heber Ladner told a cheering crowd at the historic Neshoba County Fair Wednesday.

"Let's get in the battle on the side of segregation for we are all winning this battle together," Ladner said.

"There is a new pattern of government gradually taking root in this country which, if allowed to run its full course, would make vassal of the state." Ladner said. "It would ultimately destroy the freedom which Americans know."

He said the supreme court of the United States, "is usurping the legislative powers of the government and should be curbed."

"One of the most far reaching votes ever recorded in the United States Senate since the adoption of the constitution nearly 170 years ago, Ladner said, "came when the 51 senators last week refused to swallow the civil rights bill. That bill was the blueprint of the leadership of some 300,000 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Ladner said the United States Supreme court since 1922 has had only four "great chief justices," identifying them as Republican justices Hughes and Taft, and Democrats Stone and Vinson.

"No doubt if those four could read the opinions coming out of the court today, they would turn over in their graves."

Ladner called it "ridiculous" to think that the great branch of our government would try by their actions to force racial integration in this country.

"If the decree of the high court on segregation were fully carried out, the one result would be the destruction in the identities of both white and Negro races."

Ladner was the first of four speakers to appear on the Meridian Day program under the familiar tin-top pavilion at the sawdust covered fairgrounds.

INTERVIEWED ON TV

Eastland Is Confident South Won't Integrate

"If the North wants integration, that is their business. We don't want it and that's our business," U. S. Sen. James O. Eastland said in an interview telecast by Station WJTV here last night.

The senator told Mike Wallace, political analyst for the American Broadcasting Co., that he does not believe the South will be integrated in his lifetime.

The statement came as a direct reply to a specific question asked by Wallace and concluded what Wallace had apparently intended as a castigation of Southern segregation methods, only to be completely beaten by the factual evidence presented in Eastland's answer.

Eastland told Wallace that 99 percent of the people of Mississippi, both whites and Negroes, want segregation of the races and he felt all states should be allowed to handle their local affairs as their own best interests dictated.

He scored heavily when he informed his interviewer that Mississippi segregation laws were originally enacted by legislatures under Negro control in Reconstruction days, that the master-servant system is largely a Northern product, that in framing the U. S. Constitution the Northern element insisted on slavery while the South opposed it and that the War between the States was not fought principally over slavery but over other interests.

Eastland said he opposes the Ku Klux Klan but knows little about it because there is no such organization in Mississippi.

Under questioning about the rights of Negroes to vote in Mississippi, Eastland said any person who is qualified can vote. He declared that while only 20 percent of the Negroes in the state vote in the Democratic primaries, this is not the full number registered. He revealed that most Negroes lean to the Republican party and since that organization seldom puts up candidates in Mississippi, Negro Republicans have little chance to vote, by their own choice.

To Wallace's question as to whether there would be a filibuster on the civil rights bill, Eastland replied:

"Mike. I've been in the Senate for many years and I've never engaged in a filibuster. Southern senators have never filibustered but we have shown already the great force in this bill through a campaign of education and their will be a long campaign of public education. We will present the facts to the people."

He called the civil rights measure "Reconstruction Bill No. 2."

The program was first seen on the air Sunday night a week ago and so stirred up the country that many Southern newspapers have printed the full text of the interviews.

'Mississippiitis' blamed for U.S. lag in science

(See Editorial on Page 4)

JACKSON, Miss. — Apparently referring to Russia's "first" in beating the U.S. to the "punch" in launching Sputnik I and II, Mississippi and other southern states were attacked as the blame for America's "present-day scientific dilemma."

"There isn't a single state supported school in Mississippi where a colored person is permitted to take engineering or study in the advance sciences," said Medgar Evers, Mississippi NAACP field secretary.

He declared that due to such a plight, "many potential colored scientists are never allowed to develop their capabilities," thus accusing Mississippi and Dixie in general as flagrant contributors to the nation's "scientific lag."

Mississippi Roundup—

Eastland Says South To Put Case Before National 'Bar Of Justice'

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) told a nation-wide television audience today the South will make every effort to present its case for segregation before the national "bar of justice."

In a film appearance on the Dave Garroway Show, Eastland said segregation was the product of "300 years of history" and he singled out inter-racial marriage as the biggest objection of white Southerners.

Ernest Angell of the American Civil Liberties Union, who also appeared on the program, said the only way to block integration of the nation's public schools will be to have the U. S. Supreme Court reverse its ruling outlawing separate but equal schools or to adopt a constitutional amendment favoring segregation.

Prof. Eli Ginsberg, a Columbia University economist, said racial excitement is hurting Southern efforts to attract industry. He said industrialists would not continue to invest money in the South if "buildings continue to be dynamited and federal laws violated."

Board today approved bond issue elections which will provide for financing $600,000 worth of construction for two Greenwood industries.

A $350,000 issue will be used for construction of a plant for Medart Locker Co., manufacturers of steel lockers for schools and industry.

A second issue of $250,000 will be used for expansion of the present facilities of Supreme Electronic Corp.

38a 1957

MISSISSIPPI

Coleman Sets Secret Huddle

By PHIL STROUPE
Daily News Staff Writer

Gov. J. P. Coleman will meet with Northeast Mississippi legislators at 9 a.m. Wednesday in Pontotoc for a "man-to-man" talk over his plans for a constitutional convention.

The Governor confirmed the planned conferences from his office in Ackerman Tuesday. He said the Pontotoc meeting will be in the Mayor's office and will be of an informal nature, mostly for the people in that immediate area.

He said these meetings will deal strictly with the constitutional convention, but he has already earlier made the fight against the civil rights bill a part of his move for a constitutional convention.

The Governor said probably within a month he will have covered the whole state in these informal meetings.

The meetings are to be closed to the press and the public, the Governor said. "I just want to have a man-to-man talk with legislators to go over the questions involved in the constitutional convention."

The Governor has announced he intends to call a special session of the legislature in November to set up a constitutional convention that would meet a year from now to re-write the state's 67-year-old constitution.

The Governor said some misinformation has been "going around" and he wants to clear it up in personal talks with the lawmakers.

The Governor called similar conferences last winter with members of the legislature and it was after those meetings that he decided to begin his move to hold a constitutional convention.

The Governor claims he has enough votes in the legislature to call a convention, but his opponents say they have it beaten.

Times 9-3-57

New Albany Minister Says He Will Remain In South

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

NEW ALBANY, Miss.—As rain beat againsr his office window a tall, greying bespectacled minister-funeral director sat behind a "busy man's desk". . . . piled with papers . . . . and announced resolutely "I have pledged myself to remain in the south with my people and together we will find a new life here."

This man was Rev. J. T. Tolbert

Why did he make this pledge:

The reply was: "There are certain people here who have attempted to coerce me into fleeing by firing bullets into my business establishment twice. The last time not later than Halloween night. They are withdrawing business privileges once enjoyed at the bank. Attempts to deny me the right to vote were made, anonymous telephone calls have been received and attempts to hold me up to ridicule before my friends and the public."

Rev. Tolbert, who has served eight years as the general secretary for the Board of Evangelism of the CME Church, USA, and who is currently an aspirant for the bishopric, explained that it all started after he was falsely accused of having Communistic affiliations in 1954.

He said he "was first falsely accused in an article published in Mercury magazine."

"This same article associated Bishop Oxum and about 100 other church leaders across the country. Heading this witch-hunt was J. B. Matthews," said Rev. Tolbert.

SAYS HE HAS GOOD WILL

"I have been plagued by competitive prejudice." (in New Albany, a town of estimated 5,000 population.)

He hastened to point out, "I think I have the good will of some of the town's better thinking citizens."

Rev. Tolbert, born in Tunica, Miss., June 9, 1909, entered the ministry at the age of 20. His first pastorate was held in Raines, Tennessee. Later he graduated from Mississippi Industrial College at Holly Springs, Miss., where he was also given an honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

After graduation he entered the funeral business in 1934. He was the first Negro in Oxford, Miss., to establish a burial association. The year before he had established a general store which was operated by the Sanders Chapel C. M. E. Church in Columbus, Miss. It was called a church store.

The minister, on recalling when he came to New Albany in 1939, said: "I was influenced to come here by Prof. L. A. Lawson." He established his first funeral home.

Since that time, he has established the burial association which boasts of more than 10,000 policyholders; Tolbert - Bobo Funeral Home in Tupelo in 1951; Tolbert-Foster-Webb Funeral Home at Ripley in 1953. And now he is in the process of remodeling and reorganizing. The new officers of the company will include Rev. Tolbert, Prof. Lawson, Charles Woodruff, Henry Reaves, Rev. Chester Cobbs and Rev. Allen T. Richards.

HAS LEADING CHURCHES

Aside from operating funeral establishments, Rev. Tolbert has also pastored at leading Mississippi churches: Holly Spring's Anderson Chapel; Lane Chapel in Tupelo; as well as serving six years as a presiding elder of the Tupelo C. M. E. District; dean of the State Leadership Training School of Leadership Education for eight years; vice-president of the National Youth Conference four years; and member of the Joint Department of Evangelism of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

He has been a trustee board member of Mississippi Industrial College eight years.

He maintains his church membership at Collins Chapel in Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. Tolbert is reported to have been the first Negro notary public in his state. "However, my license has been revoked by the state governor. It is another attempt to coerce me into leaving Mississipi. I wrote Governor Coleman about what a small thing for a governor to do."

He said he once received a telephone call from a mob at the court house which requested him to come to the court house and vindicate himself. "I refused to go. I told them if they wanted to see me they would have to come to my home."

During World War II he served as advisor to the local draft board. He also received a citation for his achievements in the National War Fund Drive.

Rev. Tolbert's wife, Ossie Adleight, whom he married 25 years ago, worked as his business manager and secretary until ill health forced her to retire several years ago. Prior she had taught in the public school system about three years. They have no children.

Rev. Tolbert said, "Don't misunderstand me. This is a cold war. However, I believe that even though justice is not meted out fairly by all people in the South, there are many of the better thinking people of both races who can gradually work out solutions for problems by education, religion and business relations. We must seek to understand each other."

PROF. CLENNON KING, HISTORY INSTR.
ALCORN COLLEGE

Voice of the People . . . What Courier Readers Think

Courier Sat. 5-4-57 P. 10

In Defense of Prof. Clennon King

To the Editor: Pittsburgh, Pa.

I think that the manner in which several of the newspapers handled the Clennon King incident at Alcorn College was a perfect example of incompetent reporting. Although, I must say that I was glad to see that Mr. Schuyler of The Courier did not condone the students' boycott of the college.

I was shocked to read your accounts which stated that Mr. King wrote eight articles that were critical of the NAACP. I read all of those articles and only one, the first, criticized the NAACP. The other seven did not even deal with that organization. But I was even more surprised to discover that none of those newspapers mentioned how constructive and informative his other seven articles were. To me, they seem to be "gems of wisdom" for any person who is sincerely interested in race relations and wants to hear constructive criticism which might benefit himself and his community. I excluded the first article because I felt that Mr. King should have presented some facts to support his accusations in spite of the fact that he was a former NAACP worker.

But I still can not understand why those articles caused such an uproar, especially, since he wrote such things as the following: "I would like to see more of our Negro intellectuals reading about Africa." In another article he said that Negroes should not be fooled by the Communists' line. Because Mr. King wrote on such subjects, he is now considered to be an outcast of his race in the eyes of many people.

This banishment is due to both the unwise behavior of the college students and the incompetent reporting of those newspapers. This injustice and slander should be immediately corrected.

Anyone can receive those articles by sending 10 cents to the Jackson (Miss.) State Times. By the way, I, too, am a Negro college (CCNY) student.

—ROBERT B. HILL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More About Clennon King

To the Editor:

We see in the April 13 issue of The Courier in your column (Horizon) you wrote about the brother of the cloth and schoolman Clennon King. You wrote: "The articles are lousy no matter how you look at them, but Dr. King is not lousy. He's a smart man. He knows how to write and how to think." However, it appears to me that his actions were not commensurate with the qualifications accredited to him at such a time as this. If anyone is smart and possesses such knowledge and experience his behavior should corroborate it. He should have been psychological with "the trend of thinking of youth today." Many have put away the old order and accepted the new. This is as it should be.

Sincerely yours,

—J. L. CALHOUN, 310 McKee St., Jackson, Miss.

King Jailed in Mississippi!

Courier P. 3

BULLETIN!

HAZELHURST, Miss. — Minister-teacher Clennon King was jailed here Saturday on a breaking and entering charge after he removed the lock from the door of Wesley Chapel AME Church. King had been ousted as pastor of the church because of his criticism of the NAACP.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAZELHURST, Miss. — Clennon King, the Alcorn College professor whose series of articles criticizing the NAACP started a wave of violent protest among Negroes in Mississippi last March, is in hot water again.

King, who had been serving as pastor of the Wesley Chapel AME Church here, was dismissed from his pastorate by his presiding elder. King, who is scheduled to resume his teaching duties at Alcorn in September, said he was dismissed on "baseless grounds."

■

In a telegram to Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., president of the Bishop's Council of the AME Church, King said:

"My presiding elder expelled me from the pastorate of the church in Hazelhurst on baseless grounds. I was given no previous notice of the trial. All my claims to the connection have been paid and the people are not dissatisfied as they have been portrayed, and I appeal to you to set aside this expulsion that I may peacefully continue in the pastorate here."

King insists there is a move on among certain individuals to "run me out of Mississippi before September." He also admits the motivating force behind the movement is the series of articles he wrote in the Jackson State Times criticizing the NAACP.

Fire King as pastor in Miss.

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57

Baltimore, Md.

HAZELHURST, Miss.—Prof. Clennon King, whose series of anti-NAACP newspaper articles got him booted out of Alcorn College, has now been fired as pastor of Wesley Chapel AME Church here.

The controversial preacher-professor immediately applied the ouster to Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., who presides over this jurisdiction.

Bishop Wright was en route to Jacksonville, Fla., where as president of the AME Bishop's Council, he is to hold a hearing on charges preferred against Bishop D. Ward Nichols.

The Rev. Mr. King, after a trial that lasted until 10 p.m. on July 1, was ousted as pastor of Wesley Chapel "for the sake of peace" and "because the members were dissatisfied with your services."

Afro-American

Four charges had been preferred against the professor-clergymen, three of which were dismissed by the presiding elder who conducted the hearing. P. 2

HE HAD been accused of transferring funds raised by the trustees to the account of the stewards; had suspended a steward improperly; and affixed a false signature to a check.

Prof. King says he intends to fill the pulpit as usual, despite his ouster.

The presiding elder, however, has ruled otherwise and has announced that he will preach during the next two Sundays. Indications are there will be two ministers and two sermons at the church.

* * *

THE REV. Mr. King, whose contract to teach at Alcorn has just been renewed by the all-white board, has not yet been permitted on campus by President J. D. Boyd.

The showdown at Alcorn is expected to occur in September when Alcorn resumes classes for the fall term.

LOCKED-OUT PASTOR IS JAILED IN SOUTH

Courier P. 23

New York Sun. 7-7-57

HAZLEHURST, Miss., July 6 (AP)—An expelled pastor whose newspaper writings nearly closed a college said he removed the lock from his church door yesterday despite threats of arrest if her did so. He was jailed a shotr time later on a breaking and entering charge.

Prof. Clennon King, whose pro-segregation articles nearly closed Alcorn A. & M. (Negro) College earlier this year, said the presiding elder of the Wesley Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church had expelled him as pastor on false charges of misusing money.

Profesor King said the elder, J. D. Watkins of Brookhaven, wanted to install his brother, the Rev. Alston Watkins of Bude, as pastor.

The history professor told reporters he had found the lock on the church door yesterday. He said members of the congregation had threatened him with arrest if he removed the lock.

His newspaper articles set off a student boycott that threatened to close the college.

In Brookhaven, Elder Watkins said he had transferred Mr. King to the Bude church and Alston Watkins to the Hazlehurst Church after a "majority of he Hazlehurst Church members had signed a petition" seeking a new pastor.

After Release From Jail

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

King Receives Warning!

Sat. 7-20-57

HAZELHURST, Miss. — Clennon King, controversial Alcorn A. and M. professor who doubles as an AME minister, is a free man this week, but only so long as he avoids trouble.

Arrested here after being charged with breaking and entering the Wesley Chapel AME Church, King was released after spending a night in jail. Through Steward E. W. Ball, the church withdrew the charge but made it clear that King was to vacate the Hazelhurst church and cause no further trouble.

King said he didn't intend to cause a disturbance when he removed the lock from the church. He said he was merely entering the church to attend a monthly meeting of the board to discuss his ouster as pastor.

■

EARLIER, KING had been notified by Presiding Elder J. D. Watkins of Brookhaven, Miss., that he had been transferred to the AME church in Bude, Miss. Part of the transaction found Rev. Watkins' brother, Rev.

JACKSON, Miss.—During the heat of the church controversy, Clennon King sent a telegram to Mrs. Queen Ester Harris of Tuskegee, Ala., commending her for refusing to share in a Negro boycott of white businesses.

Alston Watkins, being transferred from Bude to Hazelhurst.

King charged Rev. Watkins with conspiring to force his transfer. He said he was ousted on false charges so that Watkins' brother could be installed in his place.

Elder Watkins, however, insists that a majority of the members of the Hazelhurst church voted to remove King as pastor of the church.

King has appealed his ousting to Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. of New Orleans. But, according to Elder Watkins, church law permits no appeal until King assumes his new duties.

King first broke into the news earlier this year through a series of articles he published criticizing the NAACP. The articles

CLENNON KING

caused a student boycott at Alcorn and threatened to close the school, which is upported by the state.

Clennon King Jailed After Lock Removal; Elder 'Knows Nothing'

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Sat. 7-20-57

HAZLEHURST, Miss. (AP) — An expelled pastor, whose newspaper writings nearly closed a college, said he removed the lock from his church door yesterday despite threats of arrest if he did so. He was jailed a short time later on a breaking and entering charge.

Prof. Clennon King, whose pro-segregation articles nearly closed Alcorn A&M (Negro) College earlier this year, said the presiding elder of the Wesley Chapel AME Church expelled him as pastor on false charges of misuse of money.

King charged the elder, J. D. Watkins of Brookhaven with wanting to install his brother, the Rev. Alston Watkins of Bude, as pastor.

Reached in his Brookhaven home, Elder Watkins said he knew nothing of King's arrest or imprisonment.

He said he transferred King to the Bude church and Alston Watkins to the Hazlehurst church after a "majority of the Hazlehurst church members signed a petition" seeking a new pastor.

In addition, Watkins said, a special committee he appointed to look into the matter reported "dissatisfaction" between King and the church officers.

Elder Watkins said his brother has moved to Hazlehurst but King has not begun his duties at the Bude church, a pre-requisite for an appeal of Watkins' action to the annual church conference.

The history professor told reporters he found a lock on the church door as he attempted to enter to attend the monthy board meeting yesterday.

He said members of the congregation threatened him with arrest if he removed the lock.

"I have just removed the lock," he told reporters. "I'm waiting now to see what is done."

King said he also plans to preach in the church Sunday regardless of any steps to replace him.

Earlier King said, he wrote Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. of New Orleans that Watkins "summarily dismissed me from my pastorate at the Hazlehurst church without legal grounds."

He said he was given no notice of the trial and appealed to the bishop to "set aside this expulsion that I may peacefully continue in the pastorate here.

His newspaper articles set off a student boycott that threatened to close the small Claiborne County college.

Minister Will Vacate His Pulpit At Hazlehurst

Clarion-Ledger Daily News Jackson, Miss. Sun. 7-7-57

HAZLEHURST, Miss., July 6 (AP) — Clennon King, arrested because he removed a lock from the door of the church that ousted him, was released from jail today after he promised no further trouble.

The Copiah county sheriff's office said Steward E. W. Ball of Wesley Chapel AME (Negro) Church withdrew a charge of breaking and entering and King was released shortly after noon.

One condition Ball stipulated was that King vacate the Hazlehurst church and cause no further trouble.

King, who spent the night in jail, said he removed the lock after members of the congregation threatened him with arrest if he did so.

WANTED TO ATTEND

The Negro preacher said he was entering the church merely to attend a monthly meeting of the board to discuss his ouster.

In Brookhaven, Elder J. D. Watkins said a majority of the members of the Hazlehurst church voted to remove King and Watkins transferred the preacher to the church in Bude.

Included in the transfer was Watkins' brother, the Rev. Alston Watkins, who was transferred from Bude to Hazlehurst.

King charged he was ousted on false charges because Watkins wanted to install his brother.

SOUGHT TO APPEAL

Objecting to the action, King sought to appeal to Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. of New Orleans but Elder Watkins said church law permits no appeal on transfers until the preacher assumes his new duties.

King's arrest yesterday followed closely his sending a telegram to Queen Ester Harris of Tuskegee, Ala., commending her for refusing to share in a Negro boycott of white businesses.

During the winter, King is a history professor at Alcorn A&M (Negro) college in Claiborne county. Earlier this year, his pro-segregation newspaper articles caused a student boycott that threatened to close the state-supported school.

MISSISSIPPI

DIGGS' SPEECH DRAWS NEGRO EDITOR'S FIRE

Commercial Appeal P.26

Percy Greene Denies Answer Lies In Violence

Mon. 2-27-57

JACKSON, Miss., May 26. — (AP) — Mississippi's leading Negro newspaper said this week it was "somewhat startled" by a Negro United States Representative's suggestion that Negroes put "faith in our fist, if necessary," in seeking first-class citizenship.

Memphis Press

The remark was made by Representative Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) in a speech that otherwise urged Negroes to pursue legal means to gain full civil rights.

The Representative was keynote speaker in Jackson last Sunday at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People third anniversary celebration of the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

In a lengthy editorial, Editor Percy Greene of the weekly Jackson Advocate said he was "somewhat startled by Diggs' admonition . . . with clenched fist raised."

"Even at the risk of being branded by the few remaining adherants of the NAACP as an 'Uncle Tom'," the editorial said, "the best thing that they (Negro leaders) can do and should do now is let the responsible white leaders of their community know that they totally and unequivocally reject the philsophy and implications in the call to have 'faith in our fist, if necessary', in the struggle for civil rights and first-class citizenship."

Greene also blasted the NAACP itself and what he called its "all-or-nothing philosophy, its court action cure-all, and the intemperate and ill-considered statements and remarks of its spokesmen."

It was this, he said, that halted the progress of a campaign by the Jackson Advocate to expand the Negro vote in Mississippi.

Greene disagreed with Representative Digg's suggestion that Southern white leaders "are deliberately discouraging co-operation of the races."

If this is a fact today, Greene wrote, "it did not exist before the NAACP stepped in with its all-or-nothing philosophy."

Greene said no intelligent Negro in Mississippi "can fail to see the total lack of logic and good sense, in turning around asking for the co-operation of white leaders after they have been lambasted, ridiculed, insulted and maligned by Negro leaders who ask for their co-operation and good will in the same voice."

Law Dean Denies Integration Talk

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala.

OXFORD, Miss., June 11 (U.P.) —Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School today denied accusations that he was teaching "integration doctrines" to students and blasted "irresponsible charges" against the U. S. Supreme Court.

Farley issued his statement in reply to charges made Monday night in a television broadcast by State Rep. Zealous Polk of Jeffersone Davis County.

Times 6-12-57

Polk accused Farley of signing a statement which urged compliance with the Supreme Court segregation ruling. The statement was published in the Congressional Yearbook.

Polk called on Gov. J. P. Coleman and the State College Board to "do something" to stop "this man Farley that is teaching the young men of our great state, and this dangerous doctrine being taught to our young men . . ."

Farley retorted that Polk "apparently cannot read" because if he had read the statement he "could not possibly find fault with it."

SCHOOL HEAD GRATEFUL

Commercial Appeal

Students Defend Dean Farley In Integration Charge

Wed. 6-26-57

OXFORD, Miss., June 25. — (UP) — Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School, said Tuesday he "greatly appreciated" action by the law students who passed a resolution Monday defending the dean against charges he teaches "integration doctrines."

Memphis Press-Scimitar

The students termed "malicious falsehoods" charges by State Representative Zealous Polk of Jefferson Davis County that Dean Farley supported integration in the classrooms and signed a statement urging compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

RACIAL ISSUE FIGHT AVOIDED BY LEGION

Commercial Appeal P.26

Anti-NAACP Resolution Is jected By Committee

Memphis Press-Scimitar

METCALFE VICTORY SEEN

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., July 9.—The Mississippi department of the American Legion Tuesday sidestepped a floor fight on the racial at its state convention here.

A resolution proposed by the Philadelphia post that would authorize officials to cancel the charter of any post sponsoring programs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was rejected by the resolutions committee.

Metcalfe Wins Support

Several months ago state Comdr. Jack Pace of Magee warned that posts which sponsored NAACP speakers would have their charters withdrawn. His action followed the appearance of out-of-state NAACP speakers before the Jackson Negro post.

The convention will end Wednesday with the certain election of Fred R. Metcalfe Sr. of Itta Bena as commander. The Delta's bid was strengthened Tuesday with the backing of the heavy voting Jackson posts. Also seeking the office is Ralph Vandolah of Gulfport.

Mrs. J. O. Porter of McCalls Creek is scheduled to be elevated from vice president to presidency of the Women's Auxiliary, also in session at Hotel Heidelberg. She will succeed Mrs. A. J. Mattox of Fulton.

Short Calls For Strength

Assistant Secretary of the Army Dewey Short told Legionnaires that many "misguided individuals" are trying to "sack our armed forces" at a time when America should be powerful.

Mr. Short said at least three times in the past 45 years public clamor for budget cutting has resulted in letting down America's guard.

We have paid dearly each time for our folly," he said.

More and more money will be needed for national defense, Mr. Short said, unless the communist threat diminishes.

"For the long pull," he said, "there can be only one of two answers: Either the military threat must diminish or the Army will need more money in the years to come."

Earlier, Mr. Short told a press conference Army Engineers are conducting surveys of the port at Gulfport, iMss., and he said he favors enlarging the port and deepening the channel.

He said prospects are "good" for making the Tombigbee River in Mississippi and Alabama navigable as a waterways outlet to the Gulf.

INTEGRATION PROGRAM IS OFFERED BY EDITOR

Commercial Appeal

Thinks It Would Prevent 'Battleground' In South

Fri. 7-12-57

JACKSON, Miss., July 11. — (UP)— Negro newspaper editor Percy Greene Thursday offered an eight-point program which he said would allow Southern states "to escape the unhappy position" of being the battle ground for the segregation controversy.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

The program, Green published in his Jackson Advocate includes abolishment of segregation on all city bus lines and in waiting rooms of all public transportation facilities, admitting Negro students to state supported universities for graduate and professional training, raising standards of state supported Negro colleges, supporting and maintaining equal public schools, appointing Negroes to all public school policy making boards and committees, permitting Negro-white participation and attendance at cultural, artistic, athletic and other ofrms of public programs and encourage qualified Negroes to vote.

Greene said the abolition of segregation on city buses and in waiting rooms would not necessarily mean integration because a white person would not be compelled to set beside a Negro. But he said the segregation in the areas "are the little pinpricks that constantly agitate the Southern Negro."

"Moreover," Green noted, "In every large Southern community whites and Negroes stand and mingle side by side in elevators, banks, post ofices and other places with no thought of integration or social equality.

Negroes Told To Stand Firm On Integration

Daily News Thurs. 7-25-57

Jackson Miss.

A Chicago Negro minister Wednesday night warned Mississippi Negro Baptists the south is being "victimized" by segregation and integration.

"Negroes are so jittery — If were not careful we'll destroy our own leaders," Dr. Joseph Harrisor Jackson said.

The Coahoma county born president of the National Baptist Convention addressed more than 4,000 Negroes at the Mississippi Missionary Baptist Convention here Wednesday night.

He called on Negroes to stand firm in their views on integration and to keeping fighting for voting vghts.

"We can make certain concessions to people who don't believe as we do but there's a point in Democracy from which we can't retreat if were going to have a Democracy, he said.

The pastor of the worlds largest Negro church said "the ballot can't be in the hands of one group. We must either deny the Democracy of freedom or give everybody the right to vote."

RATHER BE FREE

"I would rather be hated and free than loved and kept in chains," he continued.

Jackson drew applause for a warning that Federal troops will march into Mississippi despite the "watering down" of civil rights legislation in the United States Senate.

"If rebellion against the laws of the nation continues, Washington will send troops to Mississippi," he shouted.

"We can't remain a Democracy with one-half of the people living in contempt of court and the other half living for the court," he said.

Dr. Jackson warned Mississippi Negroes, "Don't get bitter. Don't try to solve every problem with your own hands.

"Negroes of the United States shouldn't give up, but they've got to suffer some," he added.

Rev. H. H. Hume of Greenville Thursday appeared secure in his post as head of the Negro religion organization. He invited members of the convention to his hometown for their 1958 convention.

"Come where Negro policemen walk the streets and where Negro leadership works with the people of hte town," he told persons attending the convention.

A move to oust Hume apparently did not materialize at the convention. Earlier he had reported a drive to remove him from office because he received money from the State Sovereignty Commission.

NO ELECTION

No election of officers is scheduled at the meeting this year. Present officers will continue until the 1958 session.

Hume won roaring applause from members of the convention in his annual address Wednesday.

"I know there are those among you who say, 'God is too slow'! and who preach hatred," he said.

"But the white man and the colored man have come a long way in Mississippi and we depend on each other. I have held a spear to m[illegible]rt, and have stretched [illegible]ide on the spits of public opinion. Not because I have hurt anyone, but because I have tried to help," the tall Delta preacher added.

NEGRO SPEAKER HINTS OF VIOLENCE IN SOUTH

Commercial Appeal P.25

Threat Of Federal Troops Cited By Baptist Head

Thurs. 7-25-57

JACKSON, Miss., July 24. — (UP)—A national Negro leader said here Wednesday the Federal Government eventually will be forced to send troops into the South if Southerners continue to resist the Supreme Court decision on school integration.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago, president of the five million member National Baptist Convention, said the Senate's decision to eliminate from the civil rights bill authority for the Federal Government to send troops to the South is "hollow

mockery."

He said it was "one of the saddest decisions we have seen" but added that "you cannot keep from sending troops to the South if the rebellion continues."

Dr. Jackson, born in Coahoma County and graduated from Jackson College here, said he was "greatly heartened and encouraged" by the conviction of segregationist John Kasper and six Clinton, Tenn., residents in Knoxville yesterday.

"I would have preferred that it had happened in Mississippi," he said, "but the beautiful thing is that it was in the South."

Dr. Jackson is here to address the state convention of the Negro Baptist association headed by Rev. H. H. Hume of Greenville.

Segregation Agency Keeps Most Of Funds

Post-Herald Mon. 7-8-57 Birm. Ala.

JACKSON, July 7 (AP) — The powerful state agency which Mississippi set up to preserve segregation may wind up its first two years with most of its $250,000 unspent. P. 13

Relative racial calm is credited for the fact that the State Sovereignty Commission has spent only about $50,000. But there's the expected air of mystery — including "blind" checks made out to Gov. J. P. Coleman and payments to some well-known Negroes—about the agency's work.

The commission functions from offices tucked away in a top-floor corner of Mississippi's 54-year-old Capitol. Its director State Rep. Ney Gore of Quitman County, is paid $600 a month and does little talking for publication.

Of the $1771 spent on investigations — a surprisingly small amount considering the agency's vast investigative authority — $885 was in warrants made out to Gov. J. P. Coleman. This includes warrants for $435 and $250 in May of this year.

"That was to allow us to pay for information without disclosing the identity of the informants," Coleman explained. "Receipts from these informants have been submitted to the full commission."

Suspect 2 Ministers, Editor Of 'Sell Out' In Mississippi

Weekly New Orleans La. Sat. 7-20-57

Jackson, Miss. - (ANP) - Negroes in Mississippi are wondering if certain leaders are not selling them out to forces opposing integration within the state.

This uneasy speculation resulted from a recent disclosure that three Negroes - two ministers and the editor of the local weekly newspaper - had received a total of $1,746.91 for assistance given the powerful state sovereignty commission, which was set up two years ago to preserve segregation.

After two years' operation, the commission has spent about $50,000 of the 250,000 appropriated by the legislature to carry out its Jim Crow program, despite the group's vast investigative authority.

As important as that is to Negroes, a much more important point is the mystery surrounding payments to some well-known Negroes by the commission, mostly through "Blind" checks made out to Gov. J.P. Coleman.

REPORT 3 'GOT MONEY'

Though the warrants for the expenditures do not identify recipients by race, at least three of them are known. They are Rev. H.H. Hume of Greenville, Rev. Ozelle Mason of Jackson; and Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate.

Weekly

Receipts held by the committee show that Rev. Hume, identified also as a newspaperman, was paid $290.76 last August, and $175 last March for investigations. He also drew $150 last February for travel purposes. According to Gov. Coleman, Rev. Hume is "a Negro preacher .. who has taken public stand for segregation."

FOR "ADVERTISING AND INVESTIGATIONS" -- Rev. Mason received $496.15 in February for "advertising," and also drew $50 warrants last July and August, for "investigations."

Green has drawn money in several categories. Under travel last September, he received $35; under advertising he received $300 last February. In addition, a $200 warrant, given him last October, was made out to "National Association of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

Race Judases revealed in Miss. report

Argus Calif. Wed. 7-31-57

JACKSON, Miss. — The powerful State Sovereignty Commission, set up to preserve segregation in this state, has spent money with Negroes who have taken a "public stand for segregation", and has also spent heavily to "influence television and radio treatment of the racial problem," Governor J. P. Coleman was quoted here as saying by Associated Press.

At the close of its first two years, the commission has spent but $50,000 of its original appropriation of $250,000. But Governor Coleman isn't complaining.

A large part of the appropriation was "intended for use in case we got into litigation over (segregated) schools — so that we could employ the best counsel.

"That hasn't been necessary, of course," said Governor Coleman.

He said there "have been those who feel the commission should have been more active, but I personally fail to see how you can improve on success."

Negroes paid for their "public stand for segregation" were identified as H. H. Hume, of Greenville, a minister and newspaperman, also Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, and the Rev. Ozelle Mason, also of Jackson.

Hume assertedly was paid $29.76 last August and $175 in March for "investigations". He also drew $150 in February for travel.

Green was paid $35 last September for travel and $300 last February for advertising.

Two hundred dollars was paid in October to "National Association of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

The Rev. Mason was paid $496.15 in February for advertising. He also drew $50 in July and August for "investigations."

INFLUENCES MEDIA

Coleman disclosed that Hal Decell, weekly newspaper editor who is director of public relations for the commission, travels widely in the interest of segregation, visiting both coasts, in an effort to influence communications media for segregation.

The governor described Decell's work as "effective."

"One of the outstanding nationwide television hookups has agreed it will not handle racial questions in any manner unless it gives the South's side at the same time," Coleman said. He did not identify the network.

Recalling the Naacp "boasting about the money it had contributed from the CIO, Fund for the Republic," Coleman said "Our purpose was to let them know Mississippi was willing to spend also if it came to a contest of money."

The commission uses a "warrant system" "to allow us to pay for information without disclosing the identity of the informants," Coleman said.

The Associated Press said Coleman is joined in the commission by "some men strongly" opposed to him politically, "although united . . . in upholding segregation."

Among the commission's expenditures was $2000 to take a group of New England editors on a "see-it-yourself" tour of Mississippi to see how well treated Negroes were.

More of the editors had uncomplimentary things to say about Mississippi than complimentary but Coleman, nevertheless, said he felt the visit had been the "outstanding single accomplishment o the commission so far as the res of the country is concerned."

Mississippi Negro Editor Hit As Segregationist Fights Back

Advertiser Sat. 7-20-57 Pt-a Montgomery Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., July 19 (AP)—Jackson Negro Editor Percy Green said today the Mississippi Negro ministers who cited him as a pro-segregation worker have abused their calling by entering politics.

The (Negro) Ministerial Improvement Assn. of Mississippi yesterday adopted a resolution denouncing Green, the Rev. H. H. Hume of Greenville and the Rev. Ozelle Mason of Jackson for having worked for the pro-segregation State Sovereignty Commission.

Because of this, the association said, the three Negroes do not and can not speak for Mississippi Negroes.

Green, editor of the weekly Jackson Advocate which boasts the largest circulation of Negro newspapers in Mississippi, said in a statement the ministerial group "deserted the ancient and holy commission as preachers . . . and in doing so spread dissension, division, hatred, suspicion and ill will . . ."

Green said the Soverignty Commission made the "first and most progressive step toward first-class citizenship for all in Mississippi" since the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools when the commission approved a state land grant for an integrated Veterans Administration hospital earlier this year.

Green charged "certain Negro preachers" with wanting to collect money to abolish segregation in every phase of life but the churches "which means they do not want to abolish the Negro church because they want to keep on being Negro preachers."

Green charged the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People "has lost its usefulness in Mississippi and in the rest of the South as far as its being able to evoke Negro and white co-operation [illegible] level."

Segregationist Negroes Face Two Miss. Foes

Defender P.16
Thurs. 8-8-57
Louisville, Ky.

Jackson, Miss. — A United Press story published in the July 28 edition of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger and Daily News reports that Negro spokesmen for segregation in Mississippi have been caught between two fires: anti-segregation Negroes and white "extremists." The segregationist Negroes are not acceptable to either group, the story says.

Two such Mississippi Negroes are cited. They are the Rev. H. H. Humes of Greenville, editor of the Delta Leader, and Percy Greene of Jackson, publisher of the Jackson Advocate. Their troubles began following publication of an Associated Press story in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News last July 7 listing payments made to them, among others, by the State Sovereignty Commission set up by the Mississippi Legislature to preserve segregation.

Mr. Greene, the story says, has lost both distributors and advertising, while Mr. Hume, a Baptist minister, is said to have been injured in his standing with national Baptist leaders. Both men were condemned by a state ministers' group, the report says.

"Humes accepted a contribution from the (State) Sovereignty Commission for a special edition he is publishing showing progress Negroes have made in Mississippi within its pattern of segregation," the UP report continues.

"Greene accepted travel expense to appear on a Memphis radio panel in which he said migration of Negroes from Mississippi is caused by economic, not social, conditions.

"I couldn't have made the trip otherwise,' green said.

"He also sold the (State Sovereignty) commission copies of his papers condemning the NAACP . . . and said he was paid by the commission for printing a pamphlet calling for parallel but separate progress for Negroes."

Rev. H. H. Hume Getting Ready For $325,000 Damage Suit

State NAACP Sec. Medgar Evers Is Among Defendants

Advocate
Sat. 8-10-57
Jackson, Miss.

Greenville, Miss., Aug. 5 — (Special)—Editor H. H. Hume of Greenville, Mississippi has been in conference with his attorney last week making preparations to enter suit for $325,000.00 damage that he has suffered locally and nationally from those who have branded him as an "Uncle Tom," a traitor and a hinderance and set-back to the Negro people in Mississippi.

He named as his accusers, R. L. Drew, president, United Order of Friendship, president, Royal Funeral System of Clarksdale; John Melchor, president, Delta Burial Corp., Clarksdale and planter at Falcon, Mississippi; T. T. Adams, a resident of Clarksdale and worker of the Clarksdale Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co.; the Associated Press; the Ministerial Improvement Association, Hattiesburg, Mississippi and Medgar Evers, Secretary, NAACP, Jackson, Mississippi.

Editor Hume says that these people accused of spying together with the white in Mississippi and the Sovereignty Commission to cheat and defraud people out of their civil rights. Editor Hume says he is ready to prove that these accusations are most false and untrue and his accusers have organized themselves into a clique to destroy his name and reputation for grudges that they had against him prior to Negro voting in Mississippi or the rulings of the Supreme Court. Editor Hume says that he has sufficient documentary evidences to substantiate these facts.

Segregationist Mississippi

Defender P.2
Sat. 8-10-57

Jackson, Miss—A United Press story published in the July 28 edition of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger and Daily News reports that Negro spokesmen for segregation in Mississippi have been caught between two fires: anti-segregation Negroes and white "extremists." The segregationist Negroes are not acceptable to either group, the story says.

Two such Mississippi Negroes are cited. They are the Rev. H. H. Humes of Greenville, editor of the Delta Leader, and Percy Greene of Jackson, publisher of the Jackson Advocate. Their troubles began following publication of an Associated Press story in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News last July 7 listing payments made to them, among others, by the State Sovereignty Commission set up by the Mississippi Legislature to preserve segregation.

Mr. Greene, the story says, has lost both distributors and advertising, while Mr. Hume, a Baptist minister, is said to have been injured in his standing with national Baptist leaders. Both men were condemned by a state minister's group, the report says.

"Humes accepted a contribution from the (State) Sovereignty Commission for a special edition he is publishing showing progress Negroes have made in Mississippi within its pattern of segregation," the UP report continues.

"Greene accepted travel expense to appear on a Memphis radio panel in which he said migration of Negroes from Mississippi is caused by economic, not social, conditions.

"I couldn't have made the trip otherwise,' Greene said.

"He also sold the (State Sovereignty) commission copies of his papers condemning the NAACP . . . and he was paid by the commission for printing a pamphlet calling for parallel but separate progress for Negroes."

HARRISON HENRY HUMES SAYS HE IS NO LONGER COMPLACENT

Advocate
Sat. 8-10-57
Jackson, Miss.

H. H. Humes says he has subscribed for the last several years to that passage of the scripture which says: "If they slap you on the right cheek, turn the left one"; but he now understands that this is the time when people won't stop at this for we are in a an age that if one who is merciful and forgiving wants to survive he will have to apply to the original law, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Therefore, he can't be complacement any longer for he has definitely found out that you will be placed in the category of a coward. Regardless of how innocent you are you become guilty in the eyes of the public if you fail to stand up and fight.

Our leading opponents in our home town, Greenville, Mississippi, are as follows:

Rev. J. F. Redmond, whom we have helped on many occasions and we have been most kind to him. He now bitterly hates us because when the New Hope First Baptist Church was vacant he was nominated for pastor and his name was stricken out by the membership who did not want him and elected us as their servant. Over his predictions the church has succeeded. He has not given up going from member to member in the church trying to create ill will toward the pastor in that membership. It is not because the people didn't want him. Brother Redmond bought up and begged up all the papers that he could in the recent Humes episode and sent them all over the Country.

Many of the people in Greenville and out of Greenville are asking us what have we done to him, for such traits of Bro. Redmond are not those of a man who is interested in his race but traits of an individual enemy.

We don't have time to go among Bro. Redmond's church folk nor attempt to poison the minds of his deacons for we believe in being ethical, a gentleman and a brother. We find enough to do in our own church and if he was a busy pastor he could find enough to do in his own congregation.

Mr. James Carter, who names himself the Mayor of Nelson St., has a good cleaning establishment and would have a good business, pay the Elks their money and regain many of his customers and friends if he didn't let people hoodwink him and put rings in his nose. As an individual James 'Baby Face' Carter is a likable person.

Mr. James Edwards, President of Edwards and Evans Funeral Home. James Edwards' greatest companion is a foot long pipe and he is not a friend to anybody in the world but James Edwards. Ask him who has he helped. He's tried to elect himself Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge, he was kicked out as Exalted Ruler of the Local Elks Lodge, he flunked in a race as president of the State Elks Association, he is now president of the Negro Business League of the city, but a dead weight to it, and he runs a little business that will always remain his size.

Mr. Levi Chapple made applications to the State Sovereignty Commission for money in the name of the State Colored Elks Association. The Elks of Mississippi should ask him did he get the money and how much did he get. We have known Levi Chapple for the last thirty (30) years. He is a man whom we've been all across the fields in the delta and helped him as we would a relative. We love him and he knows it but still we pity him. He is a man who started out with a good brain but developed a twisted mind and who survived in Greenville as a parasite on good people who had pity in their hearts for him.

Six preachers, we have six preachers in Greenville who get up early in the morning, like day hands used to do when we were a little water boy on a plantation. They have a little greasy book begging. They don't visit the sick nor prepare a sermon for Sunday morning but they are running the country over putting on a long face telling the white people what they are for and against, but when they get behind their backs and around people who don't understand they curse out their donors and brand Humes and Percy

Greene as 'Uncle Toms.' We wonder if they think this is fair to their donors?

We are no longer complacent. We are going to post their names in every Chamber of Commerce office in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. If it is anyone who is hurting the race and is a hinderance to Mississipp as a whole it is these divine scoundrels.

The Editor of this paper will not be complacent for he can truthfully say in public and in private we have worked for the good of the race and he thinks the race has been helped because he works on the grounds and basis of goodwill. No man can succeed when he peddles hate. We are not a peddler of hate and the white and colored of Mississippi know that this is the divine truth, so help us God.

Roy Wilkins

Mr. Roy Wilkins, who flies down in Mississippi and makes a great speech and fly out of Miss., will never solve the problems in Mississippi. The truth of it is Roy Wilkins is not interested in the integration of schools, segregation or any type of civil rights. He would be one of the happiest men in America if such legislature fails in Washington. Roy Wilkins is interested in Roy Wilkins. He wants money, bg money and he doesn't care how he gets it. If it is at the expense of Negroes losing their jobs, blood shed or their children being naked, barefooted and ignorant as long as he can live in millionaire style he doesn't give a—.

Ask Roy Wilkins what became of the FEPC campaign, Anti poll Tax and Anti Lynch Bill and many other programs that the NAACP has sponsored and failed.

The organization is like one of those Protective Associations of the wild west. Whenever somebody exposes them they use every method of killing off the leader of the vigilantes. We are not a supporter of the NAACP and never have been for when Dr. L. K. Williams died in a plane crash William Pickens, National Director of the NAACP, had everything unkind to say against him. Ever since that time we have known that the NAACP was an organization designed to kill off leaders who don't think as they think. It may have started out to be a good organization but today it has fallen in bad hands both nationally and locally.

Whatever Mississippi and the nation do to us remember we've told you that the people in Mississippi must be good enough, big enough, religious and intelligent enough to solve their problems and if they are not willing ,people out of Mississippi won't do it flying down here in the morning stirring up strife and flying out at night. We who live here know this is the truth and nothing but the truth so help us God. Editor's Note: The foregoing is reprinted from the Delta Leader, dated Aug. 4, Rev. H. H. Hume, Editor.

Report From Mississippi

Negro Church Leader Bans NAACP!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-20-57 p3

JACKSON, Miss.—The all-Negro Mississippi General Baptist State Convention, headed by segregationist H. H. Humes, minister and editor of Greenville, Miss., wants no part of the NAACP.

Humes refused to print a paid advertisement outlining the purposes of the State Conference of NAACP Branches in a souvenir program being printed for the State Baptist Convention that meets here July 23. A check for the advertisement was returned to the NAACP.

Rev. Mr. Humes also holds an office in the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., which meets in Louisville, Ky., in September.

As moderator of the State Baptist Convention, Humes is said to control all of the convention policies.

Mississippi Baptists Reject NAACP Ad For Program

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 7-27-57

JACKSON, Miss. — The Mississippi State Conference of NAACP Branches said this week that the Mississippi General Baptist State convention refused to print an advertisement in their souvenir program book and returned the NAACP's check.

According to NAACP spokesman, the ad would have outlined the purposes of the association. The Baptists were scheduled to meet in Jackson, July 23.

The moderator of the Baptist convention is the Rev. H. H. Humes of Greenville, Miss., editor of the Delta Leader. Rev. Humes made the news earlier this month when an internationally known news gathering agency disclosed that he was on the payroll of the Mississippi Sovereignty commission, an agency set up by the state two years ago to preserve segregation in the state.

The Mississippi NAACP spokesman said the ad which was refused would have listed the purposes of the NAACP as:

1. To educate America to accord full rights and opportunities for Negroes.

2. To fight injustice in the courts when based on race prejudice.

3. To pass protective legislation in state and nation and defeat discriminatory bills.

4. To secure the vote for Negroes and teach its proper use.

5. To stimulate the cultural life of Negroes.

6. To stop lynching.

It was reported earlier this month that Rev. Hume, Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate, and the Rev. Ozelle Mason of Jackson had been hired to spy and report on individual Negroes and colored organizations interested in gaining desegregation in Mississippi.

A check of the Mississippi Sovereignty commission's books showed that Rev. Hume, had received $29.76 in August, 1956; $175 in March of 1957 for investigations and $150 in February, 1957, for travel.

Negro Editor Says He'll Sue

Post Herald Mon. 7-22-57

GREENVILLE, July 21 (U.P.)—A Negro newspaper editor says he will file a $325,000 libel suit against several parties who allegedly have accused him of conspiring with pro-segregationists to hold back the Negro in Mississippi.

The Rev. H. H. Hume, publisher of the Delta Leader, claims he will charge the defendants with "conspiring to willfully incriminate" him.

The Negro newspaperman said he was accused of "conspiring with the State Sovereignty Commission and the White Citizens Councils to hold the Negro back in Mississippi and to cheat and defraud them of their civil rights."

He said he was also charged with being "a traitor and an 'Uncle Tom' to his race."

Hume said he will seek damages for the criticism and humiliation he has suffered from Negroes unable to understand the "propaganda."

Hume said the suit will name as defendants Executive Secretary Medgar Evars of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Jackson; the Ministerial Improvement Association of Hattiesburg; the Associated Press; and R. L. Drew and John Melchor, operator of Negro funeral homes in Clarksdale and Marks.

ACCEPTED STATE FUNDS

Daily News P. 2

Harrassed Negro Leaders See Wide Gap Of Race War

Sun. 7-28-57 Jackson, Miss.

By JOHN HERBERS
Unitd Press Staff Correspondent

Two harrassed Mississippi Negro leaders are witnesses today to the wide gap between non- compromising whites and Negroes in the South's racial war.

Like their white counterparts in the struggle, they got caught on the other side and brought the wrath of members of their own race on their heads.

Men like the Rev. H. H. Humes of Greenville and Editor Percy Greene of Jackson, both controversial figures among Negroes, have been the only liaison between the state's all-white, segregationist government and Mississippi's 900,000 Negroes. They claim to speak for a wide segment of the Negro population.

ENEMIES OF NAACP

Both are enemies of the NAACP which brands them as "Uncle Toms", they are not embraced by white extremists. Greene, who has been pushing for integration in college graduate schools and public transportation and for Negro representation in government, was considered a radical by many whites before the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Paul Johnson Jr. charged he lost the 1951 gubernatorial race because Greene endorsed him the night before the second primary.

Humes, who edits the Delta Leader in Greenville and is president of the Mississippi Negro Baptist Convention, claims a share of the credit for progress in Greenville, which has Negro police officers, good schools and an unusually large number of Negro voters for a Mississpipi city.

STATE PAYROLL

When it became known they had accepted money from the State Sovereignty Commission — the agency created to maintain segregation—they found themselves in trouble.

Greene, who publishes the Jackson Advocate, said about five of his distributors quit him and he lost advertising. Hume said he was hurt chiefly in his standing with national Negro Baptist leaders. Both were condemned by a state minister's group close to the NAACP.

Humes accepted a contribution from the Sovereignty Commission for a special edition he is publishing showing progress Negroes have made in Mississippi within its pattern of segregation.

NEGRO PROGRESS

The editor doesn't say anything about segregation or integration," Humes said. "It points up the progress Negroes have made and a lot of white groups have contributed to it."

Greene accepted travel expense to appear on a Memphis radio panel in which he said migration of Negros from Mississippi is caused by economic, not social, conditions.

"I couldn't have made the trip otherwise," Greene said.

He also sold the commission copies of his papers condemning the NAACP for national distribution, and he was paid by the commission for printing a pamphlet calling for parallel but separate progress for Negroes.

Humes and Greene both said commission spokesmen told them the commission wanted to be more than a "negative factor" and was interested in promoting better race relations and Negro progress, under segregation.

Negro Pastors Assail Trio For Anti-Mix Aid

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Thurs. 7-18-57

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — An organization of Mississippi Negro ministers meeting here this week adopted a resolution denouncing three Negroes who have received funds from the State Sovereignty Commission, established to preserve segregation and Mississippi's states rights and "way of life".

Named in the resolution adopted by the Ministerial Improvement Association of Mississippi were the Rev. H. H. Hume, Greenville; the Rev. Ozelle Mason, Jackson, and Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate.

The resolution was signed by the Rev. W. H. Hall, Hattiesburg; the Rev. E. G. Dickey, Meridian; the Rev. C. O Inge, Laurel; the Rev. T. B. Brown, Gulfport, and Medgar Evers of Jackson, identified as secretary of the resolutions committee headed by Hall

Evers is also field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi He said in Jackson today the ministerial association has been in existence about a year and has lay members as well as ministers.

Records of the Sovereignty Commission show Hume, a minister and newspaperman at Greenville, was paid $29.76 in August 1956 and $175 in March 1957 under the heading of "investigations" and $150 last February for travel.

Mason was paid $496.15 in February under the heading of advertising and $50 in July and again in August of 1956 under the heading of investigations.

CALLED 'UNWORTHY'

Green, whose newspaper has the largest circulation of any Negro newspaper in the state, was paid $35 last September for travel and $300 last February under the heading of advertising. A $200 warrant last October was made out to "National Assn. of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

The ministerial association resolution, disclosed only today, said Hume and Mason are "unworthy of the fellowship of the ministers of the Protestant denominations in Mississippi" and cannot speak for Mississippi Negroes.

Green was 10 years ago "an outspoken leader on the question of civil rights," the resolution said, but has "lost his influence among Negroes in the state of Mississippi and does not speak for the Negroes in Mississippi."

TWO NEGROES CAUGHT IN WIDE RACIAL GAP

Mississippi Minister, Editor 'In The Middle'

AIDED RACE'S PROGRESS

By JOHN HERBERS
United Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., July 27.—Two harrassed Mississippi Negro leaders are witnesses to the wide gap between non-compromising whites and Negroes in the South's racial war.

Like their white counterparts in the struggle, they got caught on the other side and brought the wrath of members of their own race on their heads.

Men like Rev. H. H. Hume of Greenville and editor Percy Greene of Jackson, both controversial figures among Negroes, have been the only liaison between the state's all-white, segregationist Government and Mississippi's 900,000 Negroes. They claim to speak for a wide segment of the Negro population.

Enemies of NAACP

Both are enemies of the NAACP which brands them as "Uncle Toms" but neither are they embraced by white extremists. Greene, who has been pushing for integration in college graduate schools and public transportation and for Negro representation in government, was considered a radical by many whites before the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Paul Johnson Jr. charged he lost the 1951 gubernatorial race because Greene endorsed him the night before the second primary.

Rev. Hume, who edits the Delta Leader in Greenville and is president of the Mississippi Negro Baptist Convention, claims a share of the credit for Negro progress in Greenville which has Negro police officers, good schools and an unusually large number of Negro voters.

When it became known they had accepted money from the state Sovereignty Commission—the agency created to maintain segregation—they found themselves in trouble.

Lost Advertising

Greene, who publishes the weekly Jackson Advocate, said about five of his distributors quit him and he lost advertising. Rev. Hume said he was hurt chiefly in his standing with national Negro Baptist leaders. Both were condemned by a state minister's group close to the NAACP.

Rev. Hume accepted a contribution from the Sovereignty Commission for a special edition he is publishing showing progress Negroes have made in Mississippi within its pattern of segregation.

"The edition does not say anything about segregation or integration," he said. "It points up the progress Negroes have made and a lot of white groups have contributed to it."

Greene accepted travel expense to appear on a Memphis radio panel in which he said migration of Negroes from Mississippi is caused by economic, not social, conditions.

Sold Papers

"I couldn't have made the trip otherwise," Greene said.

He also sold the commission copies of his papers condemning the NAACP for national distribution and he was paid by the commission for printing through the Mutual Association of Colored People South a pamphlet calling for parallel but separate progress for Negroes.

Rev. Hume and Editor Greene both said commission spokesmen told them the commission wanted to be more than a "negative factor" and was interested in promoting better race relations and Negro progress, under segregation.

Coleman Tells Why Mississippi Needs New Constution

By PHIL STROUPE
Daily News Staff Writer

Gov. J. P. Coleman recuperated from a gall bladder operation in a Jackson hospital Monday night while people of North Mississippi watched and listened to his filmed television appeal for a constitutional convention.

The film of the governor's address, made last week before he entered University Hospital, urged support for a constitutional convention because the present Constitution of 1890 is "definitely anti-industry and there isn't any way to get around that fact."

'DOING NICELY'

A medical bulletin from the University Hospital at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday said Gov. Coleman "is progressing nicely."

"His condition is very satisfactory," doctors said.

The governor, who will be in the hospital about a week, told his TV audience:

"If we expect to get industry in Mississippi, we must take out everything that is in this document and proceed to write a new one based on the advice of the best lawyers, the best bankers, the best industrialists, and the best economists."

Coleman has announced he will call the legislature into special session Nov. 4 to set up a constitutional convention, and last night he told his television audience specific reasons why Mississippi needs a new Constitution.

"Mississippi had better write a new Contitution now while it can to meet these conditions of the present, and as far as possible to anticipate the conditions which lie immediately ahead of us," he said.

GIVES SPECIFIC

The governor outlined specific provisions he thinks ought to be in a new Constitution:

1. Reapportionment of the legislature "to guarantee every section of the state its fair shake in the Mississippi Legislature."

2. Insertion of the homestead exemption principle into the Constitution, "to encourage ownership of homes."

3. Inclusion of the Balance Agriculture with Industry law in the Constitution.

4. Consolidation of circuit and chancery court "so that a judge may sit in both law and equity."

5. Separation of the office of sheriff and tax collector.

6. Annual session of the Legislature for revenue purposes to eliminate having to guess 2½ years in advance on state budgets.

7. Strike out of the present Constitution those provisions prohibiting slavery, dueling, pensioning of state officers, since the state now has a law authorizing a retirement plan.

8. Strike the section which provide for a four-month school term, since the school re-organization law authorizes eight months.

9. Strike the sections requiring the Legislature to elect U. S. senators and to take a census every ten years.

10. Revision of the section saying all property shall be assessed at full value when the average assessment in the state now is generally 22 per cent of full value.

11. Elimination of a provision saying the Legislature can repeal the charter of any corporation "in the public interest" and another saying industry chartered more than five years is not entitled to tax exemptions.

Segregationist Negroes In 'Cross-Fire'

JACKSON, Miss — A United Press story published in the Jackson Clarion-Ledger and Daily News reports that Negro spokesmen for segregation in Mississippi have been caught between two fires: anti-segregation Negroes and white "extremists." The segregationist Negroes are not acceptable to eitther group, the story says.

Two such Mississippi Negroes are cited. They are the Rev H H Humes of Greenville, editor of the **Delta Leader**, and Percy Greene of Jackson, publisher of the Jackson **Advocate**.

Their troubles began following publication of an Associated Press story in the Jackson (Miss) **Daily News** last July 7 listing payments made to them, among others, by the State Sovereignty Commission set up by the Mississippi Legislature to preserve segregation.

Segregation Unit Meets In Secret

JACKSON, Oct. 9 (U.P.)—The State Sovereignty Commission, the agency charged with maintaining segregation in Mississippi, met for almost three hours today but refused to say what happened.

Gov. J. P. Coleman in announcing the meeting earlier said the commission would hold a general discussion of the segregation fight.

It was believed use of federal troops in Little Rock and effects of the new civil rights law were scheduled for discussion.

Also meeting with the group was State Auditor Boyd Golding. His presence was not explained. Reporters were barred from the meeting.

Coleman left the meeting immediately after it broke up without making a statement.

LACK OF BIAS IS CITED

Jackson Held Up as Example of Racial Progress

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Mayor of Jackson, Miss., says his city is free of the racial problems that plague many other cities in the South.

"Negroes and whites live side by side in peace, quiet and contentment in Jackson," Mayor Allen C. Thompson declared in a talk to a dinner meeting of the Utah Municipal League.

Mr. Thompson added: "Slum districts occupied mostly by Negroes have been replaced by landlords with very little pressure from the city's Rehabilitation Department and with no Federal aid money."

He pointed out that Jackson's 130,000 population included a greater percentage of Negro citizens than any other city except Washington. He said Negroes occupied and operated one of the most beautiful municipal auditoriums in the nation at Jackson.

Three Paid Out of State Segregation Fund

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mississippi Hires Negro Undercover Men!

Sat. 7-20-57

JACKSON, Miss. — Several prominent Negro leaders were among those paid for undercover work by the powerful Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, which spent only $50,000 of an alloted $250,000 budget set up to preserve segregation.

The commission, which claims only $50,000 of the budget was spent the past two years because of the "relative racial calm" within the state, operates in Mississippi's capitol building.

State Representative Ney Gore, who heads the commission, declined to talk about the Negroes who aided in upholding segregation, but Gov. J. P. Coleman identified H. H. Hume of Greenville, Negro minister and newspaperman, as "a Negro preacher at Greenville who has taken a public stand for segregation."

JACKSON, Miss.—Negro newspaper editor Percy Green said abolishing segregation on bus lines and in graduate programs at institutions of higher learning would allow Southern states to escape being a battle ground for the segregation controversy.

Hume was paid $29.75 in August, 1956, and $175 in March, 1957, for investigations. He also drew $150 last February for travel.

Percy Green, Negro editor of the Jacksonville (Miss.) Advocate, drew money in several categories. He was paid $35 last September for travel and $300 last February for advertising. A $200 warrant last October was made out to "National Association of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

Rev. Ozelle Mason, Jackson, Negro pastor, was paid $496.15 in February under the heading of advertising. He also drew $50 warrants in July and August of 1956 under the heading of investigations.

3 paid $1,746 by body fighting Miss. integration

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, Miss. — Three "leaders" were reported by the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson Daily News of July 7, to have been paid petty sums of money for their "services" to the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, which has been operating for two years to thwart integration in the state.

Though the warrants for the expenditures do not identify recipients by race, the three colored persons are reported to be the Rev. H. H. Hume of Greenville, the Rev. Ozelle Mason of Jackson, and Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate.

* * *

THE STATE Sovereignty Commission, which was given an appropiation of $250,000 by the State Legislature for its fight against mandates of the U.S. Supreme Court, has spent $50,000 of the appropriation during its two years of activity, the newspaper stated.

Its figures also showed that the three served the commission had received a total of around $1,746 for their "contributions."

* * *

RECEIPTS HELD by the committee show that the Rev. Mr. Hume, identified also as a newspaperman, was paid $290.76 last August, and $175 last March for investigations.

He also drew $150 last February for travel purposes. According to Governor Coleman, the Rev. Mr. Hume is "a colored preacher . . . who has taken a public stand for segregation."

* * *

THRE REV. MR. MASON received $496.15 in February for "advertising," and also drew $50 warrants last July and August for "investigations."

* * *

GREEN HAS drawn money in several categories. Under travel last September, he received $35; under advertising, he received $300 last February. In addition, a $200 warrant, given him last October, was made out to "National Association of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

NEGROES DENOUNCED BY MINISTER'S GROUP

Three Scored For Accepting Commission Funds

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 18. — (AP) — An organization of Mississippi Negro ministers meeting here this week adopted a resolution denouncing three Negroes who have received funds from the State Sovereignty Commission.

The Sovereignty Commission was established by the 1956 Legislature to preserve segregation and Mississippi's state rights and "way of life."

Named in the resolution adopted by the Ministerial Improvement Association of Mississippi were Rev. H. H. Hume, Greenville; Rev. Ozelle Mason, Jackson, and Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate.

The resolution was signed by Rev. W. H. Hall of Hattiesburg, Rev. E. G. Dickey of Meridian, Rev. C. O. Inge of Laurel, Rev. T. V. Brown of Gulfport, and Medgar Evers of Jackson, identified as secretary of the resolutions committee headed by Hall.

Evers is also field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi. He said in Jackson Thursday the Ministerial Improvement Association is about a year old and has lay members as well as ministers.

Records of the Sovereignty Commission show that Hume, a minister and newspaperman at Greenville, was paid $29.76 in August, 1956 and $175 in March, 1957 under the heading of "investigations" and $150 last February for travel.

Mason was paid $496.15 in February under the heading of advertising and $50 in July and again in August of 1956 under the heading of investigations. Green, whose newspaper has the largest circulation of any Negro newspaper in the state, was paid $35 last September for travel and $300 last February under the heading of advertising. A $200 warrant last October was made out to "National Association of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

Race Judases revealed in Miss. report

Tribune p. 6 Wed. 7-31-57 Los Angeles Calif.

JACKSON, Miss. — The powerful State Sovereignty Commission, set up to preserve segregation in this state, has spent money with Negroes who have taken a "public stand for segregation", and has also spent heavily to "influence television and radio treatment of the racial problem," Governor J. P. Coleman was quoted here as saying by Associated Press.

At the close of its first two years, the commission has spent but $50,000 of its original appropriation of $250,000. But Governor Coleman isn't complaining.

A large part of the appropriation was "intended for use in case we got into litigation over (segregated) schools — so that we could employ the best counsel.

"That hasn't been necessary, of course," said Governor Coleman.

He said there "have been those who feel the commission should have been more active, but I personally fail to see how you can improve on success."

Negroes paid for their "public stand for segregation" were identified as H. H. Hume, of Greenville, a minister and newspaperman, also Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, and the Rev. Ozelle Mason, also of Jackson.

Hume assertedly was paid $29.76 last August and $175 in March for "investigations". He also drew $150 in Februarv for travel.

Green was paid $35 last September for travel and $300 last February for advertising.

Two hundred dollars was paid in October to "National Association of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

The Rev. Mason was paid $496.15 in February for advertising. He also drew $50 in July and August for "investigations."

INFLUENCES MEDIA

Coleman disclosed that Hal Decell, weekly newspaper editor who is director of public relations for the commission, travels widely in the interest of segregation, visiting both coasts, in an effort to influence communications media for segregation.

The governor described Decell's work as "effective."

"One of the outstanding nationwide television hookups has agreed it will not handle racial questions in any manner unless it gives the South's side at the same time," Coleman said. He did not identify the network.

Recalling the Naacp "boasting about the money it had contributed from the CIO, Fund for the Republic," Coleman said "Our purpose was to let them know Mississippi was willing to spend also if it came to a contest of money."

The commission uses a "warrant system" "to allow us to pay for information without disclosing the identity of the informants," Coleman said.

The Associated Press said Coleman is joined in the commission by "some men strongly" opposed to him politically, "although united . . . in upholding segregation."

Among the commission's expenditures was $2000 to take a group of New England editors on a "see-it-yourself" tour of Mississippi to see how well treated Negroes were.

More of the editors had uncomplimentary things to say about Mississippi than complimentary, but Coleman, nevertheless, said he felt the visit had been the "outstanding single accomplishment of the commission so far as the rest of the country is concerned."

SAFE IN CHICAGO after terror-filled flight from Mississippi are these two penniless families. Shown are Percy Jones, 44, his wife, Annie Mae, 34, and their five children and Mrs. Tommie James and her two children. They fled Mississippi after Jones, a sharecropper, was threatened by a deputy sheriff.

Two Mississippi Families Flee State After Threats

Defender Sat. 8-10-57 Chicago, Ill. P.3

By LLOYD GENERAL

Seven children, including a month-old baby, arrived in Chicago Friday at noon, ragged and shoeless, accompanied by three adults on a harrowing 48-hour flight from Mississippi.

Percy Jones, 44, and his wife, Annie Mae, 34, of Itta Bena, Miss., and their five children were accompanied by Mrs. Tommie James and her two children.

The two families fled Mississippi after Jones, a sharecropper, was threatened by a deputy sheriff who had been informed that Jones and his family had left owing money.

Their trip from Greenwood, Miss., to Chicago was sponsored by a Southside missionary, Mrs. Leonora Brown, of 2740 Wentworth, who staged a one-woman fund raising project to supply aid to the beleagured families.

Missionary Brown solicited funds from neighbors and business people in her block and sent a car to Memphis to pick up the fugitives.

Jones said his wife and children hid out in fields for three nights while he stayed in the woods to escape what they termed reprisals by the deputy and Jones' landlord.

Jones said he went out with his family Saturday night, and while they were gone a fellow tenant informed the landlord that they had fled the state.

IS THREATENED

He said his car was confiscated and he was threatened with violence by the law officer.

The children range in age from one month to 10 years. They have no clothes or other possessions.

The group will stay with Missionary Brown until they are able to secure other aid.

EASTLAND ASSERTS

South Faces Greatest Domestic Conflict

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss) says the south "faces its greatest domestic conflict since 1860" because of the "Communist-inspired and Communist — directed" integration issue

Eastland and Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia were featured speakers last night at a mass rally of the pro-segregation Citizens Council.

Daily News

Integrationists, he said, wage their fights one state at a time and are presently most active in Louisiana and Virginia.

"But the flag is still flying in Louisiana," he said, "and 20 years from now the white culture will still be supreme."

Griffin, whom Eastland said would make "a great president," said President Eisenhower would never force school integration with federal troops in Georgia.

"The President," Griffin said "or no one else will ever march citizens of Georgia down the street. If federal troops are ever brought in, they'll walk up and down in front of an empty school house."

"It makes you feel uneasy inside," he continued, "when you hear the marching boots and see the sheen of the unsheathed bayonet in an American city.

Date 11-14-57

Speaking before a crowd estimated at 3,500, Eastland attacked the President's newly-created Commission of Human Rights and said he believed its chairman, former U. S. Supreme Court justice Stanley Reed, was a one-time character witness for Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury.

"What kind of justice," he asked, "can you expect for an outfit like that."

Other speakers included state Sen. William Rainach, district attorney Leander Perez of St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes, and Dr. Emmett Lee Irwin.

Group To Keep Segregation Now Chiefly Standby Force

Advertiser P.5-C

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 23 (UP) — The Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, created almost a year ago to maintain segregation, has turned out to be chiefly a standby force with most of its powers and resources unused.

Its work largely has been in the field of public relations, originally intended as a sideline.

Given $250,000 for the biennium, most of it is scheduled to be returned unspent. Its power to subpena witnesses and documents has never been used. Several proposed investigations did not come off. Part of its authorized personnel has never been hired. The last full meeting was in October.

The commission is serving primarily as a study and Propaganda center. Its militant missions have not materialized—partly because its arch-enemy, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declined to declare war.

When the agency was created by the 1956 Legislature, it appeared the NAACP was about to file suits in an effort to force racial integration. In preparing a full-scale defense, the commissioners voted to hire a prominent lawyer as legal advisor and secret investigators to work with Director Ney Gore, Public Relations Director Hal Decell and Chief Investigator L. C. Hicks.

AGITATION DIES

The agitation for immediate integration, however, died down in Mississippi and Gov. J. P. Coleman found it unnecessary to follow through. So far the only threat has come from a lone Negro, Arrington High of Jackson, who says he is preparing an all-inclusive suit attacking all forms of segregation. He is being ignored on all levels.

Coleman still controls the commission but he has some opposition from some "old guard" legislators who are members. Shortly after the agency began functioning they brought up a proposal to investigate racial integration in Veteran Administration hospitals and other federal institutions in the state.

The commission authorized the "study" and appointed a committee to conduct it, but nothing has ever come of it and no report is expected.

Efforts to tie the agency to the controversial Citizens Councils were beaten down.

White Woman Editor Speaks Her Mind

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. 3-9-57

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Residents of the Delta area rejoiced last week over an unusually frank editorial written by Mrs. Annette C. Carmichael, white woman of Bay St. Louis, Miss., who edits the newspaper The Light published in that community, about 75 miles from this city on the Gulf Coast.

Negro readers of her paper consider the editorial the one bright light in real liberalism in all of Mississippi, which reeks with race hatred and bitterness.

Though small, the paper wields great influence in the community.

Mrs. Carmichael's editorial titled "As We See It." follows:

"There are a lot of people, from the White House on down, so interested and worried over the plight of the bombed out freedom fighters of Hungary. We regret their troubles but feel sure they would not be greatly worried over us if the case reversed.

"They are far away, foreign, and like the Russians are largely Eurasian and with a background of unnumbered invasions and counter invasions.

"But the thing that has shocked and sickened us is the beastly, uncivilized bombings of churches of the peaceful people in Montgomery, Ala., and other acts of violence in our Southland — because they ask for the common, everyday rights all other Americans have without question. These same rights the highest court of our country, has ruled unanimously and repeatedly, are theirs also.

"If our government fails to protect the Negroes in the South, it is lacking in force.

"We cannot talk about injustice abroad and not protect Americans at home.

"If we do, we will be the laughing stock of all the world."

Whites Now Leave Mississippi Faster Than Negro Population

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. 3-7-57

Thurs 3-7-57

Report Says Exodus of Both Races Continues

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., March 6 (AP)—For the first time in half a century, the proportion of Negroes to whites in Mississippi was reported Wednesday increasing.

Censuses since 1900 have shown a consistent drop in the proportion of Negroes, who used to outnumber whites in Mississippi by more than two to one. Exodus of Negroes from the state was the main factor.

The exodus continues but whites now are leaving the state faster than Negroes, said Dr. Harald A. Pedersen of Mississippi State College.

He said his studies showed the state lost 51,355 in white population between the 1950 census and last July 1, compared with only 28,842 Negroes. The proportion of Negroes, he said, rose from 45.4 per cent in the 1950 census to 46 per cent last July 1.

Halt and Half

Mississippi was about half white and half Negro when the 1940 census was taken. The proportion dropped in 1952 to 42 per cent.

Mississippi leaders have deplored the state's already population loss but some segregation advocates have looked favorably on the exodus of Negroes.

"I think it is probably a good thing," Gov. J. P. Coleman said in an interview last September. "As he goes, the Negro takes with him to the rest of the nation the problem which other people have been considering only on a theoretical basis."

Counts Enrollment

Dr. Pedersen, long a student of population, said his survey was based on school enrollment. He said he made adjustments to take into account that a higher proportion of Negroes attend school now.

He said his study also showed:

1. That the proportion of Negroes is increasing in those parts of Mississippi "where they can expect a reasonably stable economy for their family" and where Negroes own their own homes and farms. He cited Jefferson Davis County, where the number of whites fell from 6,889 in 1950 to 6,400 last July 1 while Negroes rose from 8,608 to 9,800.

Exodus Continues

2. The long-recognized exodus of Negroes from the Delta, where they still outnumber whites overwhelmingly, continues. This is a region of large plantations where hand labor is being replaced by farm machines. In Bolivar County, the number of Negroes dropped from 43,127 to 41,500 but the drop in white population from 19,860 to 17,600 was proportionately greater.

3. There are signs of a shift of Negro population to northeast Mississippi, where many counties gained Negroes over the period while losing whites.

Dr. Pedersen said his survey showed 1,124,200 whites and 960,400 Negroes in Mississippi last July, compared with 1,175,555 and 989,242 respectively in the 1950 census. This would indicate a white population loss of 51,355 compared with a loss of 28,842 Negroes.

NO LEADS ARE FOUND ON FIRING INTO HOME

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 3-7-57

Ties Are Denied By Mrs. D. S. Wheatley

(Special to The Commercial Appeal)

GREENWOOD, Miss., March [illegible] Greenwood Police Chief Ru[illegible] Sherden said Thursday [illegible] he has no leads on the identity of person or persons who fired into the D. S. Wheatley home here Tuesday night. The investigation is being continued.

Mrs. Wheatley's name was included in a list of directors of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in the Louisiana legislative committee hearing in Baton Rouge last Friday.

A witness at the hearing called the council a "transmission belt of communist infiltration in the South." The shooting was linked by police officers to the recent press releases about the hearing in which her name was used.

Mrs. Wheatley released a statement which said in part:

"I am a member of the Mississippi Council of Human Relations and have been a member for 20 years or more. My husband has also been a member for the same length of time. The organization was originally known as the Mississippi Interracial Commission. Bishop Theodore D. Bratton of the Episcopal Church was president when we joined.

"The organization was for some time affiliated with the Southern Regional Council whose parent body was the Commission of Interracial Co-operation founded in 1919 by a group of the South's leading church men and church women.

"The Mississippi Council of Human Relations is entirely a Mississippi group and has no communist connections whatever. Its purpose through the years has been to work for better human relations. The organization never engages in any political activity whatever."

NEGRO TEAM WITHDRAWS

Times P.33-C Wed. 3-6-57

Mississippi College Ordered Out of Basketball Play

JACKSON, Miss., March 5 (AP) —Jackson State College withdrew from the small-college basketball tournament today.

Competition probably would have brought the Negro team against white teams.

Jackson got into the tournament of the National Collegiate Athletic Association by winning the championship of its Negro conference, the Midwest Athletic Conference, with a record of twenty-four won and two lost.

Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, president of the school, said the state college board "has advised that it is the policy of the board that state institutions of higher learning shall not participate in national athletic tournaments under the present conditions."

Bus Segregation Plan Is Explained

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. 4-8-57

BILOXI, Miss., April 7 (U.P.) — C. C. (Jack) Owen, chairman of the Alabama Public Service Commission, said today Southern cities can maintain racial segregation on buses by dealing only with companies that agree to segregate their passengers.

Mar. 4-8-57

Owen told utilities and railroad commissioners from 11 Southeastern states "bus companies operating solely in intrastate commerce have the right to make and enforce rules and regulations separating their passengers according to race" if the rules "represent the sentiment of the community to which they apply."

P.13

A resolution submitted by Owen and approved unanimously by the commissioner urged bus companies in the South to "voluntarily" maintain segregation.

It called on the regulatory bodies to "suggest" to the companies the "propriety, and in fact, the necessity for the voluntary adoption" of segregated seating.

Mississippi Governor:

'I'll Jail All Imported Agitators!'

Courier Sat. 4-13-57

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 3

JACKSON, Miss.—Freedom of speech in the state of Mississippi will not be the privilege of "outsiders" who visit here, if the latest reports coming from the capitol are true.

Although freedom of speech is guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, individuals residing in the other 47 states of the union may not be accorded that privilege here.

Persons visiting the state of Mississippi will have to keep their mouths shut on the race question or face the danger of being labelled an "agitator" and thus face the risk of being tossed in jail.

Sources close to Gov. J. P. Coleman said here that Mississippi's chief executive is determined to throw all "imported agitators" into jail and it makes no difference on which side of the segregation issue such persons might stand.

■

MORE SPECIFICALLY, the informants state that Governor Coleman's decision to move in on "imported integrationists" stems from a 1956 segregation law which was passed by the State Legislature and calls for the arrest of race agitators.

The law specifically bans "fomenting and agitation of litigation." It would, for example, be used against out-of-state NAACP representatives who would dare enter the precincts of Mississippi and speak in favor of anti-integration court suits.

Under the law, anyone making this type of a speech could be thrown into jail and his fate left to the mercy of the courts.

■

ACCORDING TO one of the Governor's spokesmen, Mississippi's chief executive would also ban speeches of such white supremacists as Asa Carter or John Kasper.

The Governor's office claims further that Mississippi has had "racial peace" since Coleman took office 14 months ago, and if outsiders enter the state to "arouse the situation, the proper officials will take action."

"We haven't been interfering with conditions in other states and don't intend to have outsiders cause trouble here."

Eastland Denies Pact To Stall Rights Bill

Evening Star Tues. 4-9-57

Washington D.C.

By the Associated Press

Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, said today there is no agreement between Republicans and Southern Democrats to delay action by Congress on a civil rights program until next year.

P. 7-A

Senator Eastland, chairman of the Judiciary Committee which is considering an administration bill, was asked if he had any such agreement with Republican members.

"No, sir," he replied. Then he added with a grin: "I wish I had."

Chairman Bridges, New Hampshire, of the Senate Republican Policy Committee said he knew of no agreement, informal or otherwise, to stall action on civil rights. Senator Bridges favors the administration bill. Senator Eastland opposes it.

There have been some published reports that Republicans would be willing to go along with a delay which would keep the issue alive to provide an election year split among Democrats in 1958.

Will Seize Any Chance

Southern Democratic opponents have shown they are willing to seize any opportunity to delay a showdown on a program most of them fear will win Congress' approval if it ever reaches a vote.

Their hopes of avoiding such a vote were raised somewhat yesterday when committees of both houses delayed action on similar bills.

The Senate Judiciary Committee failed to muster enough of its members to transact business and consideration of the Administration's bill went over for at least another week.

The House Rules Committee adjourned without acting on a motion which would have called for a vote next week on sending civil rights legislation to the House for action.

A short time later, however, Chairman Smith, Democrat of Virginia, said hearings on the measure will be held after the Easter recess ends April 29. He conceded the Rules Committee will approve the bill.

Hearings "Won't Be Long"

Mr. Smith, an opponent of the bill, said the hearings "won't be too long." He said he recognized "the facts of life" and knew the measure would win committee approval and be sent to the House for expected passage there.

Although the Senate committee did not get a quorum, it managed later to approve four presidential nominations by polling absent Senators, a device not employed in handling the civil rights bill.

Senators who can get away will be leaving Washington this week end for an unofficial Easter recess. The committee may not have a quorum on hand again until April 29. Further delays may prevent its approval of any civil rights measure until early in May.

Southerners have made it clear they will filibuster any attempt to bring the bill up in the Senate. With money bills and other legislation piled up after the Easter break, leaders might find it difficult to give up several weeks to the civil rights fight if they expect to wind up Congress' work by August 1.

Negro Big Loser Under Integration

Commercial Appeal P. 3

Modern 'Reconstruction' Will Destroy Friendships

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Negroes in the United States are the most fortunate of all the members of the black race. The advance was made possible by friendliness and helpfulness directed toward a backward race by the dominant white race.

Sun. 2-24-57

Perhaps I should say they were the most fortunate part of their race up to 1954 for there is little doubt that they will come out losers in this 20th Century "Reconstruction" forced upon the South. The decision of the Supreme Court is a tragedy for the Negro in that it has in a very short time greatly lessened good will between the races and tends to undo all the good accomplished over the years in improving race relations and opportunities.

We Southerners who do not want strife and will not have integration have now reached the point where we hesitate to extend our normal friendliness and helpfulness to the Negroes who are being adversely used by the "demanding" Negro leadership which is in turn being backed up by those with decidedly communistic leanings. Their newly-found so-called freedom has made too many of them boorish and disrespectful, even arrogant. This we see on TV day after day when Negro contestants on various shows make a point of never "putting a handle" onto the name of the MC, though white contestants do. And, of course, it is evident on the streets, public conveyances, etc. Therefore friendly conversations between whites and blacks, once the normal part of each Southern day, have been almost dispensed with.

The result of one exception to these strained relations was passed on to me this week by a kindly intelligent Southern lady of our town who still tries to point out to the Negroes that integration is not best for them or for us. She asked a Negro woman why Negroes felt they would be "elevated" by riding up front on buses, why they had so little racial pride that they feel they must associate on a social plane with the whites and send their children to white schools. The Negro said, "Well, you know colored folks don't care much for each other, they never did . . . but as for me, I think if they keep on with this integration stuff and get it here, I'll just take my chillun out of school entirely."

It's encouraging to find one who has not been thoroughly indoctrinated as yet. Let us hope there are more.

MRS. CLARA B. ANDREWS
Sardis, Miss.

Law Dean Denies Integration Talk

Post-Herald Wed. 6-12-57

OXFORD, Miss., June 11 (U.P.)—Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School today denied accusations that he was teaching "integration doctrines" to students and blasted "irresponsible charges" against the U. S. Supreme Court.

Farley issued his statement in reply to charges made Monday night in a television broadcast by State Rep. Zealous Porlk of Jefferson Davis County.

Polk accused Farley of signing a statement which urged compliance with the Supreme Court segregation ruling. The statement was published in the Congressional Yearbook.

Polk called on Gov. J. P. Coleman and the State College Board to "do something" to stop "this man Farley that is teaching the young men of our great state, and this dangerous doctrine being taught to our young men . . ."

Farley retorted that Polk "apparently cannot read" because if he had read the statement he "could not possibly find fault with it."

Friendship, not hate—

Negro editor suggests more 'Uncle Toms'

News Thurs. 1-24-57 P. 2

Birm. Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24—(AP)—A Negro editor has suggested "more Uncle Toms are the greatest need of the Southern Negro."

Percy Greene, editor of The weekly Jackson Advocate, said the term "Uncle Tom" has been derisively applied to those Negroes whose attitude toward "responsible white people" has been friendly and respectful.

IN AN EDITORIAL in this week's Advocate, Greene said this friendly and respectful attitude toward whites has won "their help and co-operation in laying the foundation for the great progress of the Negro since his emancipation from slavery.

"What this new and brash Negro leadership has succeeded in doing more than anything else is losing whatever welcome they might have had in the councils of authority.

"THOUGH SOMEWHAT SLOWLY, the masses of Negroes of the South are beginning to see that they are being led over a precipice by the siren calls of the new Negro leadership to be repeatedly submerged in an ever-maddening whirlpool of hatred, fear, frustration and bewilderment."

The editorial said in the minds of this new Negro leadership "any Negro is an 'Uncle Tom' who . . . seeks to maintain a friendly and respectful attitude toward the responsible white people of the community."

GREENE SAID that by these standards, Negro leader Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, would be classed as an "Uncle Tom" along with most of the education and business leaders among southern Negroes.

He said "their prime target for such a designation is Prof. Laurence C. Jones, founder and head of the now world famous Piney Woods County Life School at Piney Woods, Miss."

PATTERSON LASHES INTEGRATION MOVE

Commercial Appeal

Mississippi Won't Submit, Says Official

Issue of 1-22-57

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LAUREL, Miss., Jan. 21.—Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson said here Monday the people of Mississippi "will never submit to the infamous desegregation decisions of the United States Supreme Court without a fight to the finish."

Memphis, Tenn.

Addressing the Lions Club, the state official said Mississippians will "resist to the end rather than see those things that are near and dear to them suffer wrong."

P. 14

Mr. Patterson charged that many of the nation's leaders "who attacked the court in 1936 now rise in righteous indignation at criticism in 1956 and 1957."

"The attack on the court in 1936 came from the same identical sources that today want to deny duly elected congressmen and senators from the South their seats in Congress because they dare criticize the court and dare to speak out and fight against the destruction of their rights by court edict and decrees," the attorney general said.

"They now oppose orderly process of government as designed and intended by the Constitution."

Mr. Patterson said he "resents hearing anyone say, even though he is a member of the clergy, that the Southern way of life is the unchristian way of life."

"I resent the insinuation that the great men and women of the South who have gone before us lived an unchristian life," he said.

"How can the Supreme Court say that a known communist has the right to stay in the United States, paralyze shipping and commerce and then say to American citizens they do not have a right to assemble and protest the integration and destruction of their public institutions as they have maintained them for more than 100 years."

Attorney General Patterson said he is fearful that the present Congress will enact some form of civil rights legislation, but added that Mississippi will resist it through lawful and peaceful means.

COLEMAN SCORED BY MISS. NAACP

Times Picayune Sat. 2-9-57

Says Governor Misinformed on Intimidation

New Orleans, La.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Mississippi chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday Gov. J. P. Coleman "must have been misinformed . . . when he said there is no intimidation of Negroes in Mississippi."

Times Picayune

Coleman made the statement Wednesday before a House judiciary subcommittee studying proposed civil rights legislation. Coleman was invited to attend the meeting in Washington, D. C.

The NAACP said in a mimeographed statement:

P. 3

"We deplore the statement (by the governor) that Negroes are not intimidated when teachers had to sign an oath that they were not members of the NAACP. Negroes who seek their civil and human rights are subject to economic reprisals.

"We are sure that he (Coleman) was not referring to Mississippi when he said the civil rights proposal was aimed at a patriotic section of the country. He has constantly stated that there will be no integration in Mississippi under his administration."

The NAACP said the civil rights legislation "may be late" for some Negroes, but it will not be too late for 985,000 Negroes who still live in a state where police brutality is on the increase. It will not be too late for Negroes in the state who cannot get justice in the courts, and where white people take the law in their own hands."

The NAACP took issue with Coleman's statement that four Negroes were killed by whites in 1955, saying no white man was convicted of these killings "but the Negroes were convicted for the killing of white people."

The statement also slapped at voter registration, saying the statewide Negro vote has dropped from 22,000 to about 8000 in recent years.

Race relations unit member's home fired upon

Pro-Segregation

Baltimore Md.

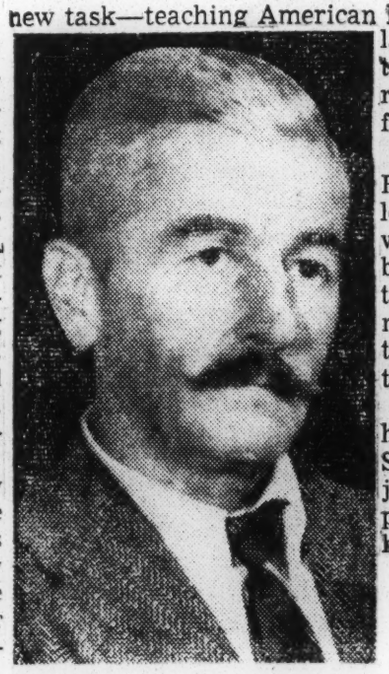
GREENWOOD, Miss. — The home of Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley, listed as a member of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations at

Faulkner Teaches 'Snobs' of Virginia

Herald Tues. 2-17-57

Miami, Fla. P. 10-A

AUTHOR WILLIAM FAULKNER, a right big boulder in the stream of literary consciousness, has undertaken a new task—teaching American literature at the University of Virginia.



William Faulkner

. . . new assignment

Asked why he had accepted the assignment, the Pulitzer and Nobel prize winner said:

"Because I like your country, Virginia and Virginians. Virginians are all snobs. I like snobs. A snob spends so much time being a snob he has none left to bother other people. "He said one reason he was there was to help young writers and if he could be of some aid to one in hundred he would feel he had done a good job.

PEOPLE

last week's Louisiana legislative hearings into racial unrest, was the target for rifle fire last week.

Sat. 2-23-57

Greenwood Police Chief R. R. Shurden said that the bullet was fired into the rear wall of Mrs. Wheatley's home because of newspaper stories that Manning Johnson, former Communist, had said that she was a member of the council.

P. 3

Neither Mrs. Wheatley nor her husband, D. S. Wheatley Sr., a cotton buyer, was injured by the bullet which pierced two walls of the house.

Group To Keep Segregation Now Chiefly Standby Force

Advertiser

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Montgomery, Ala.

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Sun. 2-24-57

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The commission authorized the "study" and appointed a committee to conduct it, but nothing has ever come of it and no report is expected.

Efforts to tie the agency to the

from school teaching

Mississippi Moves To Bar Racial Agitators of Both Sides

Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., March 27 (AP). Mississippi was reported today taking steps to keep "racial agitators" — either those speaking out for or against segregation—out of the state.

Thurs. 3-28-57

Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson told reporters, "there is no place in Mississippi for John Kasper or Ace Carter, or for revival of the Ku Klux Klan."

Atlanta, Ga.

Kasper and Asa (Ace) Carter are among the most outspoken advocates of extreme measures to maintain segregation of the races. Patterson said Mississippi has a legal program which will keep the races apart.

Another high state authority said "imported" speakers urging integration also may be in for trouble under a 1956 law which makes it illegal to "foment litigation."

P.11

This authority, who asked not to be named, cited as an example Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro minister who heads a non-violent movement among Negroes at Montgomery, Ala.

The 1956 law prohibits "fomenting and agitation of litigation" and makes it illegal to seek or accept money "for the purpose of filing or prosecuting lawsuits." Lawyers are exempt.

When the measure was debated in the legislature, backers said it would enable the state to curb organized segregation movements.

Patterson, who spoke up at a news conference held by Gov. J. P. Coleman, said "I think the people of Mississippi are fully capable of looking after these matters (maintaining segregation) without resorting to these three"—Kasper, Carter or the Ku Klux Klan.

[illegible] leaders [illegible] Montgom- [illegible] and Tallah[illegible] addressed recent NAACP [illegible]ings here. The Rev. C. K. [illegible]e of Tallahassee described [illegible] a meeting last Sunday the Negro boycott against segregated buses in that city.

At the same NAACP meeting, plans for a "mass meeting" sponsored by the Jackson Progressive Voters League, a Negro organization, were announced.

Police estimated only about 150 Negroes showed up at the voters league meeting, held last night.

Race Baiters Under Attack In Mississippi

Advertiser

Fri. 3-29-57

Montgomery, Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., March 28 (AP)—Mississippi was reported yesterday taking steps to keep "racial agitators" — either those speaking out for or against segregation — out of the state.

P.3-C

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NO OUTSIDE HELP

The 1956 law prohibits "fomenting and agitation of litigation" and makes it illegal to seek or accept money "for the purpose of filing or prosecuting lawsuits." Lawyers are exempt.

When the measure was debated in the legislature, backers said it would enable the state to curb organized segregation movements.

Patterson, who spoke up at a news conference held by Gov. J. P. Coleman, said "I think the people of Mississippi are fully capable of looking after these matters (maintaining segregation) without resorting to these three" Kasper, Carter or the Ku Klux Klan.

The unidentified authority said: "I've been annoyed by these outside agitators from Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla. The next time they cross the Mississippi line we're going to invoke a 1956 law and have them arrested."

Negro leaders from Montgomery and Tallahassee addressed recent NAACP meeting here. The Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee described to a meeting last Sunday the Negro boycott against segregated buses in that city.

JACKSON NEGRO GROUP ASKS BI-RACIAL STUDY

Commercial Appeal

Urges City To Change Its Employment Policy

Thurs. 3-28-57

JACKSON, Miss., March 27.—(UP) A Negro organization proposed a bi-racial study committee Wednesday to achieve its demand for Negro policemen, firemen, bus and truck drivers and more playgrounds and parks for Jackson Negroes.

Memphis, Tenn.

P.38

James A. White, president of the Progressive (Negro) Voters League, said his group "hopes to achieve around the conference table what others have gotten by more drastic means."

Resolutions requesting the City Council to hire Negroes for city work in Negro neighborhoods were drafted in an orderly meeting of about 125 members of the league Tuesday night.

White said they will be presented to the city Council later this week.

He deplored "strikes and boycotts" and proposed a committee of six whites and six Negroes to make a survey of the best methods in which to obtain the league's objectives.

Mayor Allen Thompson and Councilmen D. L. Luckey and Chalmers Alexander issued a statement Monday saying the council did not intend to change its policy of hiring white personnel.

Mayor Thompson and Councilman Luckey said later they favored Negro policemen in Negro areas but "general unrest" prohibits it at this time.

Albert Powell, commander of a Negro American Legion Post, told the meeting an "outbreak of police brutalities" prompted the resolutions. He accused Jackson police of taking bribes from Negroes who sell whisky and said Negro policemen "would not do this."

Mississippi Church Burned

Call P.1

Thurs. 5-16-57

CLEVELAND, Miss. — The New Hope Baptist church here was burned down in a fire of undetermined origin early Friday, May 10. The fire occurred following a meeting of the local branch of the NAACP in the church on the previous night.

Kansas City, Mo.

P.28

Amzie Moore, president of the Cleveland branch, reported that repeated telephone calls had been received threatening to set fire to the church if it allowed the NAACP to hold meetings there. Rev. E. C. Smith is pastor of the church.

Integration On Slow Road In Southland

Advertiser P.S.C. Wed. 1-2-1957 Montgomery, Ala.

By HODDING CARTER
Publisher, Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times

The third anniversary of the Supreme Court's school integration decision is less than six months away, but any meaningful implementation of the decision in the Deep South appears at least as distant today as it did in May 1954.

38a

Most advocates of compulsory desegregation, and some opponents, generally believed 2 1-2 years ago that the decision meant virtually the end of a long ideological war.

What most extremists on both sides, as well as more moderate observers, agree upon now is that the decision represented a major victory but no ultimate triumph. Ahead lies many a year of anti-integration legal campaigns and extra-legal resistance on state and community levels.

There is little likelihood that 1957 will witness any real integration in the states which would be most affected in terms of numerical ratios. Those states are Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

Here and there a few Negro children may gain entry through court action. They will have had to make their way through a maze of legal obstructions, created by legislative action, and such other and no less effective barriers as economic pressures or intimidation by organized or spontaneous white groups.

Confronted with the resistance, the Negroes of the Deep South will probably again concern themselves primarily with getting Negro voters on the rolls as their best weapon in the quest for equal civil rights.

And the white South can be expected to push ahead with school equalization programs which in the long run may be more effective than legal or illegal delaying tactics as a means of keeping white and Negro school children separated.

Self-Improvement By Negroes Urged

Times-Herald Washington 4-4-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 3 (U.P.)—Pulitzer Prize-Winning Editor Hodding Carter of Mississippi today called on American Negroes to begin a program of self-improvement to help solve the nation's racial problem.

Carter, writing in the Virginia Quarterly Review published this week at the University of Virginia, said the Negro is winning his battle for civil rights but "the fight to bring him to a realization of his civic responsibilities and civic shortcomings has not yet been undertaken."

He called upon the NAACP, "the pugnacious and vocal Negro press, and the rest of the articulate and vocal Negro vanguard to match their programs for equality with programs of self-investigation and self-improvement."

Where Negro Leaders Fall Down

Hodding Carter In The Virginia Quarterly Review

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

58a

OVER the past 10 years I have had occasion to visit all but two of our 48 states. In each of them I have made a habit of asking all manner of white persons whether they would welcome a Negro influx even if it added less than the national 1 in 10 Negro ratio to their overall population. Not one person in a hundred has told me he would. . . Despite the great contributions that thousands of Negroes have made to the national welfare, and despite the good citizenship of many more thousands, the relative record of the Negro as a citizen in the areas of his greatest concentrations, North or South, is not such as to make him welcome elsewhere . . .

Jan 6-2-57

The Negro's own leaders have been so singlemindedly, and passionately and understandably determined to secure long-denied rights that they have not driven home to their people the elementary fact that responsibilities accompany rights; nor have they tended to acknowledge or try to correct faults in the Negro while attacking the faults of others. They have either not developed or they have sublimated the American trait of self-examination and public self-criticism. This lack of self-examination and the failure to set goals of citizenship have contributed mightily to the sorry civic record which, in turn, has helped breed the ill will that is accompanying integration, North and South.

White Tells 1,300 Negroes To Be Patient

Defender Thurs. 8-15-57

Stoneville, Miss. (ANP)—A whit plantation owner, Leroy B. Percy said here last week that patience new farming methods and continu ance of 50 years of good will be tween the races will solve futur Negro problems of the Delta, "no the people who peddle hate fo money."

P. 16

The statement was made at th 17th annual Negro Delta Field Da to 1,300 Negro farmers. The affai sponsored annually at the Delt Branch experiment station b Washington County Negro agent serves to acquaint farmers wit modern farming methods and late developments in crop and soil man agement.

Mississippi Roundup—

Keeping Down Racial Tension Service To Dixie, Sheriff Told

NATCHEZ, Sept. 30 (U.P.)—Mississippi sheriffs were told today they could do the South a real service by keeping down racial violence.

Rep. Frank Smith (D., Miss.) told the Mississippi Sheriffs Assn. the county officers had an "urgent responsibility" to keep peace between the races and Association President Andy Crawford said sheriffs should "know what to do at the first instant of a situation like the Little Rock one."

"If people give the sheriffs co-operation and support, most of them will settle a situation like this and very few folks will know of it," Crawford said. "It will be settled in a gentlemanly way on a local level without the fanfare of a national political show for publicity purposes."

Smith said racial tensions that have developed since the Supreme Court decision on school integration "can flare up into ugly violence unless our law enforcement officers carry out their duties with the greatest care and vigilance."

He said the South's only hope of maintaining control of its local affairs "lies in convincing the rest of the country of the justice of our position. Our enemies actually gain from every inflammatory incident that develops."

Smith Credits Sheriffs With State Racial Calm

Congressman Frank Smith of Greenwood Monday credited sheriffs and local peace officers with the racial calm existing in Mississippi.

The veteran Delta congressman addressed the Mississippi Sheriff's Association at the Edwards Hotel in Jackson where many of the state's 82 counties are represented.

Sheriff Andy Crawford of Rolling Fork presided over the convention which opened at 9 a.m. Sheriff D. W. Snyder of Webster county is not attending. He was stricken with pneumonia, and several other sheriffs have been hit by flu and other illnesses.

Congressman Smith said, "Mississippi sheriffs have never had a more urgent responsibility than they have today in maintaining law and order, and at the same time, preventing the type of incidents that only serve as ammunition for those who seek to eliminate local control of our affairs."

Congressman Smith was one of half a dozen speakers addressing Secretary of State Heber Ladner, Secretary of Stte Heber Ladner, Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson, Civil Defense Director Hendrix Dawson, Dr. W. M. Caskey, dean at Mississippi College and a strong segregationist; and Chancellor William Neville of Meridian.

Congressman Smith told the law enforcement officials, "The racial tensions that have developed since the Supreme Court decision on school integration can flare up into violence unless our law enforcement officers carry out their duties with the greatest care and vigilance."

He said, "One reason for the relative calm existing in Mississippi today is the fact that our local officers are meeting this responsibility."

Congressman Smith said the one hope the South has of maintaining control of its local affairs lies in convincing the rest of the country of "the justice of our position."

"We have made great progress in presenting the case for the South to the country."

Mississippi Sovereignty Group Works Under Cover

Call Fri. 9-9-57 Kansas City, Mo.

P. 1

JACKSON, Miss. — An article appearing in the Clarion-Ledger here Sunday, July 7, reveals the inner workings of the State Sovereignty Commission which was created by the state legislature to preserve segregation in the state.

The article, written by Tim Parker of the Associated Press, tells the story of the state agency set up two years ago with an appropriation of $280,000 of that amount, only $50,000 has been spent so far because of the "relative racial calm" in Mississippi.

The newspaper article in full reads:

The powerful state agency which Mississippi set up to preserve segregation may wind up its first two years with most of its $250,000 unspent.

Relative racial calm is credited for the fact that the State Sovereignty Commission has spent only some $50,000. But there's the expected air of mystery — including "blind" checks made out to Gov. J. P. Coleman and payments to some well known Negroes — about the agency's work.

The commission functions from offices tucked away in a top-floor corner of Mississippi's 54-year-old Capitol. Its director, State Representative Ney Gore of Quitman county, is paid $600 a month and does little talking for publication.

A look this week at the commission's books gives this reporter's eye breakdown of how the Sovereignty Commission spent about $47,132 up to June 1:

"Salaries $25,935; travel, $7,695; printing, $2,312; commissioners' per diem and travel pay, $1,591; telephone and telegraph bills, $1,797; investigations, $1,771; equipment, $1,432; advertising, $1,333; office supplies $1,073; postage, $1,035; newspaper subscriptions, $707; a hotel bill, $246 and miscelany, $200.

"Of the $1,771 spent on investigations, a surprisingly small amount — considering the agency's vast investigative authority — $885 was in warrants made out to Gov. Coleman This includes warrants for $45 and $250 in May of this year.

IDENTITY SECRET

"That was to allow us to pay for information without disclosing the identity of the informants," the governor explained. "Receipts from these informants have been submitted to the full commission."

The commission includes some men strongly split with Coleman politically although united with him in upholding segregation. Chief among such men is State Sen. Earl Evans Jr., of Canton, the 1936 States Righter.

H. H. Hume, Greenville, Negro minister and newspaper man, was paid $29.76 in August, 1956, and $175 in March, 1957, for investigations. He also drew $150 last February for travel.

Gore declines to talk about these things but the governor identified Hume as "a Negro preacher at Greenville who has taken a public stand for segregation."

Call

Percy Green, editor of the Jackson Advocate, the state's leading Negro newspaper, drew money in several categories. He was paid $35 last September for travel and $300 last February under the heading of advertising. A $200 warrant last October was made out to "National Association of Colored People of the South, care of Percy Green."

The Rev. Ozelle Mason, Jackson Negro minister, was paid $496.15 in February under the heading of advertising. He also drew $50 warrants in July and August of 1956 under the heading of investigations.

The warrants of course, do not identify recipients by race. Other investigation money went to W. M. Holmes and William Liston. Coleman says Liston is a junior law student at the University of Mississippi whose work was effective.

The $7,695 for travel includes more than $2,000 spent last October to take a group of New England editors on a "see for yourself" tour of Mississippi. The widely publicized tour drew some quiet criticism in the statehouse corridors because many of the editors had uncomplimentary things to say. Many, too, said they gained a better understanding of Mississippi's racial problem.

EDITORS' VISIT

"I personally feel the visit of New England editors has been the outstanding single accomplishment of the commission so far as the rest of the country is concerned," Coleman says. He also has said no further such tours are planned.

Hal Decell, the weekly newspaper editor who is the commission's public relations director, travels widely. He attends every convention of the National Editorial Assn. and has visited both coasts. The governor says Decell's work "to influence television and radio treatment of the racial problem" has been effective.

"One of the outstanding nationwide television hookups has agreed it will not handle racial questions in any manner unless it also gives the South's side at the same time," Coleman said. He did not identify the network.

Coleman's trips to Washington to testify before House and Senate committees against Civil rights legislation were paid for out of Sovereignty Commission Funds.

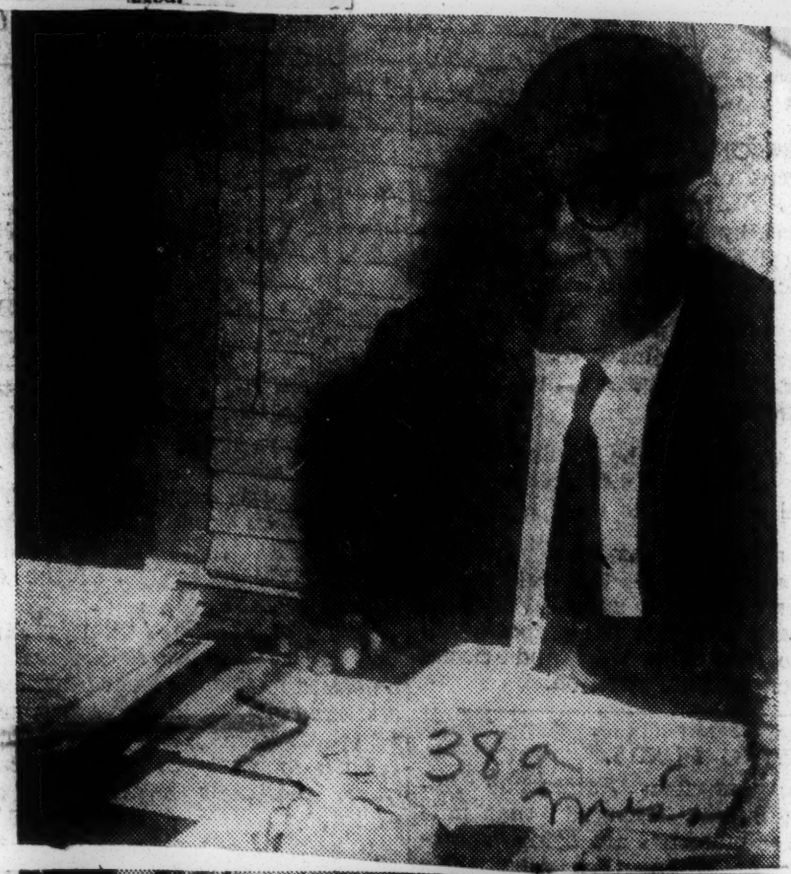
The governor says he will recommend that the 1956 legislature provide an "adequate appropriation" for continuation of the commission's work. With the state government expecting to be pressed financially next year, Coleman says he is "delighted" at prospects the commission will return a good deal of money to the state treasury.

"When the bill was passed, the NAACP was boasting about the money it had, contributions from the CIO, the Fund for the Republic and so forth, Coleman said. "Our purpose was to let them know Mississippi was willing to spend also if it came to a contest of money.

"We also felt we ought to have money available to join in any cooperative effort with other states on an official level. A large part of the appropriation was also intended for use in case we got in litigation over schools — so that we could employ the best counsel. That hasn't been necessary, of course.

"There have been those who feel the commission should have been more active, but I personally fail to see how you can improve on success."

When legislation creating the commission was created several lawmakers, including State Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson wanted the agency to donate money to the Citizens Councils. A Tennessean recently asked for Sovereignty Commission money to help fight federal contempt of court charges filed against Clinton, Tenn., white persons who resisted a school integration order there. Coleman told reporters he didn't think it advisable for the commission to donate funds in the Clinton fight. The full commission has not yet acted.



CITES COMPETITIVE PREJUDICE — Rev. J. L. Tolbert looks glum as he tells about "competitive prejudice in New Albany." In the bottom photo he points to the "bullet-shattered" glass panel in the front door of his Funeral home. He explained someone is trying to chase me out of here." (Staff Photo)

KOREAN GETS THE WORD

Kyung Sung Lee, Korean studying racial discrimination in Jackson, interviews D. L. (Dock) Luckey at City Hall Friday.—Daily News Staff Photo by James Featherston.

Korean Here To Study Race Discrimination

By JAMES FEATHERSTON
Daily News Staff Writer

A Korean reporter is in Jackson to study racial discrimination.

As an initial step, Kyung Sung Lee visited the City Council meeting Friday.

He didn't learn much about discrimination but he was indiscriminately exposed to the toothy charms of Mayor Allen Thompson.

Thompson insisted that Lee inspect Jackson's facilities for Negroes which the mayor describes as the finest anywhere.

Lee didn't say he would, but he didn't say he wouldn't. He appeared somewhat bewildered by Thompson.

He did, however, make a short speech during which he told how he came to the U. S. under auspices of the State Department.

Lee said he intended to stay in Jackson a month. He is living at the Y. M. C. A.

Prior to coming to Jackson, he completed a six-weeks journalism course at Northwestern University and then spent some time in California.

Lee is a political reporter for the Pyong Hwa Daily News at Seoul. He said his newspaper is one of fourteen in Korea and competition is fierce.

"You have to keep scooping all the time," he said.

Lee, who is 29, said he makes 60,000 hwan a month in Korea which is equivalent to $120 in American money.

But he said he gets along well on his salary in Korea because prices are cheaper.

"I support my wife, mother, and three children on my salary," he said.

Mississippi Negro Group Asks Prayer In Racial Crisis

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2 (AP)—An organization of Mississippi Negro ministers and laymen denied today a resolution adopted yesterday carried an endorsement of the state's handling of racial relations.

A statement released by the Ministerial Improvement Assn. of Mississippi said the resolution called for a statewide prayer movement "as a means of meeting in a Christian and non-violent way the forces of evil and oppression within the state."

Reporters at the meeting were told by one association spokesman that the resolution included endorsement of the state's official stand for segregation.

The resolution did call for prayers in behalf of "those in authority in the affairs of the state." It also stated "we recognize that earnest and sincere prayers are one of the most powerful weapons for right and righteousness."

Gov. Coleman To Speak Today To Joint Legislative Session

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

Both houses of the Alabama Legislature come back to work at 11 a.m. today, then go into joint session a half hour later to hear Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi deliver an address.

Coleman, an outspoken proponent of white supremacy, is expected to base at least a part of his talk on civil rights.

After the talk, senators will return to their chamber to re-engage in a "sitting filibuster," with the biggest calendar of the session facing them. Senate Secretary Earl Speight said yesterday the new calendar will have 124 pages—largest by far in this session.

Only proofed copies had been printed yesterday, with printers working into the night to get it out.

In addition, 54 measures are on Speight's desk from the House, with a possibility that filibusterers out to kill any number of bills may require that they be read "at length," continuing the "sit-down filibuster."

However, there was some speculation yesterday that senators may again invoke baseball rules on their operations, giving each senator a chance to have at least one bill passed.

Under such a system Friday, the Senate turned out more measures than during any day within weeks. Under the system, offered by Sen. Ralph Jones of Monroeville, each senator is given a time at bat."

He can call up one measure out of order, but if an objection is raised, withdraw that bill. He then can call up a second and a third, until one passes, or until he "strikes out" with three.

However, there was some other speculation that Gov. James E. Folsom may have the Rules Committee bring out a special order calendar on which a $20 million road bond issue would be given a top spot.

This is one of several measures being filibustered. Others are a judicial reforms measure to streamline civil court operations in the state, along with reapportionment and a corporate income tax bill.

The latter would end federal income tax deductions from state income payments. It is estimated the change would bring education some 8 to 9 million annually.

Mississippi Roundup—

State 'Segregation' Commission Has $185,000 Left For Spending

JACKSON, Dec. 2 (U.P.) — The commission, headed by Gov. J. P. Coleman, reported that most of its activities has been in public relations.

The report said Public Relations Director Hal DeCell mailed more than 200,000 pieces of literature defending Mississippi's position on segregation, most of it ot the North. He also worked with national press, radio and television groups.

The report said the Fund For The Republic, with $15 million to spend, had 28 projects attempting to speed integration in the South.

The financial statement was from May, 1956, through Oct. 31 of this year, leaving eight months to go on the total appropriation, most of which will be returned to the state treasury.

Coleman was envious as he discussed industrial development, noting that Alabama's record in that program "outstrips Mississippi five to one."

"I don't know whether you folks in Alabama have some magic sesame to attract industry, but if you do have one I don't blame you for keeping it secret," Coleman declared.

In line with this, Coleman predicted the Mississippi Legislature would give quick approval to legislation calling for a compact of the two states to promote development of the long-sought Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway. Alabama has already enacted such a law.

Earlier in the day, Coleman told a press conference he is confident the Mississippi Legislature will approve a constitutional convention, which he is seeking.

He said that former Gov. Hugh White's endorsement of the plan to rewrite Mississippi's 67-year-old constitution should make it easier to pass.

Mississippi Governor Cites Opportunities Of 'New South'

By BOB INGRAM

Mississippi Gov. James P. Coleman, recognized as the gubernatorial spokesman of the South on matters of race, all but overlooked the subject for which he is most famous in an address to a joint session of the Alabama Legislature yesterday.

In a brief (22-minute) address, the jovial chief executive did as much entertaining as he did informing, interspersing his speech with several well-told if well-worn jokes.

'NEW SOUTH'

While not once making mention of race, segregation or civil rights, Gov. Coleman at one point did make an unmistakable reference to the critical issue.

"There are no two sides of the fence on many of the problems facing the South today," he declared. And he added the "new South" has unlimited opportunities to develop but that it must "be firm in what we believe in."

He also declared it was time for the South to "quit running from imaginary fears" and to "recognize our own power."

"We must banish this thing called fear and quit running from spooks behind every stump," he continued.

"We must write the pages of our history on the affirmative side of the ledger, we have been on the negative far too long. And we must not yield to the temptation to match wrong with wrong."

EASTLAND NAMED DESPITE PROTESTS

Times P.22-C

Senate Democrats Re-elect Judiciary Head—Atomic Post Goes to Durham

Thurs. 1-10-57

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The Senate completed organization today of its Democratic-controlled committees. Several Democratic liberals made a brief protest against giving Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

New York

In a separate action, the Joint Atomic Energy Committee elected Representative Carl T. Durham, Democrat of North Carolina, to succeed Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, as chairman.

The Senate committe lists maintained the same eight-to-seevn Democratic majority as in the Eighty-fourth Congress. They were drawn up by steering committees of the two parties, then submitted to the full Senate for formal approval.

The only audible "No" came from Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, after he had protested Senator Eastland's continuation as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Douglas told the Senate that while he enjoyed pleasant personal relations with Senator Eastland, he felt the Senator's attacks on the Supreme Court decision against school segregation made it necessary to vote against him. The committee handles civil rights legislation.

Seniority Claim Questioned

Senator Douglas said Senator Eastland's re-election would seem to make him the spokesman on civil rights for the Democratic party, which had taken a contrary position.

He said another reason for his vote was that seniority no longer seemed to be a controlling factor in Democratic committee assignments. This was an apparent indirect reference to the party's action in by-passing Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who had four years' seniority, in order to give Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts a seat on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Douglas said that Senator Joseph S. Clark Jr., Democrat of Pennsylvania, would have voted with him had he been present.

Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, who protested Senator Eastland's election as chairman of Judiciary two years ago, indicated his position had not changed. He said he would introduce a resolution dealing with the whole question of seniority. Senator Richard L. Neuberger, Democrat of Oregon, and Senator John A. Carroll, Democrat of Colorado, said they shared Senator Morse's views.

G. O. P. Follows Seniority

Republican committee selections, like those first disclosed yesterday by the Democrats, carried few surprises.

Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana got the most sought-after post, on the Finance committee, which writes tax laws.

Senators Prescott Bush of Connecticut and Frank Barrett of Wyoming received seats on the Armed Services Committee, giving up other less important committee seats.

Of the Republican newcomers, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, a veteran of two previous short Senate terms, received the best assignment, to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. His colleague, Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, was assigned to the District of Columbia and Public Works Committees.

Javits on Rules Unit

Another veteran now returning, Senator Chapman M. Revercomb of West Virginia, was assigned to the Government Operations and Public Works Committees.

Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York was assigned to the Rules and District of Columbia Committees.

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee followed its customary practice in electing Representative Durham, the ranking House Democratic member, to succeed Senator Anderson, the ranking Senate Democratic member. The chairmanship rotates every two years between the two houses.

Representative Durham was vice chairman during the Eighty-fourth Congress. Senator Anderson was elected to that post today.

Liberals Back Douglas

Officials of the Liberal party sent a message of congratulations yesterday to Senator Douglas for voting against the election of Senator Eastland.

Marx Lewis, chairman, and Jules Cohen, co-chairman of the party's national legislative committee, said that seniority should have been ignored.

"Seniority is Eastland's sole claim to the judiciary post," the message declared. "He is otherwise not merely unfit for it, but militantly in conflict with the whole spirit and purpose of the Judiciary Committee's work. This was demonstrated by his open flouting of the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation."

EASTLAND UNFIT, NAACP CHARGES

Times-Picayune

Senator's Chairmanship of Panel Protested

Thurs. 1-3-57

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Wednesday it has written 79 non-Southern senators urging they deny Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) a place on the judiciary committee.

New Orleans, La.

A member of the committee in the last Congress, Eastland is slated to become chairman through seniority this year.

The letter was accompanied by an appeal which, the NAACP said, documented its charges that Eastland has "persistently engaged in activities that (1) foster disrespect for law and promote domestic disorder; and (2) undermine established public policy and reflect upon the dignity and honor of the Senate of the United States."

Newspaper Reports

Included are newspaper reports and citations from the Congressional Record quoting Eastland as describing the 14th Amendment to the constitution as "fraudulently procured and . . . illegal," calling the US supreme court "irresponsible," "incompetent," "grasping" for power and "brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups."

Other citations quoted the senator as accusing the court of "a monstrous crime," of saying its decisions were "dishonest" and "the judges who rendered them violated their oaths of office," and accusing the court of responding "to radical pro-Communist political movement in this country."

'Leader of Defiance'

The NAACP document also accused Eastland of being "a leader in the establishment of organizations whose purpose is to consolidate defiance of the constitution as interpreted by the supreme court."

"Senator Eastland's speeches," the NAACP said, "are invariably similar in content. They condemn the supreme court antisegregation decisions, associating them with Communist conspiracy; they urge defiance of the court's decree and advocate resistance through intensified organization. They recommend the use of public tax funds (including those from Negro taxpayers) to propagate the doctrine of white supremacy."

Eastland renamed despite protest

News P.1

Thurs. 1-10-57

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP)—Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) yesterday was reappointed chairman of the Senate judiciary committee over the opposition of Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.).

Birmingham, Ala.

When the Senate confirmed the appointment, along with other committee assignments worked out by the Republican and the Democratic steering committee, Douglas voted "no."

Douglas explained he believed Eastland should not hold the key post because of Eastland's strong criticism of Supreme Court decisions against racial segregation.

The committee handles such things as civil rights legislation.

He said Sen. Clark (D., Pa.) took the same position.

INTEGRATED TV TARGET

Commercial Appeal

Herrin To Introduce Bill Halting Such Shows

Thurs. 1-10-57

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9 (AP)—State Republican Ralph Herrin of Covington County said Wednesday he plans legislation to halt the telecasting of what he called racially integrated programs.

P.22

Republican Herrin, attending a meeting in Jackson, made the statement in a prepared news release.

He said he plans to introduce in the 1958 Legislature a bill to "forbid TV stations in Mississippi from televising programs showing Negroes integrated with white women and Negro men.

"Our people are getting fed up on these programs that sicken the stomach of our white people. We are almost bankrupting our state to preserve segregation, and give our good Negroes equal educational opportunities, and then permit our TV stations to present these integrated programs day and night."

Senator Eastland's Offer

Birmingham P.3-B

One untold story of the Presidential campaign is how Mississippi's shrewd Sen. Jim Eastland, champion of white supremacy, offered to praise the Republicans in order to win votes for the Democrats.

Montgomery, Ala.

Realizing his views were not popular up north, Eastland figured the best contribution he could make to the Democratic campaign would be a speech praising the Republicans.

Nov. 3-57

He put through a long-distance phone call from Mississippi to a Democratic aide and asked him to relay a message to Adlai Stevenson. Eastland offered to make a public speech to a White Citizens Council, thanking the Republicans for helping kill civil-rights legislation in the Senate. He planned to say that he could never have blocked civil-rights legislation without the help of Republican members of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Stevenson's campaign manager, Jim Finnegan, was anxious to accept Eastland's offer. He figured it would counteract the Republican claim in Negro communities that a vote for the Democratic ticket was a vote for Eastland.

But Stevenson flatly refused to have anything to do with Eastland or his offer.

Senator Eastland's Ouster Requested

Afro-American P. 5

NEW YORK — "Senator (James O.) Eastland (Dem. Miss.) has engaged in activities that foster disrespect for law and promote domestic disorder, subvert domestic policy and reflect upon the honor and dignity of the Senate."

That charge is made in "an appeal to senators of the 85th Congress from the NAACP urging that Senator Eastland be not seated on the Senate Judiciary Committee" under date of Dec. 28.

A covering letter accompanying the appeal, which is based upon Senator Eastland's record in Congress, was signed by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

DOCUMENTARY excerpts from the senator's record, as compiled by the NAACP and upon which its plea for his demotion is based, follow:

"Senator Eastland has engaged in activities that foster disrespect for law and promote domestic disorder.

"The Senate whose members swear to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the United States, cannot permit responsibility for committee screening of the Federal judiciary to be shared by one who openly repudiated part of the U.S. Constitution.

"Senator Eastland has repudiated the validity of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In a statement to the press Dec. 12, 1955, he joined in declaring:

* * *

" 'THE 14th Amendment, under which the tyrannous decisions (Supreme Court decisions against segregation) were rendered, was fradulently procured and is illegal.'

"Senator Eastland has stigmatized the intergrity of the U.S. Supreme Court; he has charged, by implication, that the court was influenced in its judgement by, and in effect acted as an instrument of, the Communist conspiracy.

"Senator Eastland has urged southern citizens and southern states to defy the U S. Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

"SENATOR EASTLAND has been a leader in the establishment of organizations whose purpose is to consolidate defiance of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

"In late June 1954, he called for a movement, on a nationwide basis, to combat what he termed 'biased and incompetent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.'

"Senator Eastland addressed a statewide membership drive of the Mississippi White Citizens again on Dec. 1, 1955.

"On Dec. 12, 1955, he participated in issuing a joint statement urging southern states to adopt acts of nullification declaring themselves in defiance of the Supreme Court decisions.

* * *

"ON JAN. 26, 1956, Senator Eastland appeared before the South Carolina Association of Citizens Councils, urging nullification of the Supreme Court decisions. Early in February he addressed the Patriots of North Carolina on the same subject.

"Subsequently (Feb. 10, 1956) he spoke before a similar group at Montgomery, Ala., and on April 29, 1956, after his elevation to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee, he advised a white citizens council rally at Forest, Miss., that the South 'must maintain its offensive.'

"...Senator Eastland has engaged in activities that subvert established domestic policy and reflect upon the dignity and honor of the Senate.

"Our Constitution and our national institutions are dedicated to the fulfilment of the concept that all men are created equal. The established domestic policy of the United States is opposed to discrimination based on race creed or color.

* * *

"IN RECOGNITION of these principles, specific amendments were added to the Constitution to prevent legal barriers and distinctions on the basis of race or color.

"A long series of decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court has clarified and emphasized the intent and scope of these provisions.

"Senator Eastland has exhibited, during his tenure in Congress, a consistent disregard and a flagrant contempt for the basic rights and fundamental freedoms of those Americans who are distinguished from their fellow citizens by reason of race, creed or color.

"He has used the forum of the U.S. Senate as a medium for inflammatory and biased attacks upon minority groups. He said on June 29, 1945; 'The Negro race is an inferior race (CR, P 6992).'

* * *

"IN CARRYING out his avowed intention to undermine principles and policies basic to American democratic tradition, Senator Eastland has resorted to discreditable tactics unworthy of a senator.

"He has even boasted publicly of his agility in flouting his acknowledged responsibilities. Speaking at Forest, Miss., June 26, 1954, Senator Eastland declared:

" 'After 1950, they (civil rights measures) were blocked in the Civil Rights Committee. Do you know how? Because of seniority, I was maneuvered into chairmanship of the civil rights subcommittee.

" 'Yes, Eastland of Mississippi became boss of the committee that had all of the civil rights bills, and they swore I broke the law and so I did.

* * *

" 'YOU KNOW the law says the committee has got to meet once a week...Why for the three years I was chairman that committee didn't hold a meeting. I didn't permit them to meet.

" 'I had to protect the interests of the people of Mississippi. . . . I had special pockets put in my pants and for three years I carried these bills around in my pockets everywhere I went and everyone of them were defeated.'

"It has been reported from Starkville, Miss., that on or about Sept. 18, 1956, Senator Eastland, addressing the Okitibbeha County Farm Bureau, again bosted of deliberately suppressing efforts to secure committee action on civil rights legislation."

Our Opinions

Eastland Must Be Removed

Editorial P. 10

The suspicion long held in many quarters that a back stage deal, last Spring, with the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee, not to join with the liberal Democrats to force the civil rights bill out of committee is now confirmed by unfolding events.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) let the cat out of the bag when he spoke before the Leland, Miss., Rotary Club explaining how he used the Sobeloff's confirmation to block action on civil rights.

The appointment of Simon Sobeloff to the Circuit Court of Appeals, last year was pending. As solicitor general Sobeloff had argued the school integration cases for the government. In order to block action on his confirmation, Sen. Eastland had his committee staff prepare a lengthy brief on Sobeloff. In the committee meeting, he recognized Sen. Johnston (of South Carolina) who spent five weeks of the committee sessions reading the brief. Then, Eastland told the Justice Department and the Republicans in the Senate that they could have Sobeloff as long as no further civil rights measures were offered. On July 1, complete agreement was reached.

The committee could not meet on July 9, the next scheduled date, because Eastland wanted to learn about a new irrigation system on his farm at Doddsville, Miss. The Senate adjourned as soon as it became apparent that the civil rights bills will not come out of the committee. An account of the Eastland speech was carried in the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times and reprinted last week by the Congressional Quarterly, an independent news service.

Not until Eastland's speech became available was there proof that the GOP Senators, at the Administration's request, had "laid off" civil rights in order to get Sobeloff confirmed. Now Eastland is using the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Brennan as a club over the Administration on the civil rights issue. He is said to have sent word indirectly to Attorney General Brownell that he will not allow Brennan to be confirmed by his committee unless the Eisenhower Administration uses its influence to delay action on the civil rights bill.

Brennan was given a recess appointment to the U. S. Supreme Court last October while the Senate was in adjournment. A hearing on his confirmation was scheduled Tuesday, February 26, but was cancelled at the last minute. These hearings are regarded as a "little filibuster" designed to delay a vote as long as possible.

The Administration is faced with the choice of putting over Brennan's appointment but losing the civil rights bill. Eastland has made it clear that the Administration will not get both. Under Judiciary committee rules, it is virtually impossible, short of deposing Eastland, to force the chairman to call a Committee meeting on Brennan unless he wishes to do so.

Eastland has another trading weapon coming up. The President must soon nominate a successor to Justice Reed whose retirement became affective on Feb. 25. That explains the strange behavior of Mr. Brownell when he appeared before the Congressional committee that held hearings on the Administration civil rights bill a few weeks ago. The Attorney General cautioned moderation while he pleaded for the passage of a toothless civil rights measure. And, he was vehemently opposed to an anti-lynching provision being attached to the bill.

We pointed out in this column that Mr. Brownell had one eye set on the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench and the other on Sen. Eastland whose favor he must curry if he hopes to join that august body of black robed Justices. Again, a back door deal is in the making which will pigeonhole the civil rights bills so that the Administration nominee might get the approving nod from Sen. Eastland.

By now it should be crystal clear that no civil rights bill will ever be enacted into law so long as Eastland is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Eastland is the major obstacle. Let us resolve to remove him.

38a 1957

MISSISSIPPI

SENATOR EASTLAND

Cong. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., N. Y. Negro Democrat, Sees Racial Philosophy Of Sen. Eastland Of Miss. Penetrating North'n Liberal Thinking

Advocate 4/19/57

Jackson, Miss

Say Developments In Washington Show Negro Making Progress In Fight For Freedom

Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 15. — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Negro Democrtaic Congressman from New York, says he believes segregation will end in the United States in six to eight years if there is effective resistance to what he called "creeping Eastlandism."

He told a mass meeting of Atlanta Negro ministers Sunday people must stand firm against the philosophy of Sen. Eastland (D.-Miss.) which he said 'has penetrated Northern liberal thinking."

Powell said the Mississippi senator has re-defined a number of good, sound Anglo-Saxon words. "Under creeping Eastlandism 'moderation,' 'go slow' and 'gradualism' mean stop, stand still, do nothing.

"I am not against gradualism, moderation, and going slow," he continued. "But I insist that go slow at least means go, that gradualism at least means move, that moderation does not mean stand still."

Must Vary

Powell said integration must vary according to communities and that in some places it cannot be accomplished overnight.

"But a beginning must take place," he said. "No one can stand in Georgia and tell the North 'look, we are making progress' and point to what is happening in Kentucky or Maryland as proof."

The congressman said three "significant" developments have taken place in Washington in the past two years which indicate the Negro is making progress in his fight for freedom. They include:

1. The end of what he called "the unholy alliance" in Congress of "Northern reactionary Dixiecrats." As a result, he said, liberals have been appointed to the Rules Committee so it can no longer 'block all legislation working for the good of the American people.

2. The Southern manifesto signed last year. This, he said, "indicated specifically, definitely and finally that there was no longer a solid South" because such states as Kentucky, Maryland and Oklahoma refused to sign.

3. "The soft pedaling of Sen. Eastland by his own fellow Southerners and the pushing forward as the spokesman for the South of Sen. Ervin of North Carolina." He said "this is positive proof that the day of destiny can no longer be delayed by the voices of the "Demagogues."

Powell said he thought the "day of destiny" when the Negro achieves complete and full equality "should come somewhere between 1963 and 1966."

The congressman spoke to an estimated 1,000 persons in the Wheat Street Baptist Church at a meeting sponsored by the "Love, Law and Liberation" movement.

Mar. 4-20-57

Sounding Like a Broken Record

Eastland Still Passing Buck On Civil Rights

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-27-57

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The weekly progress report on the status of the civil rights bills has begun to sound like a broken record. Every Monday the Eastland Judiciary Committee goes behind closed doors and each day at noon Senator Hennings emerges with the same old story.

April 15 marked the fourth try by the Missouri Senator to get some action on the measure, but once again his efforts were stalled. This time he moved to set May 6 as the specific date to vote on the measure, which has already been approved by the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

■

THE COMMITTEE adjourned at noon without taking action on either motion. This was the same technique which was used in the first two executive meetings. The chairman refused to recognize Hennings until near time for adjournment. Hennings offered his motion for action on the pending bill. A discussion would ensue which would consume all remaining time before adjournment. At the third meeting last week, Hennings could not offer his motion because of the lack of a quorum.

Congress adjourned last week for the Easter recess and will not resume until April 29. Chairman Eastland announced that in all probability the committee will begin consideration of civil rights on that date.

Senator Matthew Neely (D.-W. Va.), a proponent of the bill, has been unable to take an active part in committee proceedings because of illness. Upon his return to the post of duty he has already observed that civil rights measures will never get out of the Eastland committee unless Senate takes it out by a discharge petition.

Senator Hennings, the chief supporter of the measure, said he had not come to that conclusion yet.

With all the important appropriation bills coming up in the Senate after the Easter recess, observers on Capitol Hill believe that the committee will be able to keep civil rights bottled up until mid-May. If it doesn't reach the floor before that time it will be hard to break a Senate filibuster in time to pass in this session.

PROF. CLENNON KING, HISTORY INSTR.
ALCORN COLLEGE

All 570 at Negro College Go Home Protesting Appeal for 'Uncle Toms'

Atlanta Ga.

From Press Dispatches

All 570 students of a Negro college in Mississippi left school Friday protesting a professor's call for "Uncle Tom" humility. In Florida, the State Supreme Court exercised the powers of a sovereign state to stay a Negro's admission to a white university.

And two former Negro Communist leaders testified in Baton Rouge, La., that Red agents have been trying since 1929 to infiltrate Negro churches, especially in the South.

Sat. 3-9-57

Leonard Patterson told the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, probing influences behind racial unrest, "The Negro people in the South never accepted the Communist Party program."

Atlanta

And Manning Johnson said Communists worked on Negro pastors in Dixie, pressuring them to participate in various front movements.

Both New Yorkers were former Red leaders before they turned against the party.

Johnson said Communists favored the churches in the South as a target because they provided a cloak of respectability and a place to hide from police investigations.

"When a cry arose against the law investigators," he added, "the agents thus created sympathy for their cause. The Communists were very clever in this."

The withdrawal of the student body closed down little Alcorn A. & M. College in Southwest Mississippi, leaving it a ghost campus.

The students rejected a last-minute appeal by the professor who caused the revolt, history teacher Clennon King, 36. They held a hymn-singing to mark the end of the school's 86-year operation. There apparently was no disposition on the part of the state, which supported it, to get Alcorn back in business.

After the 30-minute service the students started a mass exodus from Alcorn aboard school buses. Most of them had been packed since early morning after a unanimous vote was taken Thursday night to extend a three-day strike indefinitely. But they stayed on to listen to King's hour-long appeal that they re-read his series of eight articles, published in a Jackson newspaper, and evaluate them as a whole. He offered to resign if the students still rejected his beliefs.

In an earlier article King had called for more Negroes of the "Uncle Tom" type, a reference to the character created by Harriet Beecher Stowe that became the personification of the humble, servile Negro.

Even as he appealed to the students, King had an article published endorsing the principle of permitting Negroes to go to homesteads in their ancestral Africa.

"Alcorn College died officially at 11:55 a.m. today," student president Ernest McEwin announced to the assembly as King's appeal was rejected.

Even before the students left, state officials had warned the college would be closed unless the boycott of classes ended at once.

The Florida Supreme Court rejected the U. S. Supreme Court's order that Negro Virgil Hawkins, 47, be admitted to the University of Florida at Gainesville.

"We are cognizant of our duty to compel (Hawkins') admission without delay if it is feasible to do so, but we have an equally compelling duty to perform in respect to the public peace," said the majority opinion in the 5 to 2 decision.

"This court has an opportunity to prevent the incidents of violence whilh are, even now, occurring in various parts of this country as a result of the state's efforts to enforce integration," it said.

One justice said in a concurring opinion that a state survey has shown students, parents and alumni of the university would "violently resist integration."

Seek Job Of Teacher Who Hit NAACP In White Council Paper

Daily Ward Fri. 3-8-57

Atlanta, Ga.

ALCORN, Miss. — (INS) — The Mississippi State College Board was asked Thursday to dismiss a Negro Professor, whose newspaper articles criticizing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People caused a student strike at the Alcorn A. & M. College.

P. 1

Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the all-Negro Southern Mississippi school said he was recommending that the board, which was meeting Thursday afternoon at Alcorn, that Prof. Clennon King be discharged for "insubordination." Earlier Thursday Otis said he would not press for King's removal.

King's criticisms of the NAACP which appeared in the Jackson Daily news recently, caused all 584 students at the College to boycott classes since Tuesday. The students insist that they would not return to classes until King is dismissed.

In the articles, King a history teacher, accused the NAACP of destroying race relations in the South. In one of them, he summed up his opinion of the organization by saying:

P. 3

"Perhaps the NAACP is the National Association for the agitation (CQ) of Colored People after all."

Otis, prior to the meeting, issued a statement which said:

Fri. 3-8-57

"The students insisted that their greviences against Prof. King did not result from the point of view which he expressed in the newspaper articles, but from their resentment of his drawing the school into this highly controversial (segregation) issue. The student protest was intensified when it was learned that Prof. King had written letters which were published in the official paper of the (Jackson) white citizens Council.."

King denied that he had written any letters for the citizens council and blamed "other teachers" at the college for instigating the student strike he said:

"They (the teachers) are destroying what they say they want to build up. They want other people to be tolerant while they themselves are not."

The strange statement of Rev. Clennon King

Afro. American Sat. 3-16-57

Baltimore, Md. P. 1

A person who identified himself as the Rev. Clennon King of Mississippi, telephoned the AFRO in Baltimore Sunday morning at 9 o'clock to say he was going to read the following statement to his congregation at the Wesley Chapel AME Church in Hazelhurst, Miss., 35 miles northwest of Jackson at the Sunday morning service.

"Colored people everywhere say I hate my race. Everyone knows me now as Mississippi's biggest fool because I turned against my own people.

"When they refused to hear me any longer, the state turned me out. Even whites will have nothing more to do with me.

* * *

"AFTER I LEAVE this service I am going to the State Capitol at Jackson. I will stay in front of the State Capitol until they put me in jail. If they let me out, I will go right back. I shall refuse to eat anything.

"If I did this to myself, I will take the punishment by myself but they are responsigle for my actions. I will not kill myself like Judas. I want a white person to do that for me because it was white people who caused me to do what I did.

"The governor of Mississippi said on the television I was right.

"The state board of education said they backed me. The biggest newspapers in the state said so too.

"The only thing I ask is that this church, my wife and children, mother, father nor brother ever see me again even after I am dead.

'I hope they will spend none of their money to see me buried."

Afro-American P. 2

AT 1:45 P.M., Sunday, the Rev. Mr. King again called the AFRO and said, "I'm a different man. I want to retract that statement I gave you." He continued:

"I have just come from the church where they had a beautiful crowd. The congregation expressed confidence in me, and I see the picture as altogether different than what I heard it was this morning.

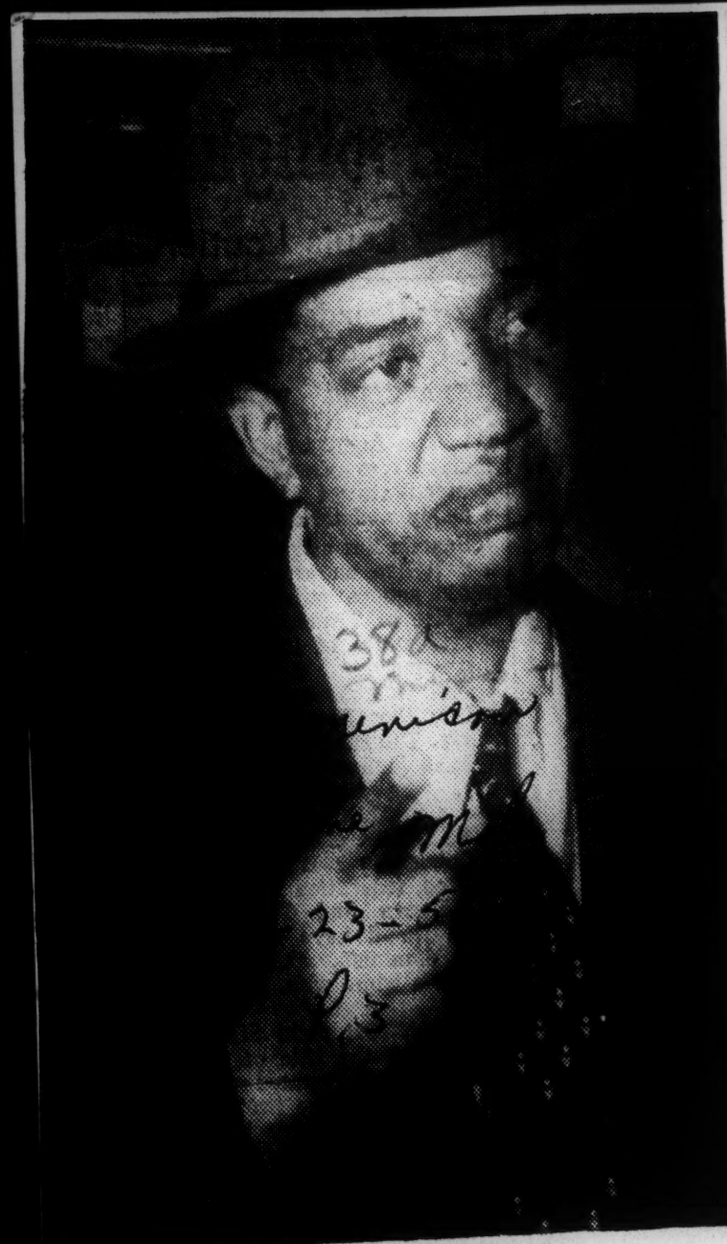
"At that time I had just felt awful. I had heard reports that the people were not going to put money in the church. That they were saying I was a man who hated his own people. I had received threats. My wife and children were in tears.

* * *

"THE DOORS to my classroom had been closed. Out of 600 students only six showed up.

"The new president had told me I had massed up, and I was the last person he would have back.

"For these reasons I was awfully disturbed. I now want to retract what I said. I said those things this morning in haste. I want to stay in church work since the congregation has expressed confidence in me. I am a different man."



PROFESSOR CLENNON KING
Self-styled "Judas to the race" and "rat"

Who is Clennon King?

Afro-American

ALCORN, Miss.—Who is Professor Clennon King, the controversial history teacher whose series of pro-segregation articles set off the recent explosion at Alcorn A. and M. College?

Baltimore Md.

He calls the NAACP the National Association for the Agitation of Colored People.

It is dominated, he says by labor unions, Socialists, certain Quakers, B'nai B'rith's Anti-defamation League, the Civil Liberties Union, disguised Communists, etc.

3-23-57

Booker T. Washington was the greatest leader of the colored race, he declares, because Washington didn't have a white wife like Frederick Douglass and Walter White.

* * *

THE JACKSON (Miss.) State Times, the newspaper which published the articles, describes him as a "colored southern intellectual."

But Professor King described himself to the AFRO as "a Judas to the race" and a "rat" who cried because the trap slammed shut too soon.

A native of Albany, Ga., he is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and received a master's degree from Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

AFTER HEADING two students tours abroad, he was forced to leave Virginia Union, Richmond.

He says prior to coming to Alcorn, he had job offers from Southern University in Texas and Louisiana Normal, Grambling, La.

He had been at Alcorn six months. While he is still a faculty member there, he has been told by the state college board to remain off the campus until they send for him.

He said the new president, Dr. John Dewey Boyd, told him "If I were you, I would get as far from Alcorn as possible."

King fails to cash in on smear stories

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57

Baltimore Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

WASHINGTON

Prof. Clennon King, the controversial teacher whose race relations articles blew a school asunder and, to all practical purposes, ousted him from his job, was much underpaid for his efforts.

This week he told Cliff Mackay, AFRO'S editor in chief, he received only $32 from the Jackson paper which published the series of eight articles.

This pittance is proof positive what the editors of the State Times really think of the tripe some pro-segregation southerners today are hailing as masterpieces.

* * *

BROTHER KING, who has called the AFRO'S home office on at least three separate occasions, also posted a complaint about the articles I wrote regarding the Alcorn situation.

"I was double-crossed," he asserts. How? Why I told him a lot of things off-the-record, which I didn't intend to be published."

Now that's a bright young man for you.

Can anyone imagine a newspaperman traveling 800 miles and staying up all night just to listen to something "off-the-record?"

The Rev.-Prof. King was double-crossed, all right. But it was not by the press.

THE GOOD OF TRAGEDY

Hazlehurst, Miss. The "Jackson State Times" announced March 24 the publication of "The Clennon King Story," a 28-page booklet comprising all eight highly controversial articles I recently wrote for it.

Included is photo work and a description of the "Time's" position on the series which touched off the student revolt at Alcorn (A. and M. College), temporarily closing the college.

I received my copy March 25. I had nothing to do with its publication, but after reading it, I think it is the best thing, so far, to come out of the tragedy.

* * *

THE "TIMES" is making the booklet available to the public for free. The purpose of this letter is to request the AFRO make a public announcement of this fact since the AFRO carried so much copy on the incident.

The incident has caused me to lose my job, to be falsely regarded as an "uncle tom" and a traitor to my race. I think whatever the AFRO can do to erase this should be done.

* * *

HAD I ANY idea in the beginning the amount of airing these articles would receive, I may have said some things differently. I have nothing to be ashamed of if the majority of my critics will read what I wrote and not simply "about" what I wrote.

Interested persons should write the "Times" for a copy of the booklet with the enclosure of 10 cents in stamps to defray the cost of handling and mailing.

CLENNON KING

King's Version Of Alcorn College Student Flareup

Courier Sat. 3-23-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. 2

EDITOR'S NOTE—Prof. Clennon King, who taught history at Alcorn A. and M. State College in Alcorn, Miss., contacted The Courier from Hazlehurst, Miss., by telephone Sunday morning, March 10, and said he was going to Jackson and stand on the steps of the State Capitol "until I fall from exhaustion."

Professor King said he had been betrayed by whites and condemned by Negroes. He said he would rather be dead than face people who had been his friends.

King made this statement to The Courier after a majority of the student body at Alcorn had demanded his resignation. Students accused King of writing a series of articles in a Mississippi daily which, they said, criticized the NAACP and attacked integration methods.

Professor King changed his mind about standing on the capitol steps and called The Courier again Sunday afternoon (March 10) to request that his statement be taken out of the paper. The Courier had gone to press at this time, but editors agreed to print Professor King's version of the incident in the March 23 issue of this paper.

His version follows:

■

My True Story

By CLENNON KING

"A good name is rather to be chosen . . ."

Things have reached the point where 'tis best to say nothing for the time being. The series of eight highly controversial articles appeared in only one newspaper, but thousands of papers have picked out a few sentences on which to base slanted reports.

People have been reacting to what the newspapers have said about the articles, rather than to the articles themselves. The fair thing, for newspapers making inferences against the articles, is to republish the series for their own readers. Permission to do this would be simple to arrange.

Dear reader, it is a serious matter for you to discredit someone's name on the basis of someone else's opinions. To be fair, people should judge individuals on the basis of all the facts and not pieces of fact.

■

LET'S MOVE, NOW, to the most important point of all: **Clennon King is a writer and a non-entity — he is ultimately being judged by what Alcorn students have said and done—not what HE has written.**

When the Student Council hastily asked for my resignation, I offered it in good faith. My only condition was to ask for time to have reprints run for each Alcorn student of all eight articles —minus headlines and errors not of my creation; after personally reading the series, students would vote by secret ballot whether they wanted me to be ousted or not.

Few papers have been objective enough to report that Negro students' refusal to be democratic wrecked the college.

On the other hand, there is another side to this matter, pregnant with significance, but my lips are sealed with the realization that divulgence would only make bad matters worse.

■

WHAT MANY DO NOT know and can be told is that I have no desire to stay in a place unwanted—even though I have a wife and five children who are completely dependent.

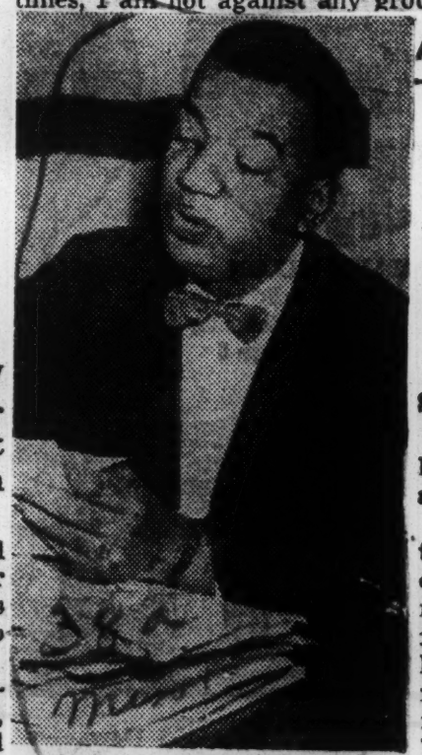
Furthermore, I will not stay in any place I am not wanted. I am just that independent and have always been.

I know it will be harder than ever to find new work opportunities. What school wants a teacher of highly controversial stature? What publisher wants an alleged "Uncle Tom" for a writer? What church wants an alleged race hater for a minister? Not being able to teach, minister, or write for a living, what shall I do?

The only normal course I see for my future is a swift sinking in the social scale. Had I sufficient money to go into a business of some sort, or complete the work on my doctorate, I would not worry for my children as much.

After the controversy settles, I would like to publish the eight catastrophic articles in book form, but . . .

If NAACP feels wronged, I am sorry. I only meant to offer some constructive criticism. I can think of no one in a position more qualified — and this I mean humbly. May God somehow bless you to be able to read my soul, for my stand is strictly on the side of justice, freedom and equality. Yet, during these tense times, I am not against any group or section—not even the South!



PROF. CLENNON KING . . . tells his story

Alcorn Students Strike Over Prof. King

Journal + Guide P. 1

Anti-Commie World Flight Flop Recalled At Union

Sat. 3-16-57 Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

ALCORN, Miss. — When Professor Clennon King pulls a boo-boo, it's really the most!

His newspaper articles attacking the NAACP caused an explosion last week which rocked Mississippi to its Dixie foundations. And, in 1950, a history professor named Clennon King, suddenly left his faculty position at Virginia Union University after his "Crusade Against Communism" world flight flopped.

Professor King, history instructor at Alcorn A. and M. College, became the central figure of a student strike which all but wrecked the Mississippi state-supported school last week.

* * *

AS THE DUST begins to settle from the turmoil caused by student reaction over Prof. King's newspaper articles criticizing the NAACP, these developments emerge: (1) President J. R. Otis, who allegedly sided with the students, was fired by the all-white Mississippi State Board of Education. (2) Prof. King, himself, did not show up for work Monday morning, although officials said he had not been fired. (3) Only a handful of students were on hand for classes as the college opened Monday with Dr. J. D. Boyd as new president.

In 1950, a Professor Clennon King, history instructor at Virginia Union University, was in charge of a proposed world tour project which turned out to be a boo-boo that made front-page news.

* * *

AT THE Virginia college, Prof. King headed a highly-publicized project called "Crusade Against Communism" in which a group of about 50 students and educators, for a fee, were set to fly around the world on a "World Study Project"

King admits he was paid $32.50 for eight articles

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57 Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, Miss. — Prof. Clennon King was paid only $32.50 for the eight anti-NAACP articles which caused the student explosion at Alcorn A. and M. College, he told the AFRO this week.

He said the money was sent directly to the International Society on African Culture at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. King has a $5 membership in the NAACP, which he describes as a "paper membership." He revealed that he was the organizer of an NAACP Youth Council in his hometown of Albany, Ga.

Alcorn College Professor Tells Courier:

Courier Sat. 3-16-57

'I'm Biggest Fool in Miss.!'

Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 3

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

HAZLEHURST, Miss.—Prof. Clennon King announced late Sunday that friends have persuaded him not to go through with his announced intentions of being a martyr. He told The Courier: "I thought that I had lost all of my friends until today." He promised to tell his entire story in The Courier next week.

HAZLEHURST, Miss.—Mississippi's self-described "biggest fool," Prof. Clennon King, wants to be slain by Mississippi whites in atonement for what the 585 students of Alcorn A. and M. College have called "Uncle Tomism."

A scant half-hour before the 11 A. M. Sunday services at this town's Wesley Chapel AME Church, where he is pastor, Professor King contacted The Courier and read to this paper a statement in which he pledged himself to stand until he falls in front of the Mississippi State Capitol in Jackson.

Professor King had written a controversial series of articles in a Jackson daily which attacked integration methods and also criticized the NAACP. This led to a wholesale walkout of the student body at Alcorn A. and M. College which resulted in the firing of both King and President J. R. Otis, in addition to the expelling of over four-fifths of the school's student body by Gov. J. P. Coleman.

Mr. King told The Courier that he had planned to read the statement before the church services and then go on to Jackson to carry out his threat.

Asserted Dr. King, "Negroes everywhere say I hate my race. Everyone now knows me as Mississippi's biggest fool because they say I turned against my own people . . . and when my people refused to hear me any longer, the state turned me out.

"Even whites now will have nothing to do with me . . . not even to accept this statement. I am going to Jackson to stand until I fall, without food, in front of the State Capitol, or until they arrest me, and after I'm released, I will return again and stand until they arrest me or until I fall.

"I will not kill myself like Judas. I want a white person to do it for me because it was white people who caused me to do what I did. The Governor of Mississippi said on TV I was right. The State Board of Education said they backed me and the biggest newspapers in the state said so, too.

"The only thing I ask is that neither this church, my wife and children, mother, father nor brothers ever see me again . . . even after I am dead. I hope they will spend none of their money to see me buried."

ORDERED BACK TO CAMPUS

LIFE OF ALCORN PROFESSOR THREATENED IF HE RETURNS

ALCORN,MISS.,APRIL 8(AP)- Professor Clennon King declined to returned to teach Alcorn A&M classes today, because his life had been threatened and the school president had demanded "humiliating" conditions.

The Alabama-born history professor, whose criticism of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People set off a student boycott earlier this year, had been told to return to duty today. He has been on temporary leave.

In a letter to Executive Secretary E.R. Jobe of the State College board, King asserted that A&M President J.D. Boyd had told him he "should not depend upon work at Alcorn after May 31."

Dr. Jobe denied that Boyd "or anyone else in authority" had told King his services would not be needed after May 31.

Jobe said the anonymous letter was turned over to the highway patrol and that King "will have whatever protection that state can provide."

Asked of the professor's status as a faculty member, Jobe said the threats are an "extenuating factor."

Advertiser p 3A
Tuesday, 4-9-57
Montgomery, Ala.

The Alcorn Incident

Pre-Conversion

Records at Virginia Union University reveal that during the years 1949 and 1950, one Clennon King was a member of the faculty, assigned to the History Department.

Baltimore Md.

In 1950, he conceived the idea of sponsoring a student tour around the world as one way to combat communism.

Sat. 3-23-57

Some difficulties arose, and although it was not a party to Mr. King's project, Virginia Union was sued to make up some deficits.

p. 4

Union promptly fired Mr. King.

Down in Mississippi last week, Mr. King was not after Reds, but had selected the NAACP as his target.

Angry students walked out on his classes, the president of the college fired him, he called himself a Judas, and said he's anxious for his white friends to put him in jail because he holds them, not himself, responsible for his utterances against the NAACP.

All of this happened at Alcorn A. and M. College, Mississippi's land grant school, purchased from the Presbyterian church 86 years ago, and which is still using some of the rickety buildings erected more than 100 years ago.

Actually, Alcorn's administration has only itself to blame for the student rebellion against Mr. King.

If it had carefully examined Mr. King's record when he applied for a job, it would have found out about the Virginia Union incident and could have guided itself accordingly.

38a 1957

MISSISSIPPI

PROFESSOR J.H. HARVEY
TAYLORVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
(SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SMITH
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL)

Mississippi Educator

Doesn't Want Integration

Courier Pittsburgh Pa

TAYLORSVILLE, Miss. (ANP)—A Negro professor in an all-Negro school in Smith County here, recently answered the question of integration by retorting "my students are content and don't want to go to an integrated school, nor do my teachers want to teach in an integrated school." Sat. 4-6-57

Such was the statement of Prof. J. H. Harvey, superintendent of the Smith County Training School here.

According to published reports, Harvey's philosophy is "let us not mix and mingle our blood as so many people would have us do, not in the backward roads and hills of the country, not in the slums of our great cities, but let our blood mix in faith with the common denominator of all men, our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ."

The reports say Harvey is afraid of integration because a majority of Negro children would quit school, his teachers would have no jobs, his race would be set back 50 to 100 years and there would be bloodshed.

Harvey, an ordained minister, who reportedly likes to discuss segregation, says the Negroes want to live to themselves, go to their own schools, ride their own school buses, eat in their own lunchrooms and worship God to themselves.

Boycott Leader Warns

Beware of 'Uncle Toms'!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa

JACKSON, Miss.—Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla's., dynamic pastor, warned the citizens of Jackson to beware of "Uncle Toms."

Addressing an NAACP rally here, the Rev. Steele warned that "in the 20th century we have more Uncle Toms. Some are styled as ministers, teachers, professors, news reporters, and big, fat, greasy Uncle Toms." 4-6-57

He told the audience of Tallahassee's fight against bus segregation which was sparked by "two young Negro women with 20th century blood in their veins" and asked that Jackson's Negroes push their fight of non-violence for integration. He said: "We must learn that sugar from the Negro store is as sweet as sugar from a white store.

"White men have great respect for paper money, lead bullets, and paper ballots, but violence for us is impractical."

MISSOURI BILLS SEEK END OF SEGREGATION

Commercial Appeal

Budget Request Ignored By House Lawmakers

Thurs. 1-31-57

WILSON IS CRITICIZED

By The Associated Press

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 30.—Gov. James T. Blair Jr. submitted a one-year budget of $495,976,225, but the Missouri House concerned itself with new bills and no action Wednesday.

The budget bills were ready for introduction but they were not offered. Plenty of others were, including ones to end all racial segregation in this border state and another to build a state office building in Kansas City.

Wilson Criticized

Resolutions were offered to save the 86-year-old executive mansion from destruction and to criticize Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson for calling some National Guardsmen "draft dodgers."

The resolution to save the mansion, in which Democratic Governor Blair has refused to live was offered by a Republican, Representative Clara Aiken Speer of Jackson County. The resolution called for a six-member commission of three representatives and three senators to ascertain the cost of restoring the old building.

Other measures are pending to make it a museum and to build a new and modern executive mansion. The Senate sent to the House Wednesday a plan for a 15-member joint committee to study the problem.

New Building Bill

The resolution criticizing Secretary Wilson was offered by Representative Lee Aaron Bachler of Jackson County, and other members from Jackson County offered the bill for a state office building in Kansas City. They had no idea how much should be spent for the building, and knew of no land that would be available for the structure.

But they thought it should be somewhere near the Jackson County Courthouse which is the [illegible] of Kansas City.

[illegible] Wednesday, four Negro representatives offered bills which would wipe out any semblance of race segregation in Missouri.

Bills Are Outlined

One bill would forbid discrimination against any man in any public place—hotel, restaurant, hospital, dance hall or anywhere else—because of his race, creed or color.

Others would bar racial discrimination in private or governmental employment.

And a fourth would sweep out the last vestige of racial discrimination now carried in public school statutes.

Opening of Courthouse Cafe in St. Joseph, Mo., Is NAACP Victory

Call Kansas City, Mo. 4 pm. 3-1-57

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — When the three judges who hold court in the Buchanan county courthouse ruled last week that the cafeteria in the building must serve members of all races, it was a victory for the St. Joseph branch of the NAACP.

Persistence of an NAACP committee accounted in large measure for the ruling by the judges.

Last spring when Mrs. R. P. Beshears, president of the St. Joseph branch, was refused service in the courthouse lunch room, a committee from the NAACP met with Judges John Madgett, presiding judge, and Judge Don Gilpin.

Oppose Discrimination

Both declared their opposition to the policy of H. A. "Buck" Smart, operator of the lunch room, in denying service to Negroes. The judges said that it had not come to their attention before that a discriminatory policy was practiced there.

They requested, however, that the committee return when the third county judge, Judge Walt Smith, would be present.

During the intervening months, numerous attempts were made by the NAACP group to meet with the three judges in a body but such a meeting could not be arranged.

In the meantime, ouster proceedings were pending against Judge Madgett and Judge Smith. Then, a general election was held in which Lloyd Cole was elected in the place of Judge Smith whose term expired Dec. 31, 1956. Governor Blair recently appointed Fred J. Culver to serve the unexpired term of Judge Madgett which was to run until December, 1958. An ouster order was served on Judge Madgett late in January of this year.

Call p. 17

Representatives of the NAACP conferred with the new court regarding the discriminatory policy in the lunch room.

3-1-57

An immediate declaration that no racial discrimination would be permitted in the Buchanan courthouse lunch room was made. This declaration was the unanimous opinion of the three judges.

Mr. Smart, whose lease expires on March 1, closed the lunch room with "no comment" regarding the racial order.

The judges report that already several applications have been received from persons wanting to operate the lunch room.

Judge Gilpin, a Republican, was elected to succeed himself in November, 1956. Judge Cole, a Democrat, defeated Judge Smith in the August primary and was elected in the 1956 general election. Judge Culver is now the presiding judge.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES BANNED AT MISSOURI CONFERENCE

Advertiser Thurs. 2-28-57

Montgomery, Ala. p. 1

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27 (AP)—The food and tobacco concessionaire in the lobby of the Jackson County Courthouse today was ordered by the county court to end reported discrimination against Negro patrons.

Hunter Phillips, a member of the court, said he had received complaints that Negro patrons were being served coffee in paper cups instead of porcelain cups.

Phillips and William J. Randall, another court member, signed the order directing the concessionaire, Frank Sasleman, to end the reported practice. They said Castleman had promised that any such practices by his employes would be stopped.

MISSOURI HOUSE OK'S DISCRIMINATION BAN

Commercial Appeal p. 39

GOP Fights Bill Introduced By Negro Legislators

Memphis Press

JEFFERSON CITY, March 13.—(AP)—The Missouri House approved a bill Wednesday that would bar discrimination in state employment because of an applicant's race, color, creed or national origin.

Press 3-14-57

Republicans battled the bill because it would permit discrimination on grounds of political faith but not national origin.

The minority floor leader, Representative A. Clifford Jones (R., of St. Louis County) said that meant Missouri officials could hire a Communist but not a Republican, since all top state officers are Democrats.

Democrats denied that. They insisted that, so long as there is the two-party system, elective officers should have the right to employ members of their own party.

The bill originally was introduced by the four Negro members of the House, to assure members of their race an equal chance with whites in competition for state jobs.

The House also passed a bill reorganizing the state Board of Probation and Parole, providing that it must have its offices outside the big prison here and setting the chairman's salary at $10,000 a year. The other two board members would get $8,500.

Also approved, but in a sharply different form, was a bill to protest small dairies from invasions by big milk distributors who cut prices below the cost of the little distributor.

By amendment, the bill now says that any milk seller can distribute his products at below his cost so long as he maintains the same price throughout his operating area. In order to adjust the entire bill to that change, other amendments were made.

Good Argument For House Bill 162

Call Mo. 3-22-57 p. 18

No more forceful argument for passage of the public accommodations bill (House bill No. 162) could be made than to cite the facts in a case which happened in Missouri last week.

Kansas City

A Negro driving one of those big transport trucks across the country got hungry. He saw a sign which read, "Skyline Service Station—Missouri's Largest Truck Stop." He stopped. Like other drivers, he went inside the restaurant and ordered food. The others were served promptly. He was told promptly that "we don't serve colored here."

The man was driving a huge truck from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Kansas City. Big trucks almost without exception stop at places marked "truck stop."

James Manning, the truck driver with 12 years of experience, was flabbergasted when told that he could not be served. He was surprised at such treatment in Missouri—in the Midwest—for he thought that out here he was in "free country." For 10 years, he has driven a truck through the South, but not once below the Mason and Dixon line had he been denied food. The Show-Me state becomes the first to deny a truck driver service at a "truck stop."

If Manning could go to Jefferson City and personally tell his story as he told it to a member of THE CALL staff, not a legislator would vote against House bill 162 after hearing him. For any public place to deny food to a hungry man with money in his pocket is cruel, unjust and downright inhuman.

The Skyline Service Station and Garage near Foristell, Mo., which advertises itself as "Missouri's Largest Truck Stop" is giving Missouri a "bad name" among truck drivers in the East. Manning said that two white drivers who walked into the place as he did decide to go elsewhere when they witnessed the bigoted attitude toward Manning.

Passage of the public accommodations bill is a "must" for this session of the legislature. It must not be put off for two more years. Legislators have an example right before them of how well a non-segregated policy can work. The Missouri hotel in Jefferson City serves all persons regardless of race or color. It is time for such a policy to become the law of the state. House bill No. 162 must pass. The House labor committee already has approved it. The full House should endorse the committee action by passing the measure at once.

LONG-DISTANCE TRUCK DRIVER DENIED FOOD. — James Manning, long-distance truck driver, is shown beside the huge transport truck which he drives for a Brooklyn, N. Y. firm. Manning was denied food and service when he stopped last week at the Skyline Service Station and Garage located near Foristell, Mo., because he is a Negro.

Negro Driver Refused Service At Truck Stop

A long-distance truck driver, whose skin happens to be brown, was refused a meal in a place which advertises itself as "Missouri's Largest Truck Stop." The place, called "Skyline Service Station and Garage" is located near Foristell, Mo.

James Manning of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been driving long-distance trucks for the L. and F. Trucking Co., Inc., of Brooklyn for 12 years. For 10 years, he has been running South.

"All through the South, I never had any trouble," Manning told THE CALL Wednesday night. "I could always find a place to eat and a place to get fuel. But out here in the Mid-west I find myself running into difficulty."

Manning said that down South he frequently had to eat "in the back" but that he always was able to find food. He said that the Skyline Service Station restaurant refused to serve him at all. The waitress told him, "We don't serve colored" and walked away.

Later, he said, the gas station attendant told him, "They never do serve n.... in there."

Manning was bringing a load of air conditioners and fans from Long Island, N.Y., to a Kansas City distributing firm. He said that he got good service in St. Louis but that when he drove into Missouri's largest truck stop" he was shocked to learn that his money was "no good" there because he was colored.

In addition to denying him food, Manning said that the service station man also refused to sell him deisel fuel. He had enough to get to Kansas City, he said, but he likes to keep a full supply. After Manning had delivered his load of air conditioners to its destination, he told his story to Carl R. Johnson of the NAACP and to THE CALL.

Commenting on the situation, Johnson said that Manning's experience is a good reason why the state legislature should pass the public accommodations bill now before it.

"It is not reasonable that a man driving a long-distance truck from New York to Kansas City should be denied service at a regular truck stop anywhere in the United States or anywhere in Missouri."

Manning said that the L. and F. Trucking company employs two Negro drivers. He said that he had never before been denied food and he said that until his experience in Missouri Tuesday night, he had never before been dened food and fuel service although he had spent 10 years travelling South. Manning drives a 20-ton diesel truck.

Manning is a member of local No. 135 of the Teamsters union.

The bill now before the Missouri state legislature which will cure the situation of which Manning complained this week is House bill No. 162. A hearing was held on this bill on February 27 before the House Labor Committee. A large number of witnesses spoke in favor of it. Persons interested in its passage should write or wire their state representatives to vote for it.

Rather than mix, cafe owner quits

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — Rather than serve all creeds, H. A. Smart closed his restaurant in Buchanan County Courthouse after the court ruled he must. Smart has operated the restaurant since 1937.

Several colored persons, the court indicated, had complained that they were refused service in the cafe. Smart said he would not seek to renew his lease which expires on March 1.

K.C. Restaurant Serves Africans But Not Negroes

Tells Couple: Our Policy Is Not to Serve You Folks

Kansas City, Mo.—A Kansas City restaurant broke its "no Negroes served" policy Saturday, Nov. 16 when it served a party of three Nigerians dressed in native garb and three Aemrican Negroes but last Friday refused service to two American Negroes who went there alone without friends from Africa.

Slight Curiosity

A brief conference between the manager and a waitress folowed the seating of the party of six, but when the waitress emerged she began to take orders and served the group without further delay. Other customers were reported to take no particular attention of the dark-skinned group. The native costumes of the Nigerians attracted only the slightest curiosity from a few.

Negro Couple

However, when the Negro couple went alone to the restaurant five days later they were told that "our policy is not to serve you folks."

According to a local newspaper, the restaurant is one of the Howard Johnson chain, the same chain, whose Dover, Del., restaurant refused to serve the finance minister from Ghana a glass of orange juice, thereby creating an international incident.

No Answer

Subsequently, Howard Johnson, owner of the eastern chain, made a public statement this his restaurant did not discriminate against anyone because of race or creed. Frank Graves, assistant manager of the local store, said that Howard Johnson does not own the Kansas City store and does not control its policy.

Carl Johnson, president of the local NAACP branch, has written a letter to Howard Johnson asking for a clarification of policy but to date has received no answer. The Nigerians were in the city five days as a part of a nation-wide tour under the sponsorship of the U. S. Department of State.

He OK's Back to Africa Movement

Here's That Man King Again!

HAZELHURST, Miss.—Clennon King, Alcorn A. and M. professor and AME minister, has come out in favor of Senate Bill 759 which advocates the migration of interested Americans to Africa.

King, who first drew the resentment of Negroes in Mississippi for an article he published criticizing the NAACP, said he favors pasage of the bill that was introduced by Senator Langer, Republican from North Dakota.

In a letter to Senator John C. Stennis of DeKalb, Miss., King requested that the Mississippi representative "use your influence to help get this bill speeded on its way."

King also stated in his letter, "If passed, this bill would mean more to our people's civil rights than anything which has happened since the proclamation of 1863."

■

IN ANOTHER passage of the letter, King informed Senator Stennis that the NAACP is opposed to the bill.

"Undoubtedly the bill is already having difficulty because the original hearing has already been postponed," King wrote. "I know it has the vehement opposition of the powerful NAACP."

King was invited to Washington, D. C., by Benjamin Gibbons, president of the Universal African Natonalist Movement, located in New York. This group favors passage of the Langer bill.

Professor King agrees with the Langer bill because: "If the door to African migration permanently and conveniently stood ajar, it would serve as an incomparable opportunity and reminder, which would cure a host of our racial ills, although not a single Negro ever went to Africa. The trouble with so much of our Negro thinking is that we don't know who we are."

Percy Greene and Company

There are four gentlemen down in Mississippi who are getting gobbles of newspaper space, more or less because they have formed fixed opinions about when and how desegregation and integration should come about.

They are Clennon King, college teacher and minister and obviously a publicity seeker; Percy Greene, newspaperman, politician and orator; the Rev. H. H. Hume, newspaper publisher and minister, and the Rev. Ozelle Mason, who also appears to be in the newspaper business.

Mr. Greene

Greene, Hume and Mason have picked up spending money from the state for various reasons and King publicly denounced the NAACP for tactics it is using in trying to bring about desegregation in schools. King also feels that all of us would be happier if the Federal Government sent some of us back to Africa.

One cannot uphold these four men but at the same time it is hard to suggest that they take leave and thumb a ride to the moon. Especially when so many other Negroes in the South, and in the North, feel the same way as they do. Greene, King, Hume and Mason are not the only Negro gentlemen conferring with the Big Man behind closed doors and receiving special favors for doing so.

Should these four gentlemen be condemned for being bold enough to speak their minds while other would-be leaders of the race escape censure because they sneak around in the night and peddle the same philosophy?

One thing can be said for Percy, he came out after he had been "exposed," and advocated abolition of bus and waiting room segregation and urged desegregation in colleges and universities on the graduate level . . . in Mississippi.

'Little Negro' View AskedByEducator

ALCORN, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—Prof. Clennon King sent a telegram yesterday to President Eisenhower expressing fear the president's coming conference with Negro leaders on integration will give him a "one-sided picture."

King is the controversial Negro history professor whose pro-segregation newspaper articles set off a student boycott which early this year almost closed Alcorn A&M, state-supported Negro College.

"I understand . . . that the Negro conference is being called because it is feared that you have been getting only one side of the picture," King's telegram said. "The purpose of this telegram is to express the fear that a conference with Negroes dominated by personalities like New York Rep. Adam Clayton Powell will also give a one-sided picture."

King said a conference with a "broader base" would inspire the "little Negro" and signed himself, "Clennon King, a little Negro."

"Segregationists" In Mississippi Said Unpopular

JACKSON, Miss. — A United Press story published in the July 28 edition of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger and Daily News reports that Negro spokesmen for segregation in Mississippi have been caught between two fires: anti-segregation Negroes and white "extremists." The segregationist Negroes are not acceptable to either group, the story says.

Two such Mississippi Negroes are cited. They are the Rev. H. H. Humes of Greenville, editor of the Delta Leader, and Percy Green of Jackson, publisher of the Jackson Advocate. Their troubles began following publication of an Associated Press story in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News last July 7 listing payments made to them, among others, by the State Sovereignty Commission set up by the Mississippi Legislature to preserve segregation.

Mr. Greene, the story says, has lost both distributors and advertising, while Mr. Hume, a Baptist minister, is said to have been injured in his standing with national Baptist leaders. Both men were condemned by a state minister's group, the report says.

CONTRIBUTIONS CITED

"Humes accepted a contribution from the (State) Sovereignty Commission, for a special edition he is publishing showing progress Negroes have made in Mississippi within its pattern of segregation," the UP report continues.

"Greene accepted travel expense to appear on a Memphis radio panel in which he said migration of Negroes from Mississippi is caused by economic, not social conditions.

"'I couldn't have made the trip otherwise,' Greene said.

"He also sold the (State Sovereignty) commission copies of his papers condemning the NAACP ..... and he was paid by the commission for printing a pamphlet calling for parallel but separate progress for Negroes."

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"'I couldn't have made the trip otherwise,' Greene said.

Segregationist Negroes in Miss. in 'hot water'

JACKSON, Miss. — A United Press story in the July 26 edition of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger and Daily News reports that Negro spokesmen for segregation in Mississippi are meeting reprisals for their actions.

In trouble are the Rev. H. H. Humes, of Greenville, editor of the Delta Leader, and Percy Greene, publisher of the Jackson Advocate. Their troubles began following publication of a story in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, listing payments made to them, among others, by the State Sovereignty Commission to preserve segregation.

Greene has lost both distributors and advertising, while the Rev. Hume is said to have been injured in his standing with national Baptist leaders. Both men were condemned by a state ministers' group, the report says.

Jackson Tells Mississippi Negroes to Stand Firm on Integration and Equal Ballot Rights

Black Dispatch Sat. 8-16-57 Oklahoma City, Okla.

JACKSON, Miss.—"If rebellion against the laws of the nation continues, Washington will send troops to Mississippi," said Dr. Joseph H. Jackson of Chicago, president of the National Baptist Convention, recently in an address to the Mississippi Baptist Convention.

He continued, "The ballot cannot be in the hands of one group. We must either deny the democracy of freedom or give everybody the right to vote."

More than 5,000 crowded the Lynch Street Masonic Temple to hear one of the world's foremost religious leaders of the day call upon his constituency and others to stand firm on integration and keep fighting for voting rights.

He said, "We can make certain concessions to people who don't believe as we do, but there is a point in democracy from which we cannot retreat if we are going to have a democracy."

Dr. Jackson spoke on familiar ground—a type of home-coming—since only a few years ago he came to Jackson to pursue a college education.

He was born in Coahoma county and has gone far from his humble beginning. His educational achievement includes an A. B. degree from Jackson college, a B. D. degree from Colgate Divinity school, Rochester, N. Y., and M. A. degree from Creighton university, Omaha, Nebr., and a D. D. degree from Jackson college. The Rev. Jackson is an author, world traveler and one of the world's most effective and distinguished preachers and lecturers.

His book, "The Eternal Flame," a widely distributed volume, gives his impressions of Russia as seen during a preaching mission thruout the Soviet Union in 1955.

Simultaneously being president of the largest Negro organization in America, the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., Dr. Jackson pastors one of America's largest congregations, the Olivet Baptist church of Chicago.

Under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Jackson the church has come to new heights in membership, giving and building. Within the last 4 years more than 5,000 members have been added for a total of more than 12,000. In January 1957 the church undertook a $100,000 expansion program and by June 30, 1957, $57,000 had been deposited with enthusiastic assurance of reaching the entire goal before the year's end.

New recognition has been given NBC under Dr. Jackson's forward leadership. He sits as a member of the executive committee of the Baptist World Alliance and as a member of the central committee of the World Council of Churches which recently met in New Haven, Conn.

As a dedicated leader Dr. Jackson has spoken throughout America on civil rights, nuclear weapons testing and stockpiling, juvenile delinquency and other moral and social issues.

He closed his address to Mississippi Baptists by saying, "We cannot remain a democracy with one-half of the people living in contempt of court and the other half living for the court."

"Don't get bitter," he warned. "Don't try to solve every problem with your own hands, but use both persistence and patience."

Mississippi Attorney Wins Three Cases for Negroes

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — Although not much has appeared in the national press, Negroes in this section of Mississippi are hailing Atty. Abe D. Sherman, liberal white local atttorney, for accepting and winning several cases in court involving the rights of Negroes.

Recently, Attorney Sherman obtained an acquittal for a 16-year-old boy who had been arrested and charged with the rape of a 12-year-old white girl. At the time of the indictment of the youth, tension was running so high here in Coahoma County among the whites that Attorney Sherman pleaded for, and was able to obtain, a change of venue to Washington County.

When the case came up for trial in the Washington County court, the prosecuting attorney found the evidence so flimsy that the judge granted his motion for dismissal of the case.

THE YOUTH was immediately taken back to Clarksdale to face trumped-up charges of house-breaking. Because evidence was also lacking here, the youth was dismissed and has been freed of all charges.

Attorney Sherman previously handled a case for a colored woman who was suing a former Coahoma County sheriff for attempted rape. The suit was recently settled out of court with the woman receiving $5,000 damages from the former sheriff.

Funds for handling both of the cases were raised by the Coahoma County Negro Citizens Association, of which J. W. Wright is president.

Segregation Board To Hear J.P. Today

Daily News, Jackson, Miss. P.1 Mon. 11-4-57

Outline For Anti-Rights Law Governor Expected To Reveal

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gov. J. P. Coleman was scheduled to meet with the state's segregation "watchdog" agency Monday in advance of Tuesday's opening of a special session of the Legislature.

The governor may outline to the State Sovereignty Commission some of the school segregation and anti-civil rights safeguards he wants written into a new Mississippi constitution.

The sole subject assigned the special session is to call a constitutional convention. There is some question whether Coleman has the support he claims in the Legislature for rewriting the 1890 document.

In his message at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow to a joint meeting of both houses, Coleman is expected to dwell almost entirely on constitutional changes which he says are needed to speed the state's industrialization.

Encouragement to industry was the overriding avowed purpose of a new constitution when Coleman first made his plans for a special session known. Since then, however, the Little Rock integration crisis and passage of the Civil Rights Act have changed things.

In "off-the-record" addresses to public and private gatherings around the state, Coleman has said the constitutional requirement for separate schools must be removed. Such constitutional provisions have been the basis of overthrow of some segregation laws by federal courts.

Coleman also is believed to want taken out of the Constitution all authority to abolish schools to prevent integration, on the same grounds. He is believed to want the obligation to educate children left in the hands of school districts, so the state's entire public education system won't hinge on the outcome of one school incident.

The governor scheduled a private dinner in a downtown hotel tonight for the legislators. Jimmy Arrington, humorist and mayor of Collins, Miss., will speak at the dinner, which the governor said will be the occasion for "some fun and good fellowship before the fireworks begin."

Both houses are expected to adjourn immediately after the governor's message, postponing the fireworks until at least Wednesday.

The governor's most vocal opposition, a "committee of 25" legislators, fired what they said would be their final shot yesterday. They issued a statement tied to a Mississippi Economic Council study on the constitutional question.

The MEC, which functions as the state Chamber of Commerce, reviewed in its study what it said was included in "current thinking" on changes that a new constitution might include. In doing so the MEC listed several proposals which go beyond what Coleman has proposed, including abolition of the offices of secretary of state and lieutenant governor, making several other high state offices appointive, reduction of the number of legislators, and that it be made possible for the governor to succeed himself.

Louisiana-Owned Firm in St. Paul Told to Refuse Negro Women in the North

Bystander Thurs. 3-7-57

Des Moines, Iowa P.1

Minneapolis, Minn.—Three St. Paul women who were refused a course at a slenderizing and health service plan to seek criminal action under the Minnesota equal rights law against a Louisiana-owned St. Paul firm. They were refused because of their race.

The firm is the Alvin Roy Slenderizing Studio, 32 E. Seventh St., St. Paul.

Two of the women, Mrs. Ruth Payne, 612 West Central and Mrs. Lola Finney, 437 Rondo, in answer to advertising in the St. Paul daily papers went to the studio Feb. 6 for an appointment made by telephone.

At the studio they were told that because of the rush of new business they could not be enrolled until Feb. 25.

Shown Accomodations

During the interview they were shown the accomodations and machines which the salon offered and told to return on Feb. 25.

In the meantime, a sister of one of the women, Mrs. Beatrice Coleman, 813 West Central, wife of St. Paul fire captain, Leroy Coleman applied for the courses and asked to be enrolled at the same time Mrs. Finney, her sister and Mrs. Payne were to begin the course.

When the three women went to the studio on Feb. 25, they were hurriedly ushered into a room off the waiting room. There they were told that they could not be taken until the middle of March.

Bystander P.3

New Applicant

In the meantime one of the women heard the receptionist scheduling a new applicant, a white woman, for the next class. Thereupon the three women asked to see the manager.

Al Brumgardt, the manager, invited them into the conference room and admitted, the women claim, that he could not accomodate Negro women, because the firm, which owned the buisness, from its headquarters in Louisiana had ordered studios operated in the north not to enroll colored women in their courses.

The three women conferred with Assistant County Attorney Wm. F. Desmond, who they claim, told them that the refusal of service was not a violation of the equal rights law, but also advised them there was cause for civil damages, and suggested that they hire attorneys.

The three women reported the affair to the St. Paul Urban League. Through the Governor's Human Right's Commission an opinion was secured from the Attorney-General's office which said the alleged incident was a violation of the state civil rights law.

Further effort will be made to interest the Ramsey county attorney's office in the law violation by the three women.

Montgomery Improvement Ass'n Observes Second Year

Courier 12-12-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—The Montgomery Improvement Association will celebrate its second anniversary, Dec. 5-8, by conducting a second annual institute on non-violence and social change.

The institute is designed to train leaders in the Christian and non-violent approach to social change, and will carry the theme, "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility."

Among those who will take part will be Dr. Archibald J. Carey Jr., pastor, Quinn Chapel AME Church, Chicago, and Paul Simon of the Illinois state legislature.

■

THE INSTITUTE on non-violence is part of the projected Ten Point program which has been adopted by the MIA. The program, when put into action, will serve to raise the social, economic, and political level of Negroes of Montgomery. The MIA is depending upon this institute to provide the community leadership needed for the success of the program.

The institute will go through four days of seminars and mass meetings. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., MIA president, will be principal speaker on Dec. 5.

Montgomery Negro group sets institute

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30—(AP)—The Montgomery Improvement Assn.'s second annual Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change will be held here Dec. 5-8, the Rev. M. L. King Jr., MIA president, said yesterday.

Speakers include the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nyack, N. Y.; Harris Wofford, Washington, D. C., attorney; the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor of Mount Olive Tabernacle Baptist Church and member of the Philadelphia City Council, and Dr. Archibald Carey, attorney and pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church at Chicago.

King said C. G. Gomillion president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty will address the opening mass meeting. Gomillion has been prominently identified with the Negro Boycott of white Tuskegee merchants.

Theme for this year's institute is "freedom through civic responibility."

Boycott movement to note 2nd year

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Montgomery Improvement Association will celebrate its second anniversary Dec. 5-8, by conducting a second annual Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change, designed to train leaders in the Christian and non-violent approach to social change.

Afro-American

The institute this year will carry the theme, "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility." Among those who will take part in the Institute will be Dr. Archibald J. Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church, Chicago, and Paul Simon of the Illinois Legislature.

The annual institute is part of the project "10 Point Program" which has been adopted by the MIA to raise the social, economic and political levels of the citizens of Montgomery.

Baltimore

CENTRAL TO the program is the building of a community center which will serve as focal point for the MIA program. The MIA is depending on this annual institute to provide the community leadership which will be needed for its success.

The institute will go through four days of seminars and mass meetings. Dr. Martin L. King Jr., president, will be the principal speaker at the Dec. 5 opening night mass meeting.

Two of the four seminars scheduled for the institute will be conducted Friday morning and afternoon, Dec. 6, the others on Saturday. The institute will close after a Sunday mass meeting with Dr. Carey as principal speaker.

MIA Plans Meeting In December

Dr. King, Dr. Carey To Take Part In Four-Day Event

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Montgomery Improvement Association will celebrate its second anniversary, Dec. 5-8, by conducting a second annual Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change.

The Institute is designed to train leaders in the Christian and non-violence approach to social change. The institute this year will carry the theme, "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility."

* * *

AMONG THOSE who will take part in the institute will be Dr. Archibald Carey, pastor of the Quinn Chapel AME Church of Chicago, and the Honorable Paul Simon of the Illinois Legislature.

The annual Institute on Non-Violence is part of the projected "Ten Point Program" which has been adopted by the MIA. The program, when put into action, will serve to raise the social, economic, and political level of the Negroes of Montgomery.

Register

* * *

CENTRAL TO the program is the building of a community center which will serve as focal point for the MIA program. The MIA is depending on this annual institute to provide the community leadership which will be needed for the success of the program.

The institute will go through four days of seminars and mass meetings which will address themselves to the theme, "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility." Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., MIA president, will be the principal speaker at the opening night mass meeting Thursday Dec. 5. Two of the four seminars scheduled for the institute will be conducted Friday morning and afternoon, Dec. 6. Friday evening will be given over to the youth of the city and surrounding areas. Contestants will vie in the annual oratorical contest for the three scholarships that are awarded annually.

After the contest, Friday night, the institute preacher will deliver the institute sermon at a mass meeting.

* * *

THE LAST two seminar sessions will be conducted Saturday, Dec. 7. Nothing has been scheduled for Saturday night so that visitors might have free time to acquaint themselves with the citizens of Montgomery.

In addition to the seminars and mass meetings will be the fireside chats. These will be held in the various homes after mass meeting each night.

The Institute will close after the huge mass meeting which is to be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8. The speaker for this occasion will be Dr. Archibald Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church of Chicago.

Non-Violence Group Observes 2nd Anniversary

Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 12-7-57

MONTGOMERY — The Montgomery Improvement Association will celebrate its second anniversary, December 5-8, by conducting a second annual Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change. The Institute is designed to train leaders in the Christian and Non-Violent approach to social change. The institute this year will carry the theme, "Freedom through Civic Responsibility."

Among those who will take part in the Institute will be Dr Archibald Carey, pastor of the Quinn Chapel AME church of Chicago, and the Honorable Paul Simon of the Illinois Legislature.

The Annual Institute on Non-Violence is part of the projected "Ten Point Program" which has been adopted by the MIA. The program, when put into action, will serve to raise the social, economic, and political level of the Negroes of Montgomery. Central to the program is the building of a community center which will serve as focal point for the MIA program. The MIA is depending on this annual institute to provide the community leadership which will be needed for the success of the program.

Noted Speakers Chosen For Montgomery Meeting

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. p. 20
Sat. 12-7-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala —In a recent announcement Rev. M. L. King, Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, named the persons who will be contributors to the Second Annual Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change sponsored by the association, December 5-8. Theme for the institute this year will be: "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility."

Among those contributing to the institute are: Dr. C. G. Gomililo Tuskegee Civic Association; Dr. Archibald Carey, attorney and pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church, Chicago; Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church and member of the City Council of Philadelphia, Pa., Attorney Harris Wofford of Washington, D. C., Honorable Paul Simon, Illinois Legislature: and Reverend Glenn Smiley, field secretary for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nyack, N. Y., who will serve as consultant to the institute.

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REVEREND KING and Dr. Gomillion will be principal speakers at the opening mass meeting on Thursday night, December 5. Seminars, scheduled for morning and evening Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7, will be conducted by the Honorable Paul Simon of the Illinois Legislature and Attorney Wofford. Mr. Simon will conduct a seminar which will approach the theme from the vantage point of politics, and Dr. Wofford's seminar will deal with the problem from the vanatge point of non-violence.

The Annual Youth Night, Friday, Dec. 6, will feature an oratorical contest in which local high school seniors will vie for scholarship awards. Rev. Marshall Shepard pastor of the Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, will deliver the institute sermon at a mass meeting on Friday night, December 6. Seminar sessions will end Saturday afternoon with a panel discussion. Rev. King will be moderator of the panel which will include Attorney Wofford, representative Simon, Rev. S. S. Seay of Montgomery.

* * *

THE ANNUAL Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change will come to a close on Sunday afternoon, December 8. Dr. Carey will be the speaker at his huge meeting which will climax the activities of the institute.

Institute On Non-Violence, Social Change, Dec. 5-8

Dispatch p. 1
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sat. 12-7-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—In a recent announcement Rev. M. L. King jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, named the persons who will be contributors to the Second Annual Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change sponsored by the Association, Dec. 5-8. Theme for the Institute this year will be, "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility."

Among those contributing to the institute are: Dr. C. G. Gomillio, Tuskegee Civic Association; Dr. Archibald Carey, attorney and pastor of Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church, Chicago; Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor, Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist church and member of the City Council of Philadelphia, Pa.; Attorney Harris Worford of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Paul Simon, Illinois legislature; and Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary for the Fellowship of Reconcilliation, Nyack, N. Y., who will serve as consultant to the institute.

Rev. M. L. King jr. and Dr. C. G. Gomillion will be principal speakers at the opening mass meeting on Thursday night, Dec. 5. Seminars, scheduled for morning and evening Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7.

Psychiatrists Blame Social Ills On Segregation System

Daily world Sun. 5-26-57 P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A group of 250 New York psychiatrists and social scientists this week contended emphatically that school segregation had caused psychological damage, not only to the individuals affected, but to the entire community as well.

The group made the statement in a special report, "Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation."

Dana F. Farnsworth, president of the organization, asserted that the report was drafted by psychiatrists and social scientists working in an interracial committee and representing every region of the country.

SOCIAL PROBLEM

The group expressed the opinion that desegregation was not merely a legal problem "but a social, and above all, a spychological problem."

The report stated that "where over segregation occurs, there are damaging effects to the personality growth and development of the person discriminated against." But it is noted by the psychiatric group, "segregation practices also damage psychologically those who condone or foster them."

It was maintained that the insistence on separate schools for Negroes was both an expression of their low cultural status and a factor in their depressing their economic and educational level as compared with whites.

The group claimed that segregated conditions contributed to high disease and death rates, some type of crime and delinquency, poor housing, substandard living, and disorganized family life.

AFFECTS COMMUNITY

"These social ills," it was averred, do not remain confined to segregated populations, but inevitably lower the level of well-being for the entire community. The maintenance of duplicate sets of 'equal but separate' health, welfare, and educational services means that the budget for each group must be lowered at the expense of the other.

Where desegregation has taken place, fewer conflicts have developed. Where school boards, teachers and parent-teacher organizations have joined with political leaders to anicipate the problems of integration."

In conclusion the report noted that problems arising out of desegregation required for their solution not only an understanding of the social situations in which those problems occurred, but an insight into the complex emotional feelings, both hidden and obvious, that influenced attitudes oward those problems.

They Helped Struggle F

Chicago-Defender

CHICAGO— The national Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry declared Friday that racial segregation injures the practitioner, the individual segregated, the community and the nation as a whole. The declaration represents the pooled observations and findings of 235 psychiatrists and social scientists in all sections of the nation after a 2-year study which followed the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on public school segregation.

Sun. 5-26-57 P. 1

38a 1957

NATIONAL GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

FBI Safeguards Urged In Governors' Concern For National Security

Federal-State Study Is Also Called For In Windup Of Conference

MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June [illegible] — The nation's governors [illegible] on all branches of the Gov[illegible] Wednesday to protect [illegible] of the Federal [illegible] of Investigation.

[illegible] adopted at the [illegible] of the National [illegible] Conference expressed [illegible] concern that the ef[illegible] of the FBI will be [illegible] and preserved."

Toned Down

[illegible] to "the attention of [illegible] branches of Govern[illegible] the resolution uttered "a [illegible] possible avenues [illegible] protect the [illegible] while af[illegible] all possible [illegible] consistent [illegible] security."

The governors toned down a [illegible] resolution offered by [illegible] Frank G. Clement of Ten[illegible] an ex-FBI agent, which [illegible] was aimed specifically [illegible] recent Supreme Court de[illegible] barring FBI files to de[illegible] in Federal criminal [illegible] The approved version [illegible] mention of the court.

The Plan Accepted

[illegible] other actions, the gov[illegible]

[illegible] Accepted President Eisen[illegible]'s proposal for a joint com[illegible] to study Federal-state re[illegible]

[illegible] Elected Republican Gov. [illegible] G. Stratton of Illinois to [illegible] Democratic Gov. [illegible] B. Stanley of Virginia [illegible] chairman. The [illegible] is alternated be[illegible] Democrats and Republi[illegible]

[illegible] a new nine-man ex[illegible] committee that includes [illegible] Faubus of Arkansas, Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina and Gov. George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina.

4. Urged Federal action to curb rising interest rates which are causing state and local bonds to be sold "at higher and higher rates, thus increasing amortization costs."

Guard Funds Asked

5. Called on Congress to appropriate funds to meet the minimum National Guard training and armory requirements, to boost military pay schedules, and to bolster civil defense.

6. Authorized a special study of air pollution problems.

7. Proposed state legislation requiring that safety design features be included as standard equipment on automobiles.

8. Were griefed, in a closed session, by Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission on the AEC's development of a 95 per cent "clean" hydrogen bomb.

At a later session with newsmen, Mr. Strauss said the new bomb produces only a "negligible" amount" of deadly radioactive fallout, emits a bigger blast, and "is a much better weapon in all respects."

Sees Further Advances

He said it already has been tested and indicated it now is in production. He also held out hope that further research will result in H-bombs with no fallout.

Evaluating the new bomb, he said it is important "from the humanitarian standpoint" because it will diminish the wartime danger to civilians and greatly restrict the area of damage.

He also noted it can be "used in defense of our own cities" with less danger of radioactive fallout and finally, as a tactical weapon, he said it can be used to attack fortified positions and to establish beachheads "without rendering the objective useless" by radioactive contamination.

Cannot Be Shared

He said the new technique cannot be shared with other nations without giving away valuable military secrets.

On the controversial issue of halting H-bomb tests, he indicated a personal belief that tests must continue for the further development of the new weapon as well as other nuclear devices. However, he said, stopping tests would be a "small price" to pay for an international ban on nuclear weapons, which the United States has been seeking since 1946.

The governors voted to hold their 1958 meeting in Florida, probably in Miami.

Accepting President Eisenhower's proposal for a "states' rights" study committee, the governors directed Governor Statton, the new chairman, to appoint a special committee "to work with appropriate Federal officials appointed by the President."

Suggested By President

The objective would be "to develop ways and means of attaining a sound relationship of functions and finances between the Federal Government and the states and to formulate definite proposals to these ends."

President Eisenhower suggested the study group in a speech to the governors Monday night. He reaffirmed his belief in states' rights but said inadequate action by states sometimes creates vacuums into which the Federal Government must move.

The President suggested the study committee pick out functions the states are ready to assume and finance, recommend Federal-state revenue adjustments, and designate future functions of the two levels of government.

Lower Oil Import Urged

Authorizing the committee, the Governors Conference pointed out it has been concerned with the problem of Federal encroachment on states' rights many years.

In a non-conference action, 32 governors wired President Eisenhower urging him to reduce oil imports from the present ratio of 22 per cent of America's national production to 16.6 per cent.

The telegram said "excessive imports" are "seriously damaging" the domestic oil industry as well as state conservation and taxation programs. Among those signing it were Governors Clement, Faubus and J. P. Coleman of Mississippi.

Governors Map Reply to Ike

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 25—The Governors' Conference today began work on a resolution accepting President Eisenhower's challenge to collaborate in a study of how to roll back "Frankenstein-like" Federal powers.

Adoption of such a resolution on Wednesday is taken for granted here, but many of the Governors expressed doubt that the proposed rollback of Federal functions would get very far beyond the study and recommendation stage.

At least two proposals to implement the President's plan were laid before the Resolutions Committee this afternoon. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, sponsor of one of them, said quite frankly, however, that state Legislatures would be reluctant to assume some of the tax obligations implied in the power shift.

'Coup" Is Suggested

Some of the Governors suggested that Mr. Eisenhower, in the novel proposal he laid before the Governors last night, may have scored a strategic coup. Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky put it this way: "What he did was give a practical answer to the fellows who are always hollering about state rights."

The never-bashful Chandler, meanwhile, became the first Governor to toss his hat into the Presidential ring for 1960.

"If I feel as good then as I do now, I'll go into two or three presidential primaries in 1960, and see what happens," Chandler told a press conference.

Question Misunderstood

For a brief moment it appeared that Pennsylvania's young Governor, George M. Leader, also was announcing "a go for the roses" in 1960, but it turned out Leader had misunderstood a reporter's tion.

Leader was asked "What qualifications" a Democratic candidate ought to have in 1960.

"Any honest Governor would say a twin of himself," he replied with a smile.

But Leader retracted, with red faced embarrassment, when newsmen construed this as a 1960 announcement. He said he thought he had been asked about the qualifications for a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate in Pennsylvania in 1958.

Leader said he thought "someone like Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) would make an excellent candidate for Governor in 1958. Leader cannot run to succeed himself as Governor. In order to remain in politics, he said, he would have to run for the Senate. The seat of Sen. Edward Martin (R-Pa.) will be up next year. Martin has said he wil lretire then.

Parries Questions

The only other Democrat to hold a press conference today, 65-year-old Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, successfully parried every 1960 question.

"I'm going to run for Governor in 1958," said Harriman. "That's my only poiltical ambition."

The Governors will wind up their business sessions Wednesday by adopting a series of resolutions. Not the least of these is expected to provide for the formal acceptance of President Eisenhower's challenge on rolling back Federal powers.

The resolution proposed by McKeldin called for appointment of a committee of Governors "to study tax sources which the Federal Government could abandon and which could be adopted by the states."

"Said committee would coordinate its study of tax sources to be surrendered by the Federal Government and adopted by the states," the Maryland Governor's proposal said.

The Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference would be empowered to receive and act upon the report of the Study Committee and "to make the necessary contacts and negotiations with the Administration and the Congress" to put the plan in effect

A second resolution, by Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) of Indiana was presented to the Governors in advance of the President's speech. Handley indicated he would revise it to tie into the President's proposal.

Hits at 'Giveaways'

Handley's resolution hit at "Federal grants and giveaways, and said Federal "dominion" is being expanded to such fields as education and public health. It said Federal tax reductions could be effected immediately "by withdrawal of the Federal Government from practices and functions which can be administered more efficiently by the several sovereign states and local communities."

Robert D. Holmes, Oregon's newly elected Democratic Governor, accused the President of "fanning unrest" and shoving the clock backward" with his states' rights proposal.

Some other Democrats, like Arizona's Ernest W. McFarland, said the proposal was all right, but that nothing much but a "study" would come of it, tax problems being what they are.

Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams (D), of Michigan, said Mr. Eisenhower would have been "more convincing had he not collaborated in rejecting all efforts to let the states

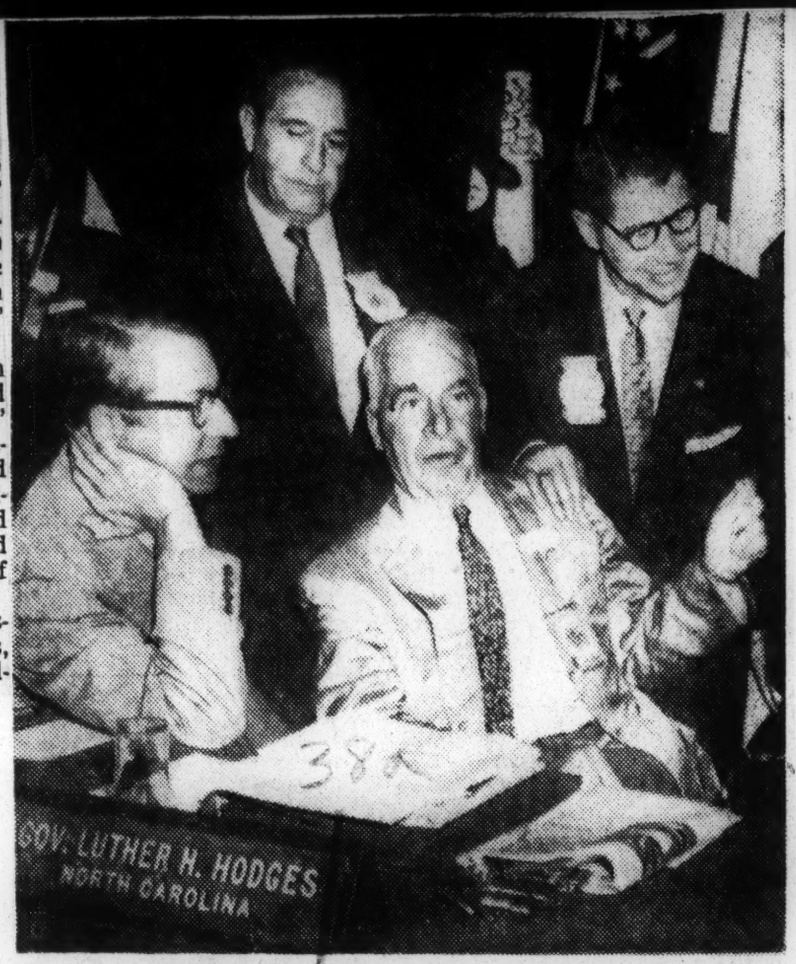
handle their own highway construction problems."

Services Seen Expanding

Governor Harriman said the plan would add one more to the "plethora of study groups." He said he did not believe Mr. Eisenhower wished to "turn back the clock," however. He said the President has been "expanding, not retracting" Federal services.

Governor Leader called on the Governors to go on record in favor of state "right-to-know" legislation of the type recently enacted in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. With but few exceptions, the legislation would provide for "open records" and "open meetings" in the case of both state and local agencies.

The Governors on Wednesday will vote on resolutions, elect a new chairman, then adjourn.



GOVERNORS GET DOWN TO BUSINESS
Left to Right: Seated, Govs. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, Luther Hodges of North Carolina; standing, Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota. (AP Wirephoto.)

Resolution Planned

News & Courier

Governors Move To Support Ike

Wed. 6-26-57 P. 7

Charleston S. C. 38

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 25 (AP)—The 59th annual governors' conference moved quickly today to meet President Eisenhower's request for a survey of the possibility of transferring some federal government functions back to the states.

North Carolina's Democratic Gov. Luther H. Hodges announced after a closed meeting the conference resolutions committee was drafting a resolution he said would deal with Eisenhower's proposal to establish a federal-state task force to study the question.

Although Hodges would not predict the final form of the resolution, it was expected to call for creation of a governors committee to meet with a group designated by Eisenhower.

Despite widespread skepticism that any concrete results can be obtained, the conference is expected to adopt the resolution tomorrow.

TO DRAFT OWN

Hodges said the resolutions group had decided not to accept any of seven of eight proposals laid before it by individual governors but would draft its own resolution.

One of these proposals was submitted by GOP Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, who a few hours earlier had said he was "convinced nothing can be done about it."

McKeldin was joined by Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman of New York in predicting the conference will approve such a resolution.

But Harriman made it clear at a news conference he doubts any material results will flow from a study of the complicated field of federal and state powers and taxation.

COULD CUT TAXES

Eisenhower said in an address at the governors' annual state dinner last night federal taxes could be reduced more than state taxes are raised by transferring some functions back to the states.

Harriman asked sarcastically if Eisenhower proposed to have the states take over farm price supports, social security and national defense.

"Does he want a system of state decentralizing government functions, the Eisenhower administration was moving in the direction of expanding Washington's operations. He cited as examples Eisenhower's proposals for federal aid to education, an interstate highway program, urban renewal and disaster relief.

WELCOME SUGGESTIONS

"We have had a plethora of study programs," Harriman said. "The governors will welcome suggestions for any areas where programs logically can be taken back to the states. But there must be action, not just words."

McKeldin's resolution would call on the chairman of the conference, Democratic Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, to name a committee of governors representing all sections of the country to "study tax sources which the federal government could abandon and which could be adopted by the states."

The President And States' Rights

Speaking before the national Governors' Conference held in Virginia this week, President Eisenhower called upon the various state governors to consider a plan to strengthen the position of the states.

The President is willing for the states to have a greater share of the tax dollars than they are now getting. He also pointed out the need for the states to assume more governmental responsibility and services to be rendered to the citizens.

He is seeking to check the drift toward more centralization of government in Washington. This drift has been in effect a long time, and it has accelerated during the past 25 years.

The President's position is sound, and we are in agreement with this advice and challenge to the governors. We believe the people who are best governed are those who are least governed. Also the closer government is to the people, the better and more economical it is to all concerned.

Moreover, we realize the President thoroughly believes that all Americans should have equal civil rights under the law in all the various states. His record confirms this position, and at the time he made his speech, his party leaders in the Senate were making an effort to start toward enactment of the Civil Rights Bill to further equalize and protect the American citizens of color.

Where the civil rights of citizens are concerned, the rights of the various states must be in conformity with the rights of citizens as prescribed by the federal law or those now provided in the federal constitution.

After this civil rights question is settled right, we believe more and more citizens can join in the move toward decentralization. It is sound, and the states should accept this principle of equal rights for all citizens in line with the federal law. It is obvious that civil rights cannot be left to the various states. If they were, you would have the situation where citizens in one state would have certain civil rights denied citizens in other states.

So, we agree that states' rights should be strengthened in every field, but certain minimum civil rights must be left solely in the hands of federal jurisdiction.

We would like to see the southern states get out of the position of being opposed to certain basic civil rights such as are embodied in the President's pending bill. Then we all could have more time to give such basic questions as defense, increased industry, more economy and efficiency in government. These are some of the important things crying for attention.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

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Stanley Prods Governors on States' Rights

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 24 (AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia asked the Nation's governors today to take a new stand in defense of states' rights against further "encroachments" by the Federal Government.

Stanley told the governors he hopes they will insist anew "upon the protection of the rights reserved to states or to the people under the Constitution."

In an address at the opening of the 49th annual Governors' Conference, Stanley expressed hope the governors would adopt a resolution reaffirming the position they took at last year's conference—a recommendation to Congress that Federal laws should be "so framed that they will not be construed to preempt any field against state action unless this intent is stated . . ."

The Old Dominion's Democratic chief executive touched briefly on several topics slated for discussion during the conference and said that "if the states and their localities are slow to act" in solving the problem of school classroom space, "their lethargy can give impetus to the forces pressing for Federal aid in school construction."

Virginia, he said, "regards these proposals as totally unwarranted and another means of undermining the state and local governments. The Federal Government has authority, and no responsibility, in the field of public education. And I earnestly hope that neither the Congress nor the states will succumb to the old lure of so-called 'free money,' which is nothing but a snare and a delusion."

Stanley said he is "keenly interested in learning more about the possibilities of expanding the use of our existing elementary and secondary school plants. With enrollment spiraling upward, the localities in Virginia, and other states where they should be responsible for these capital outlays are confronted with a heavy demand for additional classrooms, and these expenditures will be imperative unless some means is devised to accomodate a larger number of pupils in existing buildings."

Stronger Governors

THE NEXT PRESIDENT will, by the laws of probability, be either a governor or a former governor. Of the 33 presidents, 13 had served previously as governors. The percentage has increased. Since 1900 there have been 10 presidents, of whom one half were former governors. In addition to these governors, three Democrats and three Republicans, ran unsuccessfully for president.

A governor seems a natural choice for the higher office. Both the governorship and the presidency involve supervision over a number of departments. In both offices there are the problems of dealing with a legislative body. The theory works out in practice. While some of our greatest presidents never were governors, none of the less successful chief executives had such experince.

STATE SEN. THOMAS C. DESMOND of New York, with many legislative years behind him, discussed the governorship in the *New York Times Magazine*. He thinks that the governors have too little power. Too many state offices, which should be under them, are filled by popular vote. If anything goes wrong with them, people complain to the governor. But what can he do?

Southern Governors Listen To Eisenhower's Address, But Can't Get Enthusiastic

Commercial Appeal Sun. 6-30-57 Memphis, Tenn. P.3

How Can His Views On States' Rights Be Reconciled With Civil Rights Bill? Aid To Education Discussed

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Some of the Governors at the National Governors Conference at Williamsburg, Va., this week were a little surprised at President Eisenhower's "states' rights speech" in the face of his legislative program in Congress.

Dixie Governors who long have equated states' rights with segregation were particularly surprised that the President could come before them and reaffirm his belief in states' rights at a time when he is vigorously pushing his civil rights bill.

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas wanted to know how the President reconciled his states' rights views with his civil rights program. And Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi observed that unfortunately the President's stated views do not always conform with his actions.

Mr. Cunningham

However, after saying, "I believe deeply in states' rights," President Eisenhower went on to add some explanations.

He expressed the view that the Federal Government sometimes is "impelled by popular pressures and transient political expediencies" to move into the area of government normally reserved to the states.

Civil Rights Not Mentioned

The President stopped short of giving any examples of these "popular pressures" or "transient political expediencies." He did not even mention his civil rights bill.

As an example of what he was talking about, he cited his bill to provide Federal aid for school construction.

"Opposed though I am to needless Federal expansion," he said, "since 1953 I have found it necessary to urge Federal action in some areas traditionally reserved to the states."

"Classroom shortages," he continued, "have become potentially so dangerous to the entire nation and have yielded so slowly to local effort as to compel emergency action.

"Thus was forced a Federal plan of temporary assistance adjusted to the specific needs of states and communities and designed not to supplant but to supplement their own efforts."

This statement got no cheers from the Governors, since most of them only a few hours earlier had indicated at a panel discussion on educational problems—either by statements or by their silence—that they are not in accord with the President's school construction program.

School Aid Attacked

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, chairman of the Governors Conference, had blasted it roundly in his opening statement and several others also went out of their way to speak against it.

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, a Republican and Governor Stanley's successor as chairman, pointedly noted that his state would get back about one dollar for every three dollars it put in.

The President indicated, during the course of his remarks on states' rights, a realization that his speech was not going over too well. The Governors and their guests sat quietly listening, observing the decorum normally reserved for church or funerals.

They applauded only at the beginning and at the ending, except for scattered response to a semi-humorous remark in which the President stated his willingness to "lobby" for his ideas.

After discussing his reasons for his school construction bill, the President went on to warn:

"By inadequate action, or by failure to act, the states can create new vacuums into which the Federal Government will plunge . . ."

Follow Suit, Or Else . . . ?

This prompted Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia to comment later that the President seems to view himself as an arbiter of the adquacy of state actions.

If the states conduct their affairs in accordance with the President's views, the Georgian suggested, they can avoid any threat of encroachment by the Federal Government.

If they do not, then they are apt to see the Federal Government start trying to move in on their governmental territory.

The President suggested that a joint committee be established to study Federal-state relationships, a standard method of disposing of touchy questions at all levels of government.

Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee promptly predicted this suggestion would be approved. "We'll be wililng to study most anything," he said.

The idea subsequently was approved. The Governors agreed to appoint their half of a joint committee, with the President appointing the other half.

It was significant, however, that in their resolution authorizing the study the Governors noted that they have discussed the problem "over many years" and have "indicated on many occasions the need for clarification."

While this sounded a somewhat pessimistic note, there is no doubt that the Governors sincerely hope that it produces some results and that states will not ultimately be reduced to meaningless satellites of the Federal Government.

President Eisenhower has the power to make a substantial contribution to a reversal of the present trend.

SUPREME COURT RAPPED

Times-Union P.1

Governors Support States' Rights Study

Thurs. 6-27-57 380

Jacksonville Fla.

(Copyright, New York Times News Service)

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 26—The conference of governors today endorsed President Eisenhower's plan for a joint federal-state task force to reappraise the functions and revenue sources of the two levels of government.

At the same time, the governors delivered an implied rebuke to the U.S. Supreme Court for a recent decision opening Federal Bureau of Investigation files to defendants in certain cases. A resolution asked that all possible action be taken to maintain the FBI's effectiveness.

Another resolution adopted at the closing business session of the 49th annual governors conference here criticized the Eisenhower administration's tight-money policy. The governors complained that it was causing higher interest rates on borrowings by state and local governments.

Forty-five states and four territories were represented at the conference, which has been in session since Sunday. Twenty-nine of the 48 states have Democratic and 19 have Republican governors.

Governors of 31 states and the Territory of Alaska, meeting apart from the conference, endorsed a telegram, which was then sent to President Eisenhower, asking for a federal limitation on foreign oil imports. It urged that imports be restricted to the ratio they bore to domestic production in 1954. At a panel discussion on natural resources this morning, governors from oil-producing states complained that heavy foreign imports since the Suez Canal was reopened are discouraging exploration for new domestic sources and threatening possible future national defense needs.

None of the governors of New England or Middle Atlantic states was listed as a signer of the telegram. Six Southern governors and several from Western states where public power is a political issue were among the signers.

Gov. William G. Stratton, Republican of Illinois, was elected chairman of the conference today, replacing Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, Democrat of Virginia.

SOCIAL PLANNERS URGED TO 'FIGHT'

New York Times 3-19-57

Sarah Lawrence President Tells Coast Meeting to Back Equality for All

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The social planner was challenged today to "come on out and fight" instead of leaving American community decisions to the political primitives and the hatchet men of the intellect."

Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., called on an audience of planners to use activity and boldness in facing cities. He was the keynote speaker at a National Planning Conference that runs through Friday. It is sponsored by the American Society of Planning Officials.

"If a suggestion is made to do something—anything," Dr. Taylor asserted, "a thousand little men run out from everywhere with reasons why it shouldn't or can't be done. * * * Such an amount of time is spent peeking and peering before and behind and around nad inside for possible errors and things for which you might be blamed that very little fresh and new gets started."

Challenge in Communities

The educator said that nearly every community in the country offered a challenge based on the question, do we really mean to support the idea of democratic equality for the Negro and for all our minorities?

He told the conference, attended by nearly 1,500 city planners and other officials, that American culture was not based on a tradition of conservatism, or "middle of the roadism or moderation." Rather, he said, it was "individualism, liberalism, libertarian democracy, and it was progressive."

"If we are true to our tradition," he said, "we will say simply that the Negro will be given fullest privileges of housing, employment, community life, education and social equality in every community that exists and in the new ones which are coming into being.

"When the conflicts come, and the real estate values are pitted against human values, we will find before long that intelligent and wise planning can win for human values, and that when human values are sustained, in the long run, even real estate values follow dutifully along behind."

Builders Face Problems

Builders of churches in the future were envisioned at a round table discussion as facing an increasingly difficut time in finding satisfactory sites.

William K. Newman of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, New York, said one reason was an increasing tendency of real estate developers to include many pages of restrictions in their deeds.

Moreover, he said, in urban redevelopment plans, church properties sometimes were condemned to make way for large-scale projects without any provisions being made for churches to get new sites.

"Within the bounds of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, New York City," he related, "live 40,000 people. Yet there was no allocation in the area for a single church or synagogue."

The Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame, indicated planners could expect an imminent invasion of the public school by large numbers of Roman Catholic children. He estimated that two of every three Catholics of elementary school age would be enrolled in the public schools a decade hence. It was largely a matter of economics, he indicated.

Rabbi Solomon F. Kleinman of Los Angeles, Associate Director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for the West Coast, said there was mounting evidence that the fight for racial integration would eventually be won in the churches.

38a 1957

Negro Editor Would Help Little Rock People

Miss. Jackson, Miss.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7 (AP) — A Negro editor from Meridian, Miss., said today he is attempting to organize "moderate Negroes in Arkansas" to combat what he called radical groups which destroy harmony between the races.

E. F. Williams, editor of the weekly Meridian Enterprise, said a meeting last night was attended by about "60 very substantial members of the Negro community of Little Rock . . . despite some opposition."

Commercial Appeal 12-8-57

Williams said he wanted to organize the moderate group "not because we are opposed to rights for Negroes—far from it— but because we are opposed to militant groups of both races whose actions break down harmony between our races."

He said "Our people need an organization to combat radical groups, eliminate trouble and guide us in the problems we face instead of just agitating us."

He said he plans to schedule another meeting next week with the hope of electing officers and choosing committees.

"We are not fighting anybody," he said. "We want to promote good will and harmony among all people and we want to get accurate information to our people. We want to do a constructive job."

The editor said he had been in Little Rock for two or three weeks "just talking to people of my race, and I find that a lot of them feel that some are trying to rush things too much."

Williams said he was on a leave of absence from his newspaper to attempt the organization. He said the Meridian newspaper was owned by Negro publisher W. J. Miller of Jackson who also owns Negro publications at Vicksburg, Jackson and Greenwood in Mississippi with a combined circulation of about 60,000.

Memphis Press-Scimitar 12-13-57

istence for two months.

Rev. Gibson said the Greater Little Rock Improvement League was organized to satisfy a need for Negroes here "devoid of outside influences." He did not elaborate on the aims of the group.

Rev. Gibson made his statement in connection with a visit here by E. F. Williams, a Negro editor from Meridian, Miss.

Williams said he was attempting to organize "moderate Negroes" in Arkansas to contest what he called radical groups which forment misunderstanding between races.

Memphis Press-Scimitar 12-13-57

EDITOR TO ORGANIZE 'MODERATE' NEGROES

Combatting Radical Groups Is Mississippian's Aim

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 6. (AP)—A negro editor from Meridian Miss., said Friday he is attempting to organize "moderate Negroes in Arkansas" to combat what he called radical groups which demoralize harmony between the races.

E. F. Williams, editor of the weekly Meridian Enterprise, said a meeting Thursday night was attended by about "60 very substantial members of the Negro community of Little Rock . . . despite some opposition."

Williams said he wanted to organize the moderate group "not because we are opposed to rights for Negroes—far from it—but because we are opposed to militant groups of both races whose actions break down harmony between our races."

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NEGRO ASSOCIATION* MODERATE NEGROES

REV.O.W.GIBSON,PRESIDENT
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Mr. E.F. WILLIAMS,EDITOR
MERIDAN ENTERPRISE (WKLY)
Newspaper owned by Negro Publisher, Mr. W.J.Miller,Jackson,Miss., who owns publications at Vicksburg,Jackson and Greenwood,Miss.

MINISTER HEADS GROUP

Negro Association Attempts To Attract 'Moderates'

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 7.—(AP) — Rev. O. W. Gibson said Saturday he is president of a "moderate" Little Rock Negro organization which has been in ex-

NEGRO GROUP CIRCULATING PETITION FOR SEGREGATION

West Memphis Roundup—

Negro Group Circulating Petition For Segregation

Commercial Appeal 7.8 Jun 6 - 1957 Memphis Tenn

By CLOVIS T. CRAFT

Petitions asking that segregation of the races be maintained in the South are being circulated in West Memphis by a Negro organization.

M. D. Hemphill, president of the Mid-South Public Relations Bureau, said more than 7,100 Negro volunteers are spreading the petitions in West Memphis and over the Mid-South in an effort to keep segregation in schools and churches.

Separate But Equal

"I was born in Arkansas and reared in the South. And I have interviewed thousands of Negroes in all walks of life. I have found very few who favor mixed schools," Hemphill said. "They want their own schools but equal facilities.

"The Southern Negro is in a better position educationally, politically and economically than the Negroes anywhere in the world. Race relations are improving steadily.

"Despite all the talk about the liberal North and East, no Negro has been made head of a state college or university. In the South, Negro college and university presidents are plentiful.

"Negroes need to refresh their memories on the fact that just a few years ago we were complaining because Negroes in the South were being taught by white teachers.

"This move to integrate the schools in the South is loaded with more racial dynamite than appears on the surface and the Negro is the one who will be blown away.

Direct Competition Feared

"Nowhere in the integrated states do Negroes get proportionate representation. Every device is used to keep qualified Negroes from being assigned. This is not true in the South. The state of Arkansas employs more than 6,000 Negro school teachers and pays them more than 13 million dollars in salaries. The state of Georgia employs more than 7,000 Negro teachers and paid them more than 15 million dollars in salaries last year. North Carolina paid Negro teachers 22 million dollars last year.

"This movement to end segregation in the schools is merely the beginning of a well-laid plan to end segregation completely. If this happens the Negro will be thrown into direct competition with the white race and our business institutions will crumble."

Applications are being taken for entries in the free swimming course for West Memphis youths beginning June 17 at the Lamar Rodgers Memorial Swimming Pool.

The course is sponsored by the West Memphis Junior Chamber of Commerce and is open to any youth at least six years old.

Instructor training will begin June 7. Anyone interested in helping with the program is asked to call Max Ferrell, chairman of the project. Instructors need not be members of the Jaycees or Jaycettes.

Plans for the annual Miss West Memphis contest scheduled Tuesday night in the Avon Theater are "coming along fine," says Lions Club president A. O. Shaw. The three-division show is a preliminary to the Miss Arkansas contest to be held later this year.

Entries in the senior, junior and little Miss West Memphis divisions will participate in the show.

Representatives of districts four and 14 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will attend the district meeting to be held at 3 this afternoon at West Memphis.

Representatives from Jonesboro, Monette, Harrisburg, Helena, Marion and West Memphis will attend the event in the VFW hut. Ralph Craig of Proctor, district four commander, will direct the meet.

Officers will be elected for 1957-58. They will be installed at the department encampment in Little Rock June 21-23.

38a 1957

Why M[illegible] Missed Out

Yankee hypocrisy comes to full flower and perfection in denying or soft-pedaling the flagrant practice of racial discrimination by themselves. The following recently reported episode from Englewood, N.J., embodies an explana-[illegible] is classic.

Two students, one a Sudanese named Mahgoub, and an American companion by the name of Gregory, entered a barber shop. Gregory had no trouble getting service, but Mahgoub (a colored [illegible]—the Sudan is in Africa) was not only refused but was ordered out of the shop.

Refused of discrimination, the barber denied that there had been racial discrimination. He said he had thought Mahgoub was merely waiting for Gregory and that since the shop was crowded, he had asked him to wait outside." If Mahgoub ever got service, it was not recorded.

Here we have another case of yankee segregation plus hypocrisy, in contrast to the Southern brand which is at least forthright and clearly defined.

Incidentally, such quotes as the above add fuel to the suspicion that the vaunted yankee sense of humor is vastly overrated, if not utterly non-existent.

Bar Debate Rebuffs Segregationist

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1[illegible]—Four resolutions by segregationist George Washington Williams were debated by the Maryland State Bar Association yesterday in the opening session of its annual convention here.

The resolutions, aimed at preserving State's Rights and prohibiting Supreme Court justices from running for President or serving as ambassadors, were turned down by the association's resolutions committee.

Mr. Williams accused convention delegates of allowing "personalities" to influence their action on his proposals. He has been active in court fights to prevent racial integration in Maryland public schools.

The fight over his resoluti[illegible] came to an abrupt halt when adjournment was announced immediately after a motion to accept the committee's unfavorable report on them.

'Just a Drunken Brawl,' Says Chief Of N.J. Racial Clash Involving 80

By Herald Wire Services

IT TOOK four policemen in Gloucester, N.J. nearly an hour to break up a brawl involving 80 to 100 persons inside and outside of a taproom. They used nightsticks, fired pistols and threatened to use tear gas.

Six persons were stabbed, cut or bruised in the free-for-all which started when some white patrons objected to the presence of several Negro customers.

The Negroes, who work in a manufacturing plant opposite the taproom, habitually eat their lunch in the saloon. They went to the place for their evening meal and white patrons resented it.

The fight started, but the Negroes got the best of it.

The whites left, rounded up a gang and returned, touching off a battle royal. However, Police Chief Thomas Windelspecht of Gloucester said it was only a "drunken brawl."

Tavern Racial Brawl Injures 6 in Jersey

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

GLOUCESTER, N.J., July 20.—Friction between white and Negro tavern patrons early today touched off a vicious fight in which six of about 100 battlers were stabbed, cut or bruised.

Nine were arrested by club-swinging cops who had to fire their revolvers into the air and threaten tear gas to break up the battle raging inside and outside a local taproom. Police reinforcements were rushed in from nearby towns.

Police said the brawl started when some white patrons of the place objected to several Negro customers.

BIAS COMPLAINTS IN STATE RISE 50%

Commission Received 502 in First 6 Months—Minorities' Awareness of Law Cited

Fri. 7-26-57

The State Commision Against Discrimination reported yesterday that it had received 50 per cent more complaints of bias in the first six months of this year than in the same period of 1956.

Charles Abrams, the commission chairman, said that the agency had received 502 complaints through June, compared with 332 in the first six months of 1956. The complainants charged that they had been discriminated against in employment, housing or places of public accommodation because of their race, religion or national origin.

Mr. Abrams was quick to note that this rise was not the result of an increase in bigotry in the state, but of other factors, such as a greater awareness among minority groups of their rights under the law. He observed that thirty-eight complaints charged bias in housing, an area in which the commission has limited jurisdiction.

Mr. Abrams said that 502 complaints filed so far this year exceeded the number filed in the entire twelve months of any previous year in the commission's twelve-year history, with the exception of 1956. Last year, 562 complaints were filed.

The chairman said that, upon investigation by the commission, the specific discrimination complained of this year was found to exist in 14 per cent of the cases. This is considerably lower than the 27 per cent average over the last ten years.

Mr. Abrams noted, however, that discriminatory practices, other than the specific practice complained of, had been found in 23 per cent of the cases investigated this year. This brought to 37 per cent the cases where some form of bias was found. This percentage was also below the ten-year average.

Mr. Abrams cited the following principal factors in the increase in complaints:

¶A greater awareness by Negroes and other minorities of the existence of the commission and of their rights under the anti-discrimination law.

¶Greater efforts by the commission to protect minority groups, particularly in up-state areas.

The Needed Action

Mon. 10-7-57

Up in Camden, New Jersey, a municipal ...e has imposed sentences of one year in ...on five young hoodlums who were arrest... in connection with racial disorder.

Amen to that. Home P. 2

The five sentenced happened to be ...roes, but our judgment would be the same ...ey were whites.

Talladega, Ala.

The person who goes hunting for racial ...ble nowadays is a traitor to both races, himself and to his community. He de... the maximum punishment that the law ...give him.

...groes Called Underprivileged ...Jobs and Housing in Newark

New York Times

By MILTON HONIG

Special to The New York Times.

...WARK, Sept. 29—Negroes ... were depicted today ... "underprivileged" in ... of employment and ...ome the city's "ex... fine" record in es... and protecting the ...ts of all groups.

...conclusion was reached ...s three-month survey of ...nities in Newark. The ... was ordered by the ...y Commission on Group ...

...report was devoted main... to analysis of relations ...n the white and non... groups in Newark. It said ...white population in the ...had been growing "rapidly ...tentially" since 1920, ...ing 110,000 and 130,... now living in ...

...The report ...white population in ...has been declining for ...decades. The ...population was esti... in 1956 at 343,650. ...rapidly increasing Negro ...was found to create ...problems for Newark. ...Negroes have lower ...income than whites, ...said, an increase in ...proportion would diminish ...city's tax revenue while at ...time it would increase ...for those city services ...to sustain a low... population.

...the market for goods produced or merchandized in Newark does not stop at city limits, a decrease in the average income of the city's population "will inevitably reduce the prosperity of its industry and commerce," the report said.

Job opportunities for Negroes have increased "strikingly" in recent years as a result of greater training of the Negro labor force, protracted demand for workers in virtually all fields of economic life and concerted efforts on the part of various groups to open new lines of employment, according to the report.

"But despite these advances, much is left to be desired," it said. "Although a few industries are still closed to Negroes and others will engage nonwhites only in menial or low-grade positions, an even more serious problem may be the paucity of Negroes equipped with the skills and training for many jobs which are available on an open basis and for which they are sometimes actively sought."

The report declared that although public housing had "actively promoted integration," progress had been slower in private accommodations where resistance among the white population to Negro expansion had been "reinforced by the higher prices Negroes are generally compelled to pay for property and the greater difficulty they encounter in getting mortgage money."

The researchers found that there "still remains a striking concentration of Negroes" in certain areas of the city. This concentration of residences, it was asserted, affects the racial composition of schools, community centers and other activities organized on a neighboring basis

The research team was headed by Dr. Chester Rapkin of the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Urban Studies.

Organize To Help Victims Of Prejudice

Defender p.3
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 3-30-57

NEW YORK — Thirty young women of this city have organized the United Relief Fund, to provide funds for Negroes who suffer economic reprisals because of civil rights conflicts.

Persons who have been asked to serve on the organization's board of directors include:

Mrs. Elizabeth Waring, wife of Judge Watis Waring; Mrs. Alroy Rivers, wife of Judge Francis Rivers; Dr. Mamie Clark, Mrs. Granger, columnist and radio commentator; Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, New York State assemblywoman; Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, secretary, Board of Estimate, New York City, and Mrs. C. B. Powell.

The parent organization has plans for soliciting aid on a nationwide scale and forming other groups in different sections of the country.

ABRAMS STRESSES SEGREGATION PERIL

New York Times 3-3-57

The state's housing program will head inevitably toward "ghettoization" if the problems of segregation and quotas are not solved, Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday.

Mr. Abrams indicated that a public housing agency could not prevent racial segregation if it rented apartments solely on the basis of need and, if at the same time, "the need happens to be all Negro." He suggested that the housing agency through such procedures became "the real culprit in the creation of school segregation in the district."

The commission chairman was the chief speaker at the annual spring conference luncheon of the New York Teachers Guild, held in the Biltmore Hotel. Charles Cogen, president of the guild, was chairman.

Mr. Abrams said that school segregation would follow and that "a number of cities may even end their public housing programs for fear of political consequence."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, received the guild's annual John Dewey Award in absentia. Mr. Marshall was in Washington on business for the association.

BIAS BILL ACCORD ENDED IN ALBANY

New York Times 3-29

Democrats Fear G.O.P. Plan on Rights Would Weaken Abrams Commission

By DOUGLAS DALES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28—The bipartisan deal to give the State Commission Against Discrimination power to issue industry-wide orders exploded today.

Behind the scuttling of the agreement was the refusal of the Democrats to intercede with Governor Harriman and obtain a commitment that he would veto the Republican bill creating a Civil Rights Bureau in the Attorney General's office.

It is confirming that the agreement was off, Joseph Zaretzki, Senate minority leader, declared "the price demanded by the Republicans was too high."

More than this, however, is the fear among the Democrats and the members of the State Commission Against Discrimination that the proposed Civil Rights Bureau would eventually supersede the functions of the commission.

Mr. Zaretzki had played a leading role in attempting to salvage something from the Administration bill that would have given the commission power to initiate proceedings. It now can act only when it receives a complaint from an aggrieved person.

Agrees to Amendment

The minority leader agreed to amend the bill to delete the provision empowering the commission to initiate proceedings as a means of prying the bill out of committee. The Republicans agreed in exchange to retain the provision for industry-wide orders.

Such orders would make it possible for the commission to direct an entire industry to abandon a discriminatory practice found to exist in any part of the industry.

Mr. Zaretzki said this provision had the support of industry because it was thought that if a practice was banned in one company, this company would be at a disadvantage if competitors were not made to conform.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the commission, said his agency could now only seek voluntary agreements in an industry and that violations of an agreement were unenforceable.

The conclusion from today's developments was that the chances were remote that the bill creating the Civil Rights Bureau could weather a veto.

Bill Passed Both Houses

The measure, which has passed both houses, carries an appropriation of $100,000. By the terms of the bill, the bureau would perform the functions of the Attorney General in the enforcement of laws against discrimination by reason of race, creed, color or national origin.

Its effects would be to divide enforcement between the commission, headed by Mr. Abrams, a Liberal, and the Attorney General, Louis J. Lefkowitz, a Republican.

The commission was created in 1946 to end discriminatory practices in employment. Its powers since have been broadened to include discrimination in publicly aided housing and in places of public accommodation, such as theatres, restaurants and hotels.

The Citizens Union urged enactment of the amended Zaretzki bill today, asserting it would be "a most important extension of the usefulness of the commission."

Mr. Lefkowitz has called a meeting for tomorrow morning at his New York City office to enlist support for the bill setting up the Civil Rights Bureau. Representatives of twenty-four civic groups have been invited. Mr. Abrams said he had rejected an invitation to attend.

DEMOCRATS YIELD ON ANTI-BIAS BILL

Times P.25-C

Accord Reached on Expanding Powers of State Board —Other Measures Gain

Thurs. 3-28-57

By DOUGLAS DALES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27—The Harriman Administration has reached an agreement with the Republican majority of the Legislature on a compromise bill expanding the powers of the State Commission against discrimination.

The Democrats have given ground on their demand that the commission be empowered to initiate proceedings against employes on questions of discrimination.

The agreement came to light today as a bill by Senator Joseph Zaretzki, the minority leader, appeared on the Senate calendar in an amended form.

The amended version deleted the provision that would have allowed the commission to start proceedings on its own initiative. It included, however, a provision that permits the commission to issue industry-wide orders.

This was explained to mean that when a complaint was filed with the commission and found to be valid, the commission could issue an order banning the discriminatory practice among all employers in the same industry. The bill was further amended late today to make it clear that an industry-wide order must involve a practice similar to the one found to be illegal.

Scope of Present Code

At present, the commission can only undertake an investigation after it has received a complaint from an aggrieved person. Its authority extends over discrimination because of race, color or creed in employment, publicly aided housing and places of public accommodation.

Governor Harriman has insisted that the commission could be more effective if it had authority to undertake actions without waiting for a complaint.

Republicans have maintained the position that such power would turn the commission into a prosecuting agency and that it could lead to abuses and harassments.

The Democratic acceptance of the compromise was agreed to on the theory that it was better to get something than nothing.

Among other legislative action today was approval by the Senate of an Assembly bill that will make noncommercially used station wagons subject to the same registration fees as passenger cars. This will save nearly 400,000 owners a family station wagons about $8.75 each.

Bills to reduce fees for these vehicles have been approved by the Senate for several years but have been killed in the Assembly. This is the first time such a bill has reached the Governor's desk.

Passenger car registration fees are 50 cents a hundred pounds for the first 3,500 pounds and 75 cents a hundred pounds above that. Up to now station womans owners have had to pay a straight 75 cents a hundred pounds.

Bill on Benefits Voted

Higher benefits for persons insured while on the job were approved in the Assembly and sent to the Senate for concurrence. But a provision of the bill authorizing a court review of certain workmen's compensation cases caused all Democrats to oppose the bill. The vote was 87 to 56.

Five Republicans joined the Democrats in opposition. They were Assemblymen Edward J. Amann Jr. and Lucio F. Russo of Richmond, Thomas H. Brown of Rensselaer, Ernest Curto of Niagara Falls and Hyman E. Mintz of Sullivan.

Maximum weekly benefits are increased by the bill from $36 to $45. The contentious provision was one permitting the Appellate Division to review facts in cases where the decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board is not unanimous or when the boadr reverses or modified the decision of a referee. The court can now pass only on questions of law.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICANT

Advertiser p.1

New York Legislator Fights To Delete State 'Color' Law

Thurs. 3-21-57 Montgomery, Ala.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 20 (AP)—Last July, state Sen. James L. Watson applied for a marriage license in New York City. The Manhattan Democrat, a Negro, objected to the requirement that he state his "color."

"The clerk told me," Watson said, "'we're very sorry, Senator, but the only thing that can be done is to change the state law."

The senator is trying to do just that. In January, he introduced a bill that would change the 48-year-old provision in the state domestic relation law that requires marriage license applicants to state their color.

Today, Watson served notice in the Senate that he would move to force the bill out of the Judiciary Committee and onto the floor for action, if the committee did not do so voluntarily. Such motions are common, but rarely succeed.

Watson said his attempt to change the law was prompted not only by his own experience but by objections from many persons who found the color requirement offensive.

Health officials maintain that the information is valuable for statistical purpose.

But, Watson said, "I can't see where 'color' is helpful. The only acceptable answers are white, brown, black, yellow or red. If they asked for race instead, that might be different."

He argues that the requirement "tends to stress color differences unnecessarily."

Advertiser

Watson was instrumental in having the "color" question deleted from automobile drivers' license forms two years ago. Gov. Harriman ordered the question stricken at his request.

P-2-A

The senator says he is confident that his bill would be passed if brought to a vote in the legislature.

The assembly companion measure, also dormant in the rules committee, is sponsored by Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, also a Negro, from Manhattan.

Easter In New York

Birmingham, Ala. Post 3-4-57

The second largest congregation in New York City on Easter Sunday was in the Abyssinia Baptist Church.

It was necessary to hold two services to accommodate all the people.

The only larger service was held at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The reason for the huge Harlem congregation might well have been the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, who had announced his sermon as "Easter and Segregation."

Easter, he said, is not only symbolic of immortality and the practical demonstration of life after death.

Of greater significance, it represented a moral upheaval that shook men loose from bigotry at the time of Christ's death.

That's the kind of resurrection that's needed today, Dr. Powell told thousands of listeners.

We agree. It's the kind of message merica needs every Sunday, including aster.

Far North of Mason-Dixon Line

New York City Faces Its Racial Problem

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

AT ANY RATE, New York City is truthfully facing the fact that it has a segregation problem.

Most Northern cities prefer to avoid admitting the truth that segregation also prevails in the North but that the methods are not the same as in the South.

SOKOLSKY

In a city like New York, there are Negro schools just as there are Negro schools in the South, but they came into existence for different reasons and by different processes.

★ ★ ★

TAKE, for instance, Harlem. When I was a high school student, Harlem was an upper middle class Jewish neighborhood. Before that it had been an old New York neighborhood.

Most of the Jewish families lived in private brownstone apartments. The central street of this area was Lenox Avenue which was, at that time, a very fine promenade. Seventh Avenue was even more high-tone.

This area was between 110th and 135th street, about a mile and a half.

West of it was Morningside Park and then Columbia University on the Heights. East of it was a fast-growing Italian area.

★ ★ ★

ALL OF THIS is now principally Negro, with the Puerto Ricans pushing the Negroes into the Bronx and the upper reaches of Manhattan Island.

When the Negroes appeared, the Whites disappeared, most of them moving southward into the West End Avenue, Riverside Drive and Central Park West sections which they took over from the very rich who were pushed toward Park Avenue and its environs.

The school system followed the population movement and soon Harlem schools were Negro schools and were staffed, to a degree, by Negro teachers.

Harlem became the Negro capital of the world, the center for Negro culture and Negro vice, for Negro churches and Negro dance halls.

Harlem became a Negro ghetto and similar areas were definitely segregative, by the pressure of population, by the refusal of White folks to live in the same buildings as Negroes.

★ ★ ★

FOR YEARS, both New York City officials and Negro politicians and protagonists refused publicly to recognize that the Harlem ghetto, the Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto and similar areas were definitely segregative and that the Negro had very little choice in the matter.

Now the school system is facing up to the truth and the Board of Education devised a scheme to desegregate the public schools. The scheme is not working effectively.

What it involves is bringing White children into Negro schools, bringing Negro children into White schools, exchanging teachers and using a bus system to convey children from better neighborhoods to worse ones in the hope of breaking down segregation in the schools if nowhere else.

Some new housing is being advertised as "non-racial," a recognition of the fact that other houses are definitely racial, either White or Negro, despite laws to the contrary.

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MAYOR Robert Wagner and the president of the Board of Education, Charles Silver, are anxious for the desegregation efforts to succeed.

The professionals in the school system seem to be sitting on their hands because they recognize that it is a very tough operation with which most parents are unfamiliar and they wonder what the parents will have to say about it when it is actually put into practice.

Few White teachers offer to volunteer to teach in Negro schools, undoubtedly impressed by the various stories they hear and read of tough boys, using switch knives, in the schools that are predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican.

It is not established that these children are tougher than any others, but a problem does exist.

★ ★ ★

ONE of the immediate results of this complex of problems is that since World War II there has been a surprisingly large exodus of White inhabitants from New York City to its suburbs, all of which are outside the city's administration.

In these suburbs, the schools are locally managed and apparently no Negro problem exists in most of them, the cook's children going to the same school as the master's.

However, there has been an increase in the attendance at private schools — nowadays called "independent schools," to avoid the charge of snobbishness.

Some of these schools have one Negro child per class to establish de facto racial equality.

This analysis of the New York segregation problem is given to indicate that it exists north of the Mason-Dixon Line as well as south of it.

Cleric Points At North's Racial Bias

BOSTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—A prominent Christian clergyman said tonight rational citizens should "consider the deficiencies of integration" in New York, Washington, Detroit and Chicago as well as concentrating on the South.

The Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga, chairman of the International Commission of the National Assn. of Evangelicals representing 65,000 Protestant churches, spoke at the 9th annual Christian Education Conference.

Dr. Ockenga said that practical consideration of the integration problem "would include such matters as the depreciation of property values. . . . the intermarriage which inevitably has resulted in Germany, in England, in Russia and other places, and the emotional effects upon the lives of children and also of many adults."

The clergyman, who is pastor of the Park Street (Congregational) church in Boston, said that "within the body of Christ there is no discrimination between black and white."

He added:

"There are also ethical implications to the problem of desegregation and integration which must be heeded by Christians in all sections and denominations.

"Great wrongs have been perpetrated on the Negro people in aspects of segregation pertaining to education, medicine, religion, economics and politics.

"However, great wrongs also have been perpetrated against the white people in the South in the first reconstruction period and we are in danger of reviving and perpetrating such wrongs in the new reconstruction which is now under way."

Dr. Ockenga said that "the pressing need is for patience, understanding, sympathy and Christian love in order to gradually solve this problem without the use of force."

361,083 Come Since 1950

New York 'Promised Land' For Southern Negro?

NEW YORK—New York City has become the "promised land" for the Southern Negro.

Since 1950, the city's non-white population has jumped 42½ per cent, while the white population has risen 5.2 per cent, according to a study made by the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Commission Chairman Charles Abrams said that many of the "new" New Yorkers are young Southern Negroes who are seeking both freedom from discrimination and better jobs in the city.

The total increase of non-whites in New York represented 361,083 persons with Negroes comprising 97 per cent of the total. During the same seven years, New York's white population has risen by 451,009, but the non-white population in New York's suburbs also is on the increase.

Push Bias Fight, Wagner Pleads

Mayor Robert F. Wagner said today "racial and religious prejudice represents the most explosive evil of our time, and we cannot afford to live with them indefinitely."

An "outburst today in New York, or Philadelphia or Chicago, here or abroad, Communist propaganda modded tomorrow," he warned.

Mr. Wagner made his remarks before 100 officials of the American Jewish Committee at the Hotel Lombardy, 111 E. 56th St. His talk was in connection with a demolition ceremony at Third Ave. and 56th St., site of the planned $2 million Institute of Human Relations.

Describing passage of the civil rights bill, "even with its shortcomings," as a "dramatic breakthrough," Mayor Wagner asked that states and cities fight even harder to ease tensions. Efforts so far, he said, are but a drop in the bucket when viewed against the needs of the situation.

Dr. Davis on APSA council

Ind. 9-21-57

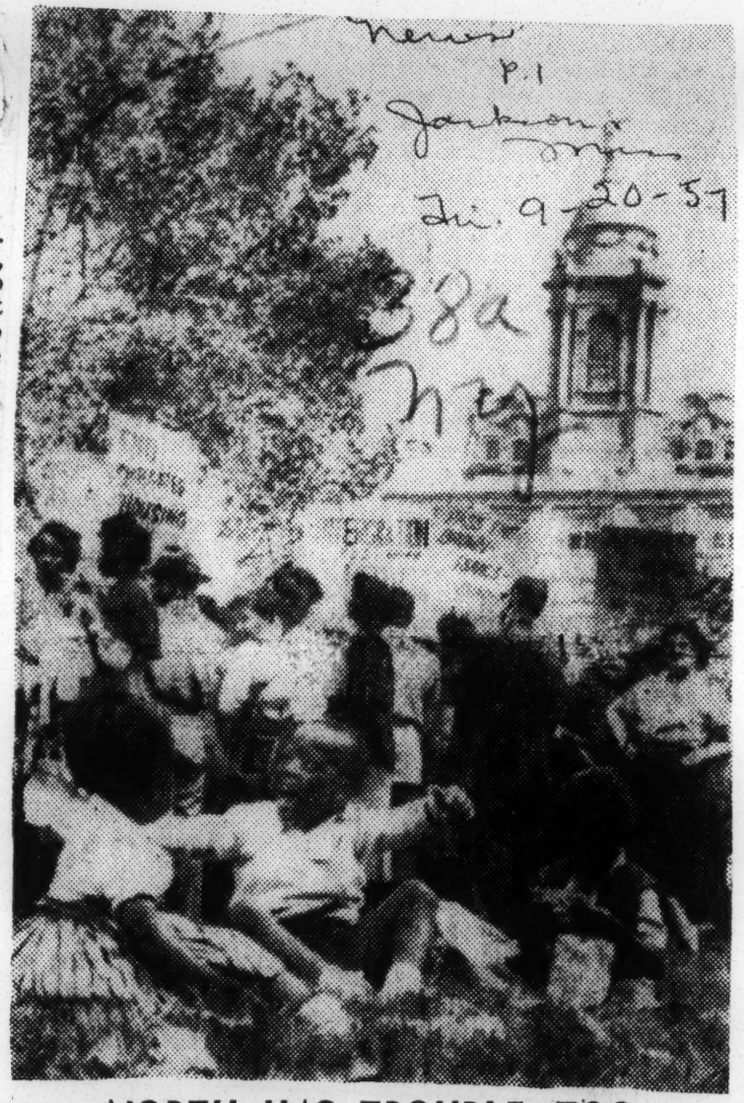
NEW YORK CITY — Dr. John A. Davis, of City College, here, and recently appointed to the State Commission Against Discrimination, was elected to the executive council of the American Political Science Association, here, last week.

The meeting was the 53rd annual session of the organization and was held at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

Also attending the sessions Dr. Robert L. Gill and Dr. G. James Fleming of Morgan State College, Dr. Vincent Browne of Howard University, and Dr. Ismael Newton of North Carolina College.

TOP IN AIR FORCE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — John H. Voorhees, 21, was chosen the first of his race to serve as top cadet in line in the Air Force ROTC at Rutgers University.



News P.1 Jackson Mon Ind. 9-20-57 38a NY

NORTH HAS TROUBLE, TOO

Children sat on sidelines today while some 100 Negro and Puerto Rican parents picketed near New York's city hall protesting "substandard" conditions in schools their offsprings attend and demanding "integration now". One placard also read: "End Segregated Housing." New York has no segregation laws but racial residential patterns in effect cause segregated classes in some school zones.—Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

Solon Believes South Will Vote On Side Of Decency

Daily World Tues. 4-16-57
Atlanta Ga. P.7

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Cong. Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) predicted that Congressmen would pass a Civil Rights Bill immediately after they return from an Easter vacation. The prediction was made while he was speaking to an estimated 1,500 persons who were attending a mass meeting of the Love, Law and Liberation movement at Wheat Street Baptist Church on Auburn, Sunday afternoon.

The congressman, considered a pro-integrationist, based his prediction upon the belief that "more than half of the southern senators will vote on the side of decency, and the 'solid-south' isn't solid anymore. This was shown when southern states refused to endorse the Southern Manifesto." He said the congressman's vote and many southern senators would not hesitate to be decent on civil rights legislation."

He predicted further that Negroes will have equality all over America by 1965. "No force, individual or combination can stop me in his fight for full freedom as long as the Negro is not free in America, cannot be the free, home of the free, Christian nation.

"We cannot be free as long as there will be tolerated in Mississippi, Georgia and other states racial differences," he stressed. "The enemy of the White Citizens and such groups."

The New York congressman expressed that America should be proud of the Negro as a citizen and he is the greatest selling point in international relations with countries like India, Egypt.

He referred to the kidnap-murder of Americans in Iran, referring it a propaganda trick.

He stated further that countries like Egypt, India Iran, Ghana are more concerned about how the Negro is treated than any single facet of this country's government.

Speaking out at Atlanta Negroes, he said "non voters are betraying themselves. They are worse than uncle Toms. And if they vote for T. M. Alexander, for Congressman; and Dr. Rufus Clement as a Board of Education they should be run out."

He explained that Georgia has not attempted to integrate schools after three years. He also pointed out that he advocates moderation "But Georgia has made no start. If they would have attempted integration with moderation they would have integrated at least three grades."

RACIAL TRAGEDY

Senator Eastling of Mississippi said he would advocate gradualism "go slow," which means at least go."

On concluding Cong. Powell advised the audience to "stand, work live and fight together.

Powerful agencies are working to end this racial tragedy. Work on. Those who fall by the wayside will be replaced by others."

He was presented by Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street church and president of the LLL Movement.

Candidate Alexander and Dr. Clement were presented for brief remarks, as well as the six ministers who were arrested last December in an attempt to ride local buses unsegregated.

Nearly $1,500 was collected. Rev. Borders said that the money was needed for the pending court case of the six ministers.

Other speakers included Rev. P. L. Jones of Philadelphia church; Rev. George W. Dudley who explained the purpose o fthe LLL movement; E. M. Martin, vice president of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co.; and Rev. B. J. Johnson, pastor of Mt. Calvary church, who presided.

Powell Blast Dems For Rights Silence

Daily World

38a

Hits Inaction On Dixie Terror

Defender Sat. 5-11-57
Chicago Ill.

NNEW YORK 2 (INPS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y., complained Sunday that the Democratic National Committee has ignored a demand by him that it "issue a strong uncompromising statement" on anti-Negro violence in the South.

Powell, who supported the Republican presidential ticket in 1956, made public a telegram he sent to Democratic chairman Paul Butler Friday also insisting that, the "Democratic controlled House Un-American Activities Committee . . investigate the Ku Klux Klan."

The Negro congressman said he was making the telegram public because "no action" was taken on his demands by Democratic party leaders during their weekend meeting in Washington. He also said that Butler has not even replied to his wire.

In it, Powell declared: "I absolutely do not condone the refusal of President Eisenhower to speak out against the present violence suffered by Negro citizens in the South."

But, he added: "I point out to you that leaders of my own party have been absolutely silent . . . I demand that the (Democratic) committee publicly issue a strong uncompromising statement concerning the barbarities and atrocities being committed against American citizens, especially the clergy and churches behind the dark curtain."

Powell also insisted that the Democrats "endorse the administration's right-to-vote civil rights legislation in its original form."

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Ike Called On to Hear Negro Side

James Union

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17 (UP) —A Negro congressman who bolted the Democrats in the 1956 election to support President Eisenhower, said today that the President had conferred only with white persons on the South's school integration problems and demanded that he meet immediately with Negroes. P. 5

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) sent a telegram to the President insisting on an "immediate appointment" for a Negro at the vacation White House on Coasters Harbor Island in the society playground of Newport.

Eisenhower, after a series of hurried telephone checks with Washington, was expected to take some action soon on Powell's telegram.

Jacksonville

The Negro congressman, who also is a minister, said that Eisenhower had talked with white Southern leaders, but had not conferred with Negroes on integration problems at Little Rock, Ark., Nashville, Tenn., and other places in the South. W ed.

Negro Votes to Ike

Powell, who was credited with attracting Negro votes to Eisenhower and away from the Democrats in the 1956 presidential election, did not demand to figure personally in the talks he requested. He asked that the President "meet with any Negroes you desire . . . ."

It was unlikely that the White House would ignore his request for a Negro conference with the President, but for the time being, the vacation presidential headquarters stuck to a policy of "no comment."

Removing Racial Bias

Times

Amendment to Widen Powers of Anti-Discrimination Law Urged

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People heartily endorses your editorial recommendation of Jan. 15 that the New York State law against discrimination "should be amended to give S. C. A. D. power to act wherever it discovers evidence of discrimination—by unions or by management."

Fortunately, Senator Zaretski and Assemblyman Baker have introduced a bill which would provide the State Commission Against Discrimination with the right to investigate discriminatory practices on its own initiative and to undertake regulatory action on the basis of its findings.

New York N. Y.

In our view this bill, which should be a bipartisan measure, is one of the more vital pieces of legislation to be considered during this legislative session. Together with the proposed increase in S. C. A. D.'s budget, we regard this amendment as essential to the continued program against discrimination in New York State.

Pg. 28

Limitations on Action

Because of misunderstanding and distortion some citizens believe that S. C. A. D. already has such powers and others hold that they are unnecessary. This confusion stems in part from the fact that S. C. A. D. can and does investigate areas of discrimination where it has not received a complaint but, under the present law, it is powerless to act upon whatever discoveries it makes in the course of such investigations. It is like a policeman who witnessed a crime would have to wait for a complaint before taking action.

Without the power to initiate regulatory action on its own, the action which S. C. A. D. takes is based solely by the complaints it receives. It must pursue the paths charted by the complainants even though it knows that there are many areas in which members of minority groups never apply—and thus can never file complaints—because they deem their chances as hopeless.

In the present situation somewhat operates to the disadvantage of S. C. A. D. may, for example, receive a complaint against one company within an industry, although discriminatory practices within the industry may be general.

Industry-Wide Adjustment

The company may feel that it has been singled out for action while its equally guilty competitors go unrebuked because no complaint has been filed. S. C. A. D. seeks industry-wide adjustment in employment practices.

In housing the state agency is even more handicapped because of lack of initiative power. The law prohibits discrimination in F. H. A. and V. A. aided housing. The administration of this law has been delegated to S. C. A. D. Here, again, corrective action is impossible until a complaint has been filed and processed. Meanwhile, the housing may be fully rented or sold in a discriminatory manner. S. C. A. D. is then confronted with a fait accompli. And the victim is without housing. This handicap tends to discourage persons from filing complaints.

We confidently look forward to passage of this urgently needed amendment on a bipartisan basis by the Legislature during its current session.

ROY WILKINS,
Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, Jan. 18, 1957.

Survey Will Help City End Jimcrow

Journal & Guide

Sat. 3-2-57

The New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations has announced that negotiations have been completed with the U. S. Bureau of Census to collect information hitherto unavailable on economic status, employment, occupations, education, housing and family living conditions among Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City.

Alfred J. Marrow, Chairman of the Commission said the survey will provide information needed in formulating policies related to health and welfare services, recreational needs, relocation, delinquency control and city-state relations. In addition, Dr. Marrow said, the information is a prime requisite for mapping successful plans to carry out the city's announced program to eliminate discrimination and segregation.

L.I. Boys Apologize For Anti-Negro Slurs

World-Telegram & Sun

Thurs. 2-7-57

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 7. — After reading them the Declaration of Independence and directing them to apologize, Children's Court Judge James H. Gehrig today released three Long Beach boys who had been distributing anti-Negro propaganda in that community.

The boys, 13 and 14, on Jan. 4 placed about 40 bear coaster on steps of homes of Long Beach Negroes. On one side of the coasters were the letters KKK and on the other the admonition "Get out of town!"

At a rarely permitted open and informal hearing — no specific charges were involved —Judge Gehrig read the Declaration to the boys and emphasized the passage about "all men are created equal."

He told the boys he thought they were misguided and asked them to apologize to William Burke, president of the Long Beach chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, who was present.

Mr. Burke previously had told the court he was not anxious to press charges because "I don't want these boys, who I'm sure are really good boys, to be biased toward Negroes all their lives."

The boys shook hands with Mr. Burke, and did their parents, and that ended the case.

A fourth boy, 14, had sent a letter of apology. He was unable to be present because today he was enrolling in a military school.

Negro Magistrate Fines The Waldorf $50 Fire Fine

New York—(CNS)—The Waldorf-Astoria—one of the world's most expensive and finest hotels—was fined $50. on a fire technicality by Negro Magistrate, Vernon C. Riddick.

The Hotel's attorney, John H. Sherry—one of a battery of lawyers for the Waldorf—was highly indignant at the fine as well as the charges that the hotel on one occasion had an exit locked ad two others obstructed by chairs, tables, etc. Sherry called it all "petty" but Magistrate Riddick persisted on the ine.

Would-be KKK Youths Apologize to Negroes

Courier p. 5

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—A wise judge and an understanding NAACP executive converted four boys from hate-mongers to teen-agers with respect for all their fellow-citizens.

Sat. 2-23-57

The lesson in tolerance took place in the Children's Court at Mineola, Long Island, last week, in usually secret court proceedings which, this time, were open to the press.

Three shamefaced teen-agers, whose Ku Klux Klan-like club spread anti-Negro hate messages in nearby Long Beach, appeared before Judge James N. Gehrig. Instead of condemning them, he read them the second sentence of the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

AFTER READING the excerpts, the judge demanded that the boys apologize to "all the Negroes in Long Beach" for their "misguided" action.

The boys had scribbled racial slurs on more than 200 lids of paper coffee cups and scattered them in predominantly Negro neighborhoods last Jan. 4.

The lads shook hands with William Burke, president of the Long Beach Community NAACP, whose plea that the boys be released so that they would not grow up bearing a grudge was heeded by the judge.

Must Admit Negroes

Defender

Chicago Ill.

ALBANY, N. Y. — (ANP) — Under a New York Court of Appeals directive last week Negroes were admitted to a Bronx beach club in New York City after the court ruled that the club was a public facility and must admit persons "without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin."

Sat. 5-4-57

Mayor Sees Need to Revise Anti-Bias Bill

Still Backs Shelved Housing Legislation 'In Principle'

He still favors the "principle" of proposed legislation barring racial discrimination in most of the city's private housing, Mayor Robert F. Wagner said today but added: "We are not wedded to any language (in the bill)."

He conceded at a press conference that his earlier all-out indorsement of the measure "may have been a littl too broad."

The bill was shelved indefinitely by the City Council yesterday after it generated strong protests from real-estate groups and others. It would have barred discrimination in most rentals and sales of homes.

Mayor Wagner said today that the bill would probably have to be revised drastically but he did not spell out what changes might be made.

He had voiced unequivocal support of the bill at a public hearing June 14, but today he limited his support to its "principle" and said: "If improvements need to be made, then we must consider changes."

Meantime, Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, told the Urban League of Greater New York that he joined the league in feeling "disappointment" over yesterday's action. Speaking at the league's 48th annual meeting, he said housing discrimination had hampered school integration an dhad "contrived to contain these minority group members in large ghettos in our city."

Negroes Sue New York Club

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., July 5 (AP) —A Negro family's $500,000 damage suit against a Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., country club came to light here today. The suit claims a girl's Sweet 16 party was canceled because of her race.

Mr. and Mrs. Alger Adams, publishers of a Westchester County Negro weekly newspaper, brought the suit in state Supreme Court here against Beacon Hill Country Club.

The Adams said they made reservations for a party for their daughter last June 28. They said they informed the club of their race. But five days before the scheduled party, they claimed, the club canceled it because some of the directors didn't like the idea.

Club Manager Francis Holzheimer denied any discrimination.

Solidarity Against Prejudice And Discrimination

An example of the kind of solidarity needed between minorities over the entire nation was demonstrated recently when Negro spokesmen vetoed an attempt to perpetuate anti-Jewish discrimination in New York city.

Although an amendment was proposed to the private housing bill currently being considered in the New York City Council whose adoptpion would have readily opened an estimated 1,450,000 dwelling unlts to Negroes, NAACP and Urban League leaders rejected the amendment because it would have allowed discrimination in co-operative apartments where Jews are systematically discriminated against.

According to Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, although Negroes are not directly involved because of the high rental of the co-ops, any measure that is anti-Semitic is automatically also anti-Negro.

Algernon Black of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination and Frank S. Horne, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Intregroup Relations, indicated that the luxury co-operatives are the hard-core of residental anti-Semetism in New York. For Negroes to fight for their inclusion under the act at the expense of a quick victory for themselves is a good sign of intergroup co-operation.

If this attitude would spread to other communities and other sections, including the South, each minority group would realize that there is strength in unity as discrimination and prejudice could not withstand combined opposition.

Despite the strong forces of apartment managers, the final bill is almost certain to apply to both co-ops and non co-ops in New York because of the refusal of Negroes to advance themselves at the expense of their brothers in oppression.

Prejudice and discrimination exist because people are narrow-minded enough to consider all who are outside their particular group of less importance. As each minority group turns more and more into itself, concerned only with its own problems, each group helps to add to its problems as well as to the problems of all minority groups.

America is a nation of minorities. It is also a nation of discrimination and prejudice and will remain so unless the action taken in New York catches fire and spreads over the country-side.

Negroes in New York has shown the way. It is now time for minorities in other sections to take up the banner and wave it aloft.

'Frameup' shuts down restaurant

NEW YORK — Seymour David of Yonkers, and Sol Dubato of Woodside last week asked Nassau County Supreme Court to reinstate their restaurant and liquor licenses.

They pleaded to the court that they were run out of business in Bayville because they let some colored friends use the beach near their property.

The young men said they purchased Greenwich Club in mid June and operated it until July 23 when the place was shut down — resulting from trumped up charges, they claimed.

* * *

DAVID SAID that he was first "warned" when he allowed a colored man working for them "to go on the beach which is there for the use of all residents."

"I was warned then that one thing the Bayville people would not tolerate was a colored person on the beach. They told me that a year ago a colored person went to the beach and they ran him out of town."

"Shortly after that," David added, "a few colored friends of mine came out to see me . . . and I was warned again."

* * *

HE FURTHER stated that when his wife drove a colored friend to Yonkers that the people made up all kinds of stories and soon after that the residents started "ganging up on me."

As a result of similar actions on the part of town's people, he said the $40,000 restaurant was raided on July 19 and police charged a teenager was drinking beer there.

Both owners denied the charges, but Mayor Brickell revoked their licenses, an action upheld by the village board.

Harriman Hits President on Violence Issue

Herald Tribune P. 18-L 2-14-57 Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP). — Gov. Averell Harriman says President Eisenhower has ignored a request from Southern Negro ministers that he publicly condemn violence against Negro homes and churches.

The Democratic Governor says this "is more than a discourtesy—it is a tragic failure to assert his responsibility and to speak the conscience of the American people."

Gov. Harriman, who spoke at a "Brotherhood in Action" rally at Madison Square Garden last night, noted that two-thirds of the world's people are non-white.

He added that "violence in the Deep South or the housing riots in the Middle West impair our effectiveness among the peoples that have newly come out of colonialism."

Gov. Harriman, former United States Ambassador to Russia, focused his attack on the Eisenhower administration's policy in the Middle East.

"In the United Nations," he said, "We must not support a double standard of morality. In the Israeli-Egyptian dispute it is immoral to invoke moral principle on one side and ignore it on the other.

"Dictator Nasser (of Egypt), supported by the Kremlin, has for many years flouted the United Nations resolutions and Israel is entitled to have our support in her demand that Egypt as well as Israel accede to the United Nations directives."

Court Orders Club To Lift Race Barrier

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 4-12-57

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—The New York Court of Appeals today ordered a beach club in the Bronx, New York City, to admit Negores.

The state's highest court held unanimously that the Castle Hill Beach Club is a public facility and as such must admit persons "without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

Chief Judge Albert Conway wrote in an opinion that he was compelled to conclude that the club's closed membership corporation was formed as "a mere sham designed to conceal the truly public nature of the enterprise."

PROFIT POTENTIAL

He said the record supported the conclusion "that the creation of the membership corporation was motivated by apprehension of the possible effect which the presence of Negroes might have on the profit-making potential of the recreational park."

The corporation operates a bathing and recreation park that accomodates about 13,000 persons on a seasonal membership basis and several thousand more each season on a daily guest admission basis.

Conway said the club listed itself in the telephone directory as a public bathing beach and gave only cursory processing to membership applications. In addition, he said it held a commercial, instead of a club, beer license and did not have the federal tax-exempt status of a membership corporation.

Advertiser

The State Commission Against Discrimination originally ordered the club to admit Mrs. Anita Brown of the Bronx, a Negro, who filed the complaint after she was refused season locker rights. A lower court upheld the order and the club carried the case to the Court of Appeals contending that, as a membership corporation, it could restrict use of its facilities.

Dixie forces Jews to hide feelings on race, attorney says

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-9-57

BUFFALO, N.Y. (ANP) — "Threats of economic boycotts on Jews in the South have forced them to hide their feelings on the desegregation problem," according to an American Jewish attorney.

The man, Harold Reigelman, NYC lawyer and member of the national executive board of the American Jewish Committee, made the statements at the annual meeting of the Buffalo-Niagara Frontier Chapter of the AJC here last week.

"Race hatred fanatics are exploiting tensions of desegregation to stir up hated against Jews as well as colored" he said. He concluded that the emergence of white citizens councils and the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan have a direct influence on anti-Semitism.

Victory in New Rochelle

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 5-25-57

The New Rochelle (N. Y.) branch of the NAACP has won a significant victory in the fight against another phase of the North's subtle racial segregation practices, which indicates what can be accomplished elsewhere.

Owing to the usual conspiracy which restricts the areas in which Negroes may live (a conspiracy which is nation-wide), the New Rochelle authorities planned to replace an elementary school in the heart of a Negro district with a new building which would have perpetuated the pattern of segregation.

The aroused Negroes campaigned against replacing the school, insisting that the Negro pupils be distributed to other schools, thus advancing integration in accordance with the Supreme Court's decree.

They campaigned so effectively that in the referendum of the city's 72,036 residents, this proposal along with two others the NAACP opposed, were overwhelmingly defeated, in the first school desegregation test of this kind outside the South.

Desegregation Issue Plagues New York

Times-Union P. 17 Jacksonville Fla. Sun. 8-4-57

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—New York City has its desegregation problems too.

With the largest Negro community in the nation, it is weighing a controversial bill to eliminate discrimination in private housing.

The bill, now before the City Council, comes on the heels of a hotly debated action by school authorities in redistricting school neighborhoods to provide greater balance between whites and non-whites in classrooms.

Hearings on the housing bill have brought out equally vocal friends and foes. Proponents, led by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, term it "right and essential." Opponents, led largely by real estate groups, have cried "tyranny" and "communism."

The bill would make it an offense to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space in apartments, tenements or residential hotel suites for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

It would affect 1,787,103 housing units, but would exempt one and two family houses, of which there are some 725,000.

The city's population of roughly eight million includes about 750,000 Negroes, of whom about a third are of Puerto Rican origin.

Most of them live in Harlem slums in northern Manhattan. Others live in Brooklyn's Stuyvesant section and a few other shabby neighborhoods.

There is no law forbidding them to live elsewhere.

But many landlords, whatever their personal views on anti-discrimination, fear that if they rent an apartment to a Negro family in a white area their white tenants will move out. The landlords argue that they would be hit economically.

Proponents of the bill hold the landlords are unduly fearful and that the real estate interests have exaggerated the possible impact.

The housing bill, as presently constituted, provides a $500 penalty for violation.

However, the Council is studying proposed amendments that would eliminate the penalty and instead refer reported violations to the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations. The commission would have discretion as to whether to bring court action.

Another proposed amendment would exempt cooperative apartment suites — those that are owned rather than rented by the occupant—from provisions of the bill.

No date has been set for council action on the amendments or on the bill itself.

Denton Racial Incident Is Under Investigation

DENTON, Nov. 6 (AP) — Rumors that Negroes might try to enroll in white schools here apparently spurred white teenagers to toss firecrackers, rocks and names at a Negro man.

Denton Police Chief T. R. Gallimore said today he is still investigating the race incident that shocked this normally peaceful little town last Sunday afternoon.

The chief said he believed the trouble was touched off by rumors that Negroes were planning to come into Denton to enter the white schools.

"We haven't got any colored people in our school district. There is a single colored family within the city limits, although one is just outside.

"I don't know how these things get started," Gallimore said.

Trouble flared when Cleve Adams, a 45-year-old Negro from South Carolina, stepped off a bus at Denton. Adams has been working at a nearby sawmill for several months.

He bought a soft drink in a store and started to walk around town. Then, said Gallimore, a group of boys began calling him names and tossing rocks and firecrackers.

Somebody picked Adams up in a car and took him home while other indignant citizens phoned Gallimore and the State Highway Patrol.

Chief Gallimore said that when he arrived, the white boys had broken up and Adams was gone. The chief said his investigation so far indicates three or four boys threw the objects while the rest stood around and watched.

Gallimore said that if any arrests are made, Adams will have to sign complaing warrants. The chief said nothing of the sort had ever happened in Denton before and added:

"That colored fellow had just as much right in Denton as anybody else, as long as he wasn't breaking any laws. My information is that he was behaving himself."

Greensboro Votes To Sell Pools To Keep Negroes Out

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(INS)—The Greensboro city council has voted to sell its two public swimming pools rather than permit their being racially integrated.

City Manager James R. Townsend was directed Monday night to put the pools on the auction block after the council adopted a resolution declaring the city would no longer operate them.

Councilman William Folk Jr., the only dissenter, said his vote against the sale was lodged because he believed it would doom the public recreation program. He emphasized he did not favor integrated pools "and state law prohibits it."

The council declared the sale of the pools "in the best public interest" and added that they are no longer required for the "needs, purposes and use of the city of Greensboro."

Lindley park pool for white was built for $200,000 and Nocho park pool for Negroes cost $50,000. The council's action stemmed from an effort by a Negro woman to gain admission to Lindley pool last summer.

Small Crowd Outhoots Kasper In Carolina Segregation Talk

Journal & Advertiser 9-1-57

Montgomery, Ala.

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Aug. 31 (AP)—Touring segregationist John Kasper today mounted the soapbox in Winston-Salem, one of three North Carolina cities whose school boards broke the color line, and was outtalked by a hooting crowd, about half Negroes.

Kasper, who arrived here last night from Nashville, Tenn., came to the courthouse square at noon, as he had announced. He was met by several reporters and policemen.

A crowd slowly gathered. At its largest it was about 200 persons. Their hooting and jeering allowed Kasper to make little headway in delivering his out-of-doors talk against allowing a Negro pupil to enter a previously all-white public school here last week.

Kasper attacked the reputations of city school board members here as well as those of Clinton, Tenn. He called the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People a Communist front organization and also criticized what he claimed were the political views of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Kasper is free on bond awaiting sentence on a criminal contempt of court conviction for interfering with peaceful integration of public schools at Clinton, Tenn.

7 Carolinans Fined In Trespass Case

DURHAM N. C. — (ANP) — A Negro minister and six persons of his race were fined $25 and court costs last week in the court of Judge Clifton L. Moore here after being found guilty of "trespassing" when they seated themselves on the "white side' 'of an ice cream parlor and sought service. Attorneys for the Negroes immediately gave notice of intended appellate action.

The case came about when Negroes allegedly sat on the "white side" of an ice cream parlor here and were arrested when they refused to move. The owner of the parlor, L. A. Coletta testified that he asked the Negroes to move, but said they refused to do so on June 23 when the incident occurred.

Solicitor W. H. Murdock insisted that the case was simply one of a trespassing nature and had nothing to do with constitutional rights of citizens as the defense counsel had charged in asking that charges be tossed out of court. The defense contended that the operating license of the parlor does not grant the owner the "privilege of discriminating against citizens on account of race and color." He said the trespass charges were in violation of the constitution.

City ordinance here requires eating places that serve both races to erect a partition between the two sections.

Golf Course Segregation:

Ban Is Seen In Greensboro

GREENSBORO, March 20 (AP)—Segregation at Gillespie Park Golf Club probably will be banned by an injunction to be signed here April 1, Judge Johnson J. Hayes indicated that in talking to attorneys today in Middle District here.

The attorneys represented 10 local Negroes who filed the suit at issue, the City of Greensboro and the Greensboro School Board.

The Golf Club, which leases its facilities from the city and the school board, was not represented at the meeting.

A mailing error prevented the expected filing of the federal jurist's opinion and ruling in the case, however.

Judge Hayes set April 4 as the date for the next meeting of the attorneys and commented that he expects then to enter judgment in the case.

But before being informed of the mailing error, Judge Hayes commented openly on what the legal document contained.

He said he could not conceive that the city could escape its legal duty to all of its citizens by leasing the golf facilities to a private corporation which sets its own rules for admission.

Apparently referring to the Supreme Court's rulings on segregation, Judge Hayes said a "District judge has no power to change it" and that a district judge has "a plain path of duty marked out."

He also openly commented on his hope that attorneys for the Negroes, the city, the school board and the golf club would reach agreement whereby Negroes could use the course part-time.

Aware that the city possibly would sell its golf facilities, for both whites and Negroes, the jurist urged a "reasonable effort" by all parties involved.

"The matter is one which could be ironed out," he said, adding that he realized there probably would be some "friction" regardless of the approach taken.

He believes, Judge Hayes said, there would be less friction if it was agreed that Negroes could use the course on certain days for a period of time, and that sometime later all restrictions be removed.

The attorney for the city school board said a conference on the subject would be agreeable, but the city's assistant attorney, Jack Elam, expressed doubt that any agreement could be reached.

BIAS AT BALL PARK HIT

Durham Negroes Seek Entry on Nonsegregated Basis

DURHAM, N. C., April 18 (UP)—Racial segregation, believed to be at least part of the cause for withdrawal of one team from the Carolina League last year, arose again today in that baseball circuit.

About 150 Negroes sought admission to the city-owned Durham Athletic Park for last night's league opener but were offered seats only on a segregated basis. They had sought admission on a nonsegregated basis.

N. B. White, Negro civic leader, spokesman for the group, said:

"In view of the fact that the Durham Athletic Park is municipally owned, under no circumstances will we accept segregated seating on account of our race."

He declined to say whether the group here would take legal action to seek an end to segregated seating at the athletic park.

The city leases the park to Durham Sports Enterprise, Inc., which operates the baseball club and a recreation department spokesman said that the terms of the lease leaving policy up to the ball club.

Golf Bias Must End

GREENSBORO, N. C.—White and Negro taxpayers will have to pay for the folly of stubborn city fathers unless an appeal from a Federal ruling against a municipally-owned but privately operated segregated golf course is withdrawn.

The climax a lengthy legal wrangle, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Federal district judge of the Middle North Carolina District, gave the city until June 5 to end segregation. No one was surprised.

Movie House Boycott Starts

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Because a race minister was ordered to sit in a segregated balcony when he presented his invitation to a preview of the movie "The Ten Commandments," here, this city's Negroes were set to boycott movie houses beginning Monday, May 6.

There are 37,235 Negroes in Greensboro, Guilford County, out of a total of 190,320. It was the first similar protest in North Carolina.

Nip 'Gang Warfare'

DURHAM, N. C.—Gang warfare between North Carolina College students and Hillside High School students was nipped here last week with the arrests of five teenagers in connection with the attack-robbery of a NCC law school student.

Golf Club Allowed Integration Delay

GREENSBORO, N. C. (INS) — A Federal court judge Tuesday granted a "stay of execution" of 23 days to a Greensboro, N. C. golf course that has been ordered to integrate.

Federal Court Judge Johnson J. Hayes stayed his order to integrate the Gillespie club golf course forthwith and gave the defendants until June 27 to obey the order.

The case is scheduled to be taken before Judge John J. Parker, chief judge of the Court of Appeals, on June 13. If he rules for the golf club, the integration order will be rescinded, if not, Negroes will be allowed on the course two weeks hence.

Judge Hayes, who had previously ruled the course be desegregated, said he had allowed the stay because of "several substantial questions of law." He said he believed they should be heard by the court of appeals.

The main question involved is whether the city of Greensboro and its board of education control the course grounds, or whether it belongs to a private club.

The defendants claim the city had leased the course to a private corporation several years ago, and therefore, as a private club it is free to choose its own members.

The Negro plaintiffs claim that since the city is leasing the golf course, it is a city function — not a private club — and therefore open to all regardless of race. They cite the 14th amendment to substantiate their claims.

Judge Hayes, when ordering the injunction, had allowed the club 40 days to comply.

New York Woman's Suit to Test Airport Restaurant Segregation

GREENSBORO, June 18 (UP)—A New York City women filed a suit in U. S. Middle District District Court here today that will test the legality of segregated eating facilties at airports.

The suit was instituted by Martha S. Brisbane of New York against the Greensboro - High Point Airport here, members of the airport governing body, the manager of the airport restaurant and the airport manager.

The case specifically attacks segregated eating facilities at the Greensboro-High Point Airport, but doubtless will be a test of the legality of segregation at all such facilities.

The woman said she attempted to eat at the airport restaurant on Feb. 3, 1957 afer she had arrived at the airport.

She said that when she was not served, she asked for service.

She said then she was told by "servants of the defendants, whose names are unknown' 'to her, that the resturant served only whites.

The suit claimed "The plaintiff and those similarly situated suffer and are threatened with irreparable injury" by segregated eating facilties.

The woman called on the court to enter "interlocutory and permanent injunctions restraining the defendants from making any distinction based upon color in regard to service at the Greensboro-High Point Airport . . ."

Also named in the suit as defendants were the Airport Authority, whose members are J. T. Martin, Caesar Cone, F. Hall, R. T. Amos and Charles Kearns; Airport Restaurant Manager Steve Vartis; and Airport Manager J. B. Queen;

The suit was filed by Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, legal redress officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, North Carolina Chapter, and several New York attorneys, including NAACP Chief Legal Counsel Thurgood Marshall.

Negroes Request Admission To Durham Swimming Pool

DURHAM, June 13 (AP)—A determined drive to crack the color line for city recreation facilities appeared to be building up here today.

Negroes applied for admission to a city swimming pool and for the second day made use of tennis courts designed for white persons only.

Appeal For Policy.

These moves came almost simultaneously with an appeal to the City Council by City Manager R .W. Flack for a definite policy on the use of city facilities. He told the Council that without a policy declaration, recreation department employes do not know if "they have the right to take a particular action."

Following the Council meeting, City Recreation Director C. R. Wood wrote Flack recommending several undisclosed changes in city ordinances if Council members fail to endorse the current practice of designating "All White" and "All Negro" play areas.

Until the council draws up a policy, Wood said, "we will continue to operate under State law and local ordinances.

Cites Laws.

Wood said he had cited these laws in denying admission of a Negro minister, the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, to the Long Meadow Park Swimming Pool today. Moore, secretary of the North Carolina Conference of the Negro Methodist Church, sought admission to the pool for himself and his family.

He was turned away by pool employes and immediately appealed to Wood to countermand the action. The Negro minister previously had petitioned the Council for an end to segregation at the Durham Public Library and the Carolina Theater, which is city-owned and leased to a motion picture company.

The Council has given no indication of its position on Moore's earlier request.

The questin on the tennis courts was referred to the city attorney for a legal clarification.

Appeal Court Gets Negroes' Golf Suit

ASHEVILLE, N.C., June 14 (AP)—An eight-year effort by Greensboro Negroes to use a municipally owned, but privately operated white golf course, came to the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals today.

Attorneys for the city and Gillespie Park Golf Club appealed a federal court desegregation order issued last April 25 by District Judge Johnson J. Hayes.

Three federal judges heard argument on the appeal during the court's regular summer session here.

Hayes ordered segregation to end by June 5, then directed the action held up for three weeks, apparently to let the Curcuit Court hear the case before executing the judgment.

The city owns the property jointly with the Greensboro School Board.

Cross Burned In Negro's Yard

GRHAM, Aug. 15 — A cross made of tobacco sticks was burned last night in the front yard of James Jeffries, Negro of Pleasant Grove, according to a report this morning from the office of Sheriff Joe W. Cole.

The Jeffries home is located just off Highway 119 north of Graham.

A similar incident, deputies said, occurred on Highway 62 north of Graham the night before.

The deputies said they feel the cross burnings will be the work of teen-age pranksters.

GREENSBORO, N. C., COURT BARS NEGROES FROM GILLESPIE COURSE

Greensboro, N. C. (ANP) — The Fourth Federal District Court of Appeals last week upheld a lower court's injunction forbidding the city of Greensboro from barring Negroes from using the Gillespie Park Golf Course here. The city had appealed the lower court's order, contending that it lacks jurisdiction because it leased the course to a private coporation.

The complaints, on the other hand, argued that the city disposed of the course improperly since it was built partly with funds from WPA.

Last week the Appeals Court, contending that the injunction was properly granted, ruled:

Clear

"It is clear that this provision (leasing of the course) was inserted merely to prevent evasion of the court's order forbidding racial discrimination in the operation of the property; for it was followed by a reservation retaining jurisdiction and the power to modify the provision. . . ."

The course held that the city could dispose of the property by bona fide sale if it wants to.

Defendents in the case were the city of Greensboro, which constructed the course partly with funds furnished by the government's old WPA, the Greensboro city board of education, which owned part of the land the course was built on, and the Gillespie Park Golf Club, which operated the course under lease from the city.

Desegregation Issue Closes Golf Club

Greensboro, N. C. — The Gillispie Park Golf Club slammed its door today in the face of a Federal Court order to desegregate its facilities.

Officials of the Club announced only hours before the ruling was to go into effect that operations would be suspended today.

The reason given was the destruction by fire last weekend of the Club's locker room, but there appeared little doubt that the desegregation decision, handed down in April by Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes, also influenced the decision. In announcing the suspension of operations, Club President John Hughes added that the future of the course 'is undecided."

"We have closed Gillespie Golf Course," he said. "There will be no play on the course by anyone after this date."

Ten Negroes who said that they had been denied permission to play on the course sought a permanent injunction barring racial segregation on the course.

The Golf Club and the city of Greensboro, which owns the land on which the course is located, have appealed to the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and a decision is expected in the next few weeks.

Integration Rule Closes Golf Club

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (UP) — The Gillespie Park Golf Club of Greensboro slammed the door Thursday in the face of a Federal Court order to desegregate its facilities.

Officials of the club announced only hours before the ruling was to go into effect that operations were suspended as of Thursday.

The reason given was the destruction by fire last weekend of the club's locker room, but there appeared little doubt that the desegregation decision, handed down in April by Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes, also influenced the decision.

Monroe Asked to Desegregate All Its Recreation Facilities

MONROE, Aug. 21 (UP) — Negroes here have asked an end to all segregation in city-owned recreation facilities. The Board of Aldermen last night took the request under advisement.

A delegation of five Negro leaders presented the request to the board at its regular meeting last night.

It was the latest move in summer-long efforts by Negroes to break down color lines at recreation facilities here. But last night's action was the first time the request actually was put to the Board of Aldermen.

There was also a recent threat of violence against a Negro leader who has been active in the campaign.

The delegation was headed by Robert F. Williams, president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Dr. Albert E. Perry Jr.

Monroe City Manager Lott T. Rogers said the group asked for an end to segregation at all city-owned facilities. This includes one city swimming pool for whites, the city park for whites and several ball fields and teenage canteens.

The city has no swimming pool for Negroes. It maintains ball parks and a teenage canteen for both races.

Perry reported he received an anonymous telephoned threat at his home Aug. 8, the night of a Ku Klux Klan rally in Union County. He told police the caller talked to his wife and said "The Ku Klux Klan met in Union County tonight and we're coming to get Perry tomorrow night."

A request that Negroes be allowed to use the white swimming pool was sent to the City Parks and Recreation Commission earlier in the summer by mail. Later, a committee of Negroes followed up the request before the Commission. The Negroes suggested part-time use of the swimming pool as an alternate to integration, but the Commission took no action.

Later, a group of Negro teenagers appeared at the pool and asked admission. They left quietly when they were refused.

Perry said today, referring to the refusal to let Negroes use the pool, "This action on the part of the City of Monroe denied these Negroes rights given them by the Constitution of the United States."

He said "My interest sprang from the fact that a young Negro lost his life, needlessly, in an unsupervised swimming hole earlier in the summer because there was no other place for him to swim."

Leaders Of Both Races Avert N. C. Racial Tiff

Special to Journal and Guide

STATESVILLE, N. C. — Indication that interracial cooperation and unified leadership by both races could solve an otherwise "touchy" problem was given here last weekend when broadcast appeals halted what could have turned out to be a race riot.

Prof. A. D. Rutherford, principal of Morningside high school, and T. V. Mangum, businessman, took to the airlanes Friday along with the superintendent of schools and a leading white minister asking that cool heads prevail after racial disorders threatened to explode when two young colored men were found in a car with two white women.

* * *

THE TWO women, along with their mother, were escorted out of town after they were found in the colored youths' car. It was learned that the women, who are sisters, telephoned the colored youths to arrange "dates."

When reports were made that the interracial party had been apprehended by local police officers, a mob of 500 to 600 white persons gathered at the home of the women. Police officers succeeded in dispersing the mob, but racial discord flared.

* * *

IN THE downtown area, 13 colored youths were arrested on disorderly conduct charges as they left a movie. Five were released, but the others were charged and released on bond pending trial. In court Monday, the trials were continued until Dec. 4.

As tension gripped the city, hurried calls were made to Prof. Rutherford and Mr. Mangum. They broadcast appeals for tolerance and — according to Police Chief W. T. Ivey—"the situation is now well in hand."

38a 1957

NORTH CAROLINA

Six Negroes Are Convicted In Golf Trespass Charges

GREENSBORO, Dec. 16 (AP) — Six Negroes, convicted of trespassing by playing at Gillespie Park golf course on Dec. 7 two years ago, appealed to Guilford Superior Court today.

Judge Hampton Howerton Jr. of Municipal-County Court gave each a suspended 30-day road term and fined them $1 and costs each. He permitted the six to be recognized for appearance in the higher court.

Four attorneys battled the solicitor in numerous issues of law. They first sought to quash the case on the claim that the "only reason" the six men were barred from the golf course was "race and color."

Counsel for the six also asked that the cases be quashed on the basis of the Federal Court case upholding Negroes' rights for equal protection of the law, the pending status of a similar case in Guilford Superior Court, and the rights provided by the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

Solicitor Joseph Franks argued that the case was a "simple trespass action," that the Gillespie Park Corporation was the "true possessor" of the city-owned course and that the court had jurisdiction over the case.

Greensboro Opens Libraries, Not Pools

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 Baltimore, Md.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — This city seems to be the next one to go down in American history as a battlefield for civil rights, as its citizens won their battle against library segregation this week but were repulsed in their efforts to gain admission to the public swimming pools.

On July 15, members of the City Council voted unanimously to adopt a statement of policy issued by the Greensboro Public Library's board of managers that, in effect, declares the library desegregated.

On the same day, however, Dr. Annie L. Gist, of the 400 block Gorrell St., and a companion were denied admission to the all-white Lindley Park Swimming Pool.

* * *

DR. GIST stated that she and her companion were only interested in going in swimming and since they were denied admission, she would report the incident to the local chapter of the NAACP for appropriate action.

She added that since she first sought admission to the municipal swimming pool, numerous persons, always anonymous, have telephoned her home and threatened violence to her, even to the extent of bombing the home.

Among the 26 persons to petition the City Council to end segregation in the libraries and the swimming pools on June 27 were Edwin R. Edmonds, chairman of the local chapter of the NAACP, and Mrs. Annie L. Gist, mother of Dr. Gist.

* * *

THE POLICY laid down by the library board and accepted by the council read:

"The facilities of the Greensboro Public Library are available to any citizen of Guilford County who can present satisfactory identification."

The following resolution setting forth the policy of the City Council as to the public swimming pools was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Be it resolved that it be the declared policy of the City Council to maintain and operate the public swimming pools of the city for the remainder of the 1957 season in the same manner as they are presently being used; provided, however, that the city will, before the 1958 season, give earnest consideration to the problems raised by the petition."

Oust Negro Couple From Dixie Pool

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — More acts of discrimination came out of this city last week as a noted educator and her companion were ousted from the all-white Lindsay Park swimming pool here after seeking admission to the pool.

Dr. Ann Gist and Miss J. Everett reported that they were "only interested in swimming and not making a test case," when they were denied admission to the pool by J. E. Bryson, pool director.

Dr. Gist, a doctor of philosophy, said she would report the incident to the local chapter of the NAACP. She said no trouble occurred and orderliness prevailed among the thousand or more whites in the pool at the time, as they sought admission to the pool.

Bryson said he told the women that the Greensboro Parks and Recreation commission had adopted a policy barring Negroes from white pools and referring them to the public Negro pool at Windsor Center.

A suit is now pending in federal court pertaining to recreation in this state.

U. S. court studies golf course case

Charlotte, N.C. Sat. 7-27-57

ASHEVILLE, N.C. — A golf course integration suit that has been a thorn in the city's side for eight years is now under study by judges of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Argument on the case involving the publicly opened but privately operated Gillespie Park Golf Club was heard Friday by the three-judge court headed by Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte during its regular summer session here.

* * *

THE CITY is facing an injunction and an order issued by District Court Judge Johnson J. Hayes, last April 25, to integrate the golf course not later than June 27.

It will take effect on that date unless overruled by the appeals court before that date.

Assistant City Attorney H. J. Elam 3rd contended in his argument before the court that the City of Asheville has no control over the operation of the course — which it owns but leased to a private corporation in 1949.

The city attorney also asked to be released from injunctions placed against the city by Judge Hayes last April when he ordered the racial barrier at the course knocked down.

* * *

IN ADDITION to enjoining the city from pursuing its previous practice of exclusion and or segregation at the course, Judge Hayes prohibited the municipality from selling the property except by "bona-fide sale."

The sale prohibition unnecessarily restrict the city, which may want to dispose of the "valuable industrial property" by lease to an industrial concern, Mr. Elam told the court.

The "private corporation" which has operated the course —and has had control over it since a month after colored citizens sought to use it in 1949 — also appealed the order issued by Judge Hayes.

Spirit of the Press

Newark Observer

State Parks For the Use of Negroes

Wed. 7-24-57 Raleigh, N.C.

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth.

At the present time the North Carolina State Parks System provides separate parks for members of the two races. There are, we believe, three parks and recreational facilities provided for the Negroes and eight for the Whites.

The Parks System is operated under the supervision of the State Board of Conservation and Development, and at its recent meeting it was announced that the separation policy heretofore adhered to was believed to be sound, and the cooperation of the members of both races was urged in order that the parks may be of maximum benefit.

This is admittedly a hard problem to handle and the Board of Conservation is proceeding with the full knowledge that until a final solution of the problem is reached it must make some attempt to work out a program that will serve both races. In the light of the decisions which have been handed down with respect to recreational facilities in Greensboro, it would seem that the Parks superintendent has a very difficult task before him.

One great trouble is that while the facilities offered the Negroes are every bit as good as those offered the members of the White race they are limited both as to number and location. For instance, there is nothing comparable to the Morrow Mountain State Park in the Piedmont for the Negro citizens of that region. There is nothing comparable to the Fort Macon Seashore Park on Atlantic Beach for the Negroes of Eastern North Carolina. Especially on the oceanside are facilities lacking for Negro citizens.

This question has been before the Board of Conservation and Development for many years and a suggestion has been advanced that a beach for Negro citizens be developed in the general vicinity of a private Negro development on the northern end of Topsail Island adjacent to New River Inlet. Nothing has come of this suggestion. Another suggestion that has been made is to work hand in hand with Negro citizens who own an island west of Emerald Isle separated from it by an inlet with the idea of developing a state-owned public facility for the use of the members of the Negro race. So far as we know the last idea has never been pushed.

The Negro citizens are entitled to state-owned facilities where they may enjoy vacations in the same manner as White citizens enjoy them. It has been possible just outside of Raleigh for the State to provide adequate parks and recreational facilities for both Negroes and Whites but this policy has not been expanded to any great extent in other sections of the State. Simple justice and an intelligent approach to the problem seem to require a re-evaluation of the State Parks System to the end that it may be made to serve more adequately the members of both races. Such an approach to the problem might prevent a much more complex situation from arising in the future.

Two Negroes Arrested For Playing Tennis On Court For Whites

Ads Daily Sat. 7-20-57 Jackson, Miss.

Durham, N. C. July 16 — Two Negroes playing tennis on a city court restricted for whites was arrested here last Thursday.

The case may develop into a new test of segregation laws in North Carolina's Recreational facilities.

Those arrested are Joseph Riley, 23-year-old college student and John Henry Williams, a 15-year-old school boy. They are charged with tresspassing, using a tennis court without a permit, and violation of the rules and regulations for Durham's Recreational facilities.

Mr. Riley said the incident had not been sponsored by any organization. He specifically denied any connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The complaint was signed by C. R. Wood, director of the City Recreational Department.

TWO NEGROES ARRESTED

Accused in Durham of Playing Tennis on Court for Whites

DURHAM, N. C., July 12 (UP) —Two Negroes playing tennis on a city court restricted to whites were arrested yesterday. The case may develop into a new test of segregation laws in North Carolina's recreational facilities.

Those arrested are Joseph Riley, 23 years old, a College student, and John Henry Williams, 15. They are charged with trespassing, using a tennis court without a permit and violation of the rules and regulations for Durham's recreational facilities.

Mr. Riley said that the incident had not been sponsored by any organization. He specifically denied any connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The complaint was signed by C. R. Wood, director of the City Recreation Department.

City of Greensboro Keeping Golf Course Closed

News & Observer

GREENSBORO, Aug. 19 (UP)—The City of Greensboro today decided to keep closed the controversial Gillespie Park Golf Course in face of integration orders.

The City Council adopted a resolution citing "a number of factors" why the city could "not afford" to re-open the 18-hole course which was closed on June 26 after a federal judge held that a private club operating the course could not enforce racial segregation.

However, the resolution made no mention of the segregation issue.

City Councilman Al Stevens said the main reason was the city did not have sufficient funds to operate such a facility "particularly in view of a recent drop in revenue from intangibles taxes" in Guilford County and Greensboro.

Stevens said another reason is that the city owns one-half of the property and the city school board the other half, "and the school board doesn't usually sell its land." Stevens also said it is doubtful that the city would lease the property to a private operation such as it did to the Gillespie Park Golf Club, Inc.

"Such agreements are not too successful," he said.

Gillespie Park Golf Club, Inc., a "private" firm to which public land for the 18-hole course had been leased, closed operations June 26, one day before the desegregation order was to have gone into effect.

Judge Johnson J. Hayes handed down the ruling last April in U. S. Middle District Court here after 10 Greensboro Negroes had filed suit against the golf club, the City of Greensboro and the Greensboro Board of Education.

Hayes ruled, in effect, that the city cannot legally by-pass integration by leasing public lands to private enterprises.

Two weeks ago, the city notified the Gillespie Park Club that it was cancelling the lease, and gave indications at the time that the city would assume operation of the course, even though integration was likely.

Past week, a group of former Gillespie patrons submitted to the City Council a petition calling for the re-opening of the controversial course, regardless of whether Negroes would be allowed to play.

Meanwhile, Hayes' decision has been appealed by the city and the golf club to the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, where a decision is still pending.

Ask Integration In All City Recreation

MONROE, N.C. — A formal petition from colored citizens asking an end to all segregation in city-owned recreation facilities was taken under advisement Wednesday night by the Board of Aldermen.

A delegation of five colored citizens attended the board's meeting and personally presented the petition to the aldermen in session.

That was the latest move in a summer long campaign by colored citizens to break down color lines at recreation facilities here, but the first time the request was laid before the city's governing body.

* * *

IN THE GROUP who ignored a recent threat of violence against a leader who has been active in the campaign were Robert F. Williams, local NAACP president, and Dr. Albert E. Perry Jr.

According to City Manager Lott C. Rogers, the group asked for an end to segregation at all city-owned facilities, including the swimming pool, city parks, baseball diamonds and teenage canteens.

The city maintains no swimming pool for colored citizens, but has one restricted to white persons only, but it maintains ball diamonds and teenage canteens for both races.

* * *

DR. PERRY REPORTED to police recently that an anonymous telephone caller who talked with his wife on the night of Aug. 8 said "The Ku Klux Klan met in Union County tonight and we're coming to get Perry tomorrow night."

A request that the "lilywhite" swimming pool be opened to persons of both races was submitted to the city parks and recreation commission earlier in the summer by mail.

Later a group of colored teenagers appeared at the swimming pool and asked admission. When the operators of the pool refused them permission to enter, they left the scene quietly.

* * *

COMMENTING ON THE denial of the right of the teenagers to use the pool last week, Dr. Perry said: "This action on the part of the City of Monroe denied these persons rights given them by the Constitution of the United States."

"My interest," Dr. Perry said, "sprang from the fact that a young colored lad lost his life, needlessly, in an unsupervised swimming hole earlier in the summer because there was no other place for him to swim."

Police Guard Home Of Girls Found On Date With Negroes

STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 16 (UP) —A crowd estimated at up to 600 whites, most of them described as curiosity seekers, gathered last night at the home of two white sisters who had dated Negro boys.

Police who called out reinforcements for a small guard at the house, said there was no violence. The white mother and her two daughters later asked the Iredell County sheriff to escort them out of town. They left in the "direction of" Asheville.

At about 11:30 p.m., 15 Negro youths ranging in age from 15 to 22, were arrested on Statesville's main street for disorderly conduct. Police said the young men were shouting insults at whites and forcing white people off the sidewalks.

The series of incidents were touched off early Thursday morning when police stopped a car for a routine check. They found two young Negro men and two white sisters in the car.

The Negro driver, Alfred James Smith, 22, was arrested and charged with operating the car without a license. His Negro companion was John Franklin Bruner, 20. The white sisters were Judith and Martha Lambeth.

Police said a small crowd gathered in the front yard of the Lambeth home Thursday night and a cross was burned.

At about 9:30 last night, another crowd began to gather around a knot of about six robed men, presumably Ku Klux Klansmen.

Police sent to guard the home ringed the house. They kept the crowds moving and finally blocked off the street to traffic.

Police said as many as 600 persons passed by the house, but they kept the crowd moving.

The mother of the two white sisters is a mill worker. The girls are not employed. Their father does not live in Statesville. Police said the two Negro boys told them the girls called them and arranged the date.

Near Race Riot Halted In Durham

News & Observer

DURHAM, Sept. 15 (P) — The timely arrival of police who fired pistols into the air broke up what could have been a serious race riot at Dillard and Main streets here early today.

Officers Jack Holt and J. H. Pendergrass were patroling near Liberty and Elizabeth streets at about 12:51 a.m. when they were stopped by a man who told them a fight was about to begin at a nearby bus terminal.

Holt said that when he and Pendergrass turned off Liberty into Dillard Street they found "the whole street blocked," and had to park the police car by the corner.

"We jumped from the car and started running where the crowd was gathered in the street," Holt reported. "As we approached the scene there were about six white men and three Negro men fighting in the street.

"The whites gathered at the scene with the colored. .. Both sides were advancing toward each other. There were about 4 Negroes and 2 whites and they were ready to fight.

"Officer Pendergrass and I ran into the middle of the crowd that was fighting and I fired two shots into the air and shouted for them to break up the fight. Both groups already had knives and bottles out when I fired.

"As the shots were fired both sides stopped fighting and the ones that were advancing on each other broke and ran from the scene."

Additional police arrived and quiet soon prevailed. No one seemed to know what the trouble was all about, police said.

In Greensboro, N. C.

News & Courier

Golf Segregation Argument Friday

Sun. 6-9-57 P. 7-a

Charleston S.C.

By CHARLES WEST

ASHEVILLE, N.C., June 8 (AP)—Greensboro, ordered by a federal court to let Negroes play on a city-owned white golf course, will argue that ruling here next Friday, two days after it takes effect.

38a

The case is docketed for a hearing by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. It could represent a major test of the theory that Southern cities can maintain segregated recreational facilities by leasing them to private corporations for operation.

U.S. Dist. Judge Johnson J. Hayes ruled last April 25 that segregation at Greensboro's Gillespie Park Golf Course must end by June 5. The Greensboro school board and the city own the course but lease it to a private corporation.

Ten Negroes brought the suit last Oct. 17, claiming the owners leased the course to the corporation "for the express purpose of aiding the City of Greensboro in carrying out its policy of excluding Negro citizens from this municipally owned golf course."

The city denied the allegation and countered that its sole desire was to get out of the golfing business.

Judge Hayes' ruling also barred the city and school board from disposing of the golf course "except by a bona fide sale." He prohibited enforcement of any restrictions denying Negroes the use of the facilities and denied stay of execution of judgment pending the appeals court decision.

The city appealed on the plea that Judge Hayes erred by not recognizing that the lease does not require segregation and that North Carolina lease laws make it impossible for the city to control operations of the golf course.

The city contended also that the court erred in finding that an agreement existed with the federal government to operate the course—built partly with federal funds—for public use during its useful life.

The Gillespie Park corporation based its appeal on two questions:

(1) "Was the defendant. . .(the corporation) entitled to a jury trial?"

(2) "Were the findings, conclusions, judgment, decree and injunction entered by the trial court proper upon the record and evidence in the case?"

Lawyers for the Negro golfers attacked the latter question as a "flagrant and irresponsible innuendo" against the integrity of Judge Hayes.

In a separate, but related, action a Municipal-County Court convicted six of the 10 Negro golfers of trespassing after they played at the Gillespie course. A Superior Court ruling later upheld the conviction and the judge sentenced the defendants to 30 - day jail terms.

N.C. Swimming Pool Test Looms

Daily World

Thurs. 6-27-57

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — More acts of discrimination came out of this city last week as a noted educator and her companion were ousted from the all-white Lindsay Park swimming pool here after seeking admission to the pool.

Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Ann Gist and Miss J. Everett reported that they were "only interested in swimming and not making a test case", when they were denied admission to the pool by J. E. Bryson, pool director.

Dr. Gist, a doctor of philosophy, said she would report the incident to the local chapter of the NAACP She said no trouble occurred and orderliness prevailed among the thousand or more whites in the pool at the time, as they sought admission to the pool.

Bryson said he told the women that the Greensboro Park and Recreation Commission had adopted a policy barring Negroes from white pools and referring them to the public Negro pool at Windsor Center.

Suit hits jim crow at airport

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier 7-13

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Mrs. Martha S. Brisbane of NYC filed suit in Middle District Federal Court here last week to end all segregation in eating facilities at airports.

Named defendants in the suit in Mrs. Brisbane's petition are the Greensboro-High Point Airport here, members of the airport's governing body and managers of the airport restaurant and the airport itself.

The suit specifically attacks segregated dining facilities at the Greensboro-High Point Airport, but its aim is seen as a test of the legality of segregation in the use of facilities at any other airport.

* * *

SHE ATTEMPTED to obtain a meal at the airport restaurant last February 3 after she had arrived there by plane, Mrs. Brisbane said, and when she was not served, she asked for service.

She says she was then told by "servants of the defendants, whose names are unknown to" her, that it was the restaurant's policy to serve only white persons.

In her petition, she contends that "the plaintiff and all those similarly situated suffer and are threatened with irreparable injury" by the maintenance of segregated facilities at the airports.

* * *

SHE ASKS the court to enter "interlocutory and permanent injunctions restraining the defendants (the airport management) from making any distinctions based on color in regard to service at Greensboro-High Point Airport. . .

Also named defendants are members of the airport authority, J. T. Martin, Caesar Cone, F. Hall, R. T. Amos and Charles Kearns, along with the restaurant manager, Steve Vartis, and the airport manager, J. B. Queen.

Attorneys of record in the suit are Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, legal redress officer of the NAACP North Carolina Conference of Branches; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, and several other lawyers.

Fire blocks integration at golf club

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 7-6-57

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Gillespie Park Gold Club, under Federal court orders to end segregation Thursday, suspended operations the same day the order was to have gone into effect.

The suspension came after the club's building was condemned as a result of a mysterious Sunday night fire. John Hughes, president, who announced the decision, said the club's "future is undecided."

Mr. Hughes told newsmen "We have had a fire which has destroyed our facilities and the building has been condemned. The future is undecided."

* * *

THE FUTURE of the golf course has been a matter of speculation ever since Judge Johnson J. Hayes in Middle District Federal Court entered an order ending segregation at the municipal facility.

A ruling on an appeal from Judge Hayes' decision to the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals is expected in the near future. Meanwhile, he had refused to stay execution of his order pending a decision on the appeal.

Thus, his order that the golf club end segregation in the use of its facilities, including the clubhouse and the golf links, was to have gone into effect Thursday (June 27). The suspension thwarted that order.

Seven Negroes Are Fined In Durham Trespass Case

Courier Pitts. Pa. 7-13

DURHAM, July 17—(UP)—An all-white jury in Durham Superior Court upheld a Recorders Court judge today and found seven Negroes guilty of trespassing on the "white" side of a Durham ice cream parlor.

The judge fined each of the defendants, including a minister, $25 and court costs. Their attorneys indicated immediately after the decision that they intend to appeal the case to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Solicitor W. H. Murdock contended that the case was simply one of trespass on private property and had nothing to do with the constitutional rights of individual citizens.

Marked For White.

The Negroes had been arrested for demanding service while seated on the side of the ice cream parlor marked for whites.

The trial centered around trespassing charges rather than an attack on the city ordinance which requires eating establishments serving both races to erect a partition between the two sections.

The chief defense argument was that the seven had not been forbidden to go on the property. They contended that a sign over the door which indicated it was for whites did not constitute such action.

The defense had asked earlier that the trespass charges be quashed on the grounds that they were based on race in violation of the constitution and that the operating license of the parlor does not grant the owner the "privilege of discriminating against citizens . . . on account of race and color."

Judge Clifton L. Moore overruled the dismissal motion and Murdock called his first witness, L. A. Coletta, part owner of the ice cream parlor.

Coletta told how the Negroes had sat on the "white" side of the parlor and refused to leave on his request June 23.

Murdock also called the police officer who had investigated the case as a prosecution witness.

The solicitor said he understood that the Negroes had met at a church and planned the incident. They intended to go to the "white" side and stay there until served or arrested, he said.

The group, headed by the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, was arrested and fined $10 and court costs each in Recorder's Court. They appealed the decision to superior court and agreed to have the seven cases tried as one. Four lawyers, William A. Marsh Jr., M. Hugh Thompson, C. O. Pearson and C. J. Gates, defended them.

Durham Negroes Go To Jail To Beat Jim Crow

Call 1-2 Fri. 8-2-57

Kansas City, Mo.

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — Racial segregation is meeting stiffer opposition by North Carolina Negroes who are getting themselves arrested in a plan to beat old Jim Crow in various fields.

Two Negroes were arrested in Durham last week for playing tennis on a city court reserved for white people. The arrest was described as a test case. Seven Negroes were sentenced for trespassing on the white side of an ice cream dairy bar by Superior Court Judge Clifton L. Moore.

The judge told W. A. Marsh, one of the three Negro lawyers representing the defendants, that it was a test case. "That's exactly what it is and it's just as plain as the nose on your face," Judge Moore said.

Judge Moore sentenced the seven to fines of $25 each. The defendants immediately filed notice of an appeal to the state Supreme court.

The case dates back to June 23 when the Rev. Douglas E. Moore led the group into the dairy bar. Charges were filed after the men refused to go to the establishment reserved for Negroes or leave the place.

Rev. Mr. Moore said they went to the bar only "to get some ice cream" and he refused to leave because "I am a Christian and an American citizen."

Judge Moore made his remarks about the trial being a test case after Mr. Marsh moved for a nonsuit.

Arrested in the tennis case were Joseph Riley, 23, a North Caro-

lina college student, and a 15-year-old youth who was turned over to the juvenile officers and released. leased.

Mr. Riley was charged with trespassing, using the courts without a permit, and violating the city's regulations requiring segregation in recreation. He was freed under $200 bond for hearing in Recorder's court.

Court Upholds Negro Golfers Rights in NC

Eagle P. 5-a
Thurs. 7-11-57
Tulsa, Okla.

GREENSBORO N.C. (ANP) — The Fourth Federal District Court of Appeals last week upheld a lower court's injunction forbidding the city of Greensboro from barring Negroes from using the Gillespie Park Golf Course here. The city had appealed the lower court's order, contending that it lacks jurisdiction because it leased the course to a private corporation.

The complainants on the other hand argued that the city disposed of the course improperly since it was built partly with funds from WPA.

Last week the Appeals court contending that the injunction was properly granted ruled:

"It is clear that this provision (leasing of the course) was inserted merely to prevent evasion of the court's order forbidding racial discrimination in the operation of the property; for it was followed by a reservation retaining jurisdiction and the power to modify the provision. . . ."

The court held that the city could dispose of the property by bona fide sale if it wants to.

Defendants in the case were the city of Greensboro which constructed the course partly with the funds furnished by the government's old WPA, the Greensboro city board of education which owned part of the land the course was built on and which operated the course under lease from the city.

New developments may throw out airport suit

Afro-American. Sat. 8-10-57.
Baltimore, Md.

GREENSBORO, N.C. (ANP) —Recent developments on the part of defendants in a suit filed by a New York woman charging discrimination at the Greensboro-High Point Airport here, may sidetrack actual litigation.

P. 17

Mrs. Martha S. Brisbane filed the petition charging bias against the Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority and a restaurant operator. She charged in her suit that she was denied service at the airport restaurant.

* * *

BOTH THE airport authority and Steve Bartis, operator of the cafe, contended last week that segregation is not practiced at the airport and said colored people have not been denied service because of their race.

The statements came in answer to Mrs. Brisbane's suit in Middle District court. Bartis said that if Mrs. Brisbane was denied service, it was done without his knowledge or consent and in violation of existing policies.

* * *

THE AIRPORT authority and its members, stated that Bartis operated the restaurant under a "bona fide" lease for his own benefit and "for this reason they are not indispensable, necessary, or proper parties" to the suit.

Bartis declared that his restaurant has practiced a policy of "serving the general public who are in the course of intrastate or interstate commerce without distinction based on color."

Charge of 'trespassing' on tennis court dropped

Afro-American P. 3
Sat. 8-3-57
Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM, N.C.—Following a motion by the defense for nonsuit in the trial of a 73-year-old man arrested for "trespassing on a municipal tennis court reserved for whites," Recorder Judge W. R. Wilson dropped the suit because of lack of state testimony last week.

The action came in the case of Joseph G. Riley who allegedly "trespassed" on tennis grounds "for whites only" and played a game of tennis himself.

In dismissing the case Judge Wilson pointed out that the state had presented no testimony to show that Riley had been "warned against" using the tennis court.

* * *

MR. RILEY and John H. Williams, a 15-year-old junior high school tennis champion, were jailed for playing on the court. Mr. Riley was freed on $200 bond and Williams was released after being turned over to Juvenile authorities.

Earlier, City Manager R. W. Flack had met with local leaders upon their request to discuss the matter. Flack said the conference was "pleasant", but added that officials decided to proceed with the trial because "it should be determined by the court."

In Durham County Superior Court earlier, seven persons were fined for "trespassing on the white side" of an ice cream parlor.

Airport Restaurant In Greensboro Faces Suit

Journal Wilmington N. C.
Sat. 2-6-57

GREENSBORO (ANP) — The Greensboro-High Point Airport here was hit by a segregation suit in federal court last week in a move that looms as a test case, challenging the legality of segregated dining facilities for Negro and white persons.

The action was brought into U. S. Middle District court here by a New York resident, Mrs. Margaret S. Brisbane. She named the airport, members of the airport governing body, the manager of the airport restaurant and the airport manager as defendants in the case.

Mrs. Brisbane's position complains that she attempted to eat in the airport restaurant last Feb. 3, but was refused service. She said she was told that the restaurant served whites only. The complaint charges that "the plaintiff and those similarly situated are threatened with irreparable injury by segregated eating facilities."

She asked the court to enter interloctory and permanent injunctions restraining the defendants from making any distinction based upon color in regard to service at the airport."

The suit was filed by NAACP legal redress attorney Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, and several other attorneys including NAACP chief counsel Thurgood Marshall of New York.

The petition is the first of its kind in this state and stands as a test case attacking the legality of segregated eating places at the airport.

City Golf Course Opened To Negroes In Charlotte, N.C.

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. 1-9-57 P. 3-A

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Jan. 8 (AP) — The Park and Recreation Commission formally opened Charlotte's municipal golf course to Negroes today.

The commission acted under a recent ruling by Superior Court Judge Susie Sharp which permanently enjoined the commission from denying Negroes use of the course.

On last Dec. 4 Judge Sharp had given the commission 90 days to open the course to Negroes.

The commission today bought reverted rights to portions of the course. The land, for which the commissioners paid $17,500, originally was deeded the city with a stipulation that it would revert to the donor if used by Negroes. Purchase of the rights removes the possibility of the loss of the land because Negroes use the course.

The commissioners unanimously moved to "proceed to eliminate any existing barriers against the use of Bonnie Brae Municipal Golf Course by Negroes."

Four years a group of 16 Negroes instituted the first legal action, claiming they had been denied the use of the course on the basis of race.

Negroes Given Golf Rights

Times-Herald Wed. 1-9-57

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Park and Recreation Commission formally opened Charlotte's municipal golf course to Negroes today.

The commission acted under a recent ruling by Superior Court Judge Susie Sharp which permanently enjoined the commission from denying Negroes use of the course.

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Four years ago a group of 16 Negroes instituted the first legal action, claiming they had been denied the use of the course on the basis of race.

N. C. Legislature Can't Be Trusted'

Afro-American Sat. 5-2-57

Baltimore, Md.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — "Tarheelia has proved that an all white Legislature cannot be trusted to deal fairly with colored people as evidenced by its attempts to evade or circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision."

That is what Kelly M. Alexander, president of the N.C. Conferences of NAACP Branches, told some 400 persons attending a meeting of the local branch here Sunday.

The Charlotte leader also urged his listeners "to embark on an intense campaign of registration and voting in order to make themselves felt by your political representatives."

* * *

MR. ALEXANDER, NAACP head since 1948, added that "In spite of all of the reprisals and restrictions against colored people and the NAACP last year, it proved to be the best year in the organization's history."

Explaining the "continual and rising unrest among colored people over the refusal of the white majority to accord full citizenship status to our people," Mr. Alexander declared:

"The Colored American in the South can no longer conform to the pattern of second class citizenship reserved for him by the majority of southern whites."

* * *

THE DYNAMIC SPEAKER, a life member of the NAACP and a member of the national board of directors of the organizationl drew 22 rounds of applause from the enthusiastic audience during his 40 - minute speech.

Pleading with members in the audience to register and vote, get others to do so, pointing to the need for increasing the state's 145,000 colored voters to 300,000 by 1960, he declared:

"Tarheelia has proven that an all-white Legislature cannot be trusted to deal fairly by colored people as evidenced by its attempts to evade or circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision."

* * *

WHILE SPANKING the state's legislators for their shortcomings, he did not fail to lash out at the "complacency among colored persons" who fail to use the ballot to "strike a death blow at jim crow schools."

Pointing to the thousands of colored people in the state who are denied certa in jobs simply because of their race, Mr. Alexander asked "If North Carolina does not want a Federal FEPC law why does it not open up all jobs to our people?"

Pointing to the fact that the NAACP has won 38 of the 41 cases carried to the U.S. Supreme Court, he warned that "The road ahead is hard for the dominant race group and must be hard for the minorities, but true Americans must accept the challenge and conquer."

Chiding the nation for its creeping fear of communism, Mr. Alexander declared that the "greatest defense for democracy is its practice."

* * *

FRED ALEXANDER, brother of the speaker and grand senior warden of North Carolina Masons, pledged the support of the 500 Masonic lodges and their 25,000 members in the state to "do whatever is necessary to keep the NAACP program going in this state."

R. H. Beatty, former Army pilot and president of the local NAACP, presided and introduced the speaker. The Rev. C. R. Coleman gave the invocation and the Rev. C. R. Edwards pronounced the benediction.

Durham Negro Fans Attack Segregation At Baseball Park

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 4-27-57

Durham, N. C., April 23 — Racial segregation, believed to be at least part of the cause for withdrawal of one team from the Carolina League last year, arose again today in that baseball circuit.

About 150 Negroes sought admission to the city-owned Durham Athletic Park for last night's league opener but were offered seats only on a segregated basis. They had sought admission on a nonsegregated basis.

N. B. White, Negro civil leader, spokesman for the group, said:

"In view of the fact that the Durham Athletic Park is municipally owned, under no circumstances will we accept segregated seating on account of our race."

He declined to say whether the group here would take legal action to seek an end to segregated seating at the athletic park.

The city leases the park to Durham Sports Enterprise, Inc., which operates the baseball club and a recreation department spokesman said that the terms of the lease leaving policy up to the ball club.

Negro Youth Ordered Out Of N.C. Park

News + Observer Wed. 5-1-57 Raleigh, N.C.

A Negro student from Carolina was asked to leave William B. Umstead State Park Sunday.

As a result, the Carolina Cosmopolitan Club of which the student was a member transferred its picnic elsewhere.

Asked to outline park segregation policy, State Parks Supt. Thomas W. Morse gave this hazy reply:

"The policy is to call their (Negroes) attention to other facilities."

Morse said Sunday's incident was the first he had heard about in North Carolina.

He said Reedy Creek State Park, which is for Negroes, adjoins Umstead Park.

Asked what was the policy if a Negro insisted on using "white facilities," Morse answered, "We call their attention to other facilities."

The student asked to leave Umstead Park was LeRoy Frazier, a sophomore from Durham. The group finally had their picnic at Hogan's Lake near Chapel Hill.

Composed of around 40 members, the Cosmopolitan Club is made up mostly of foreign students."

Negroes Request Theater Boycott

Courier-Journal Tues. 4-30-57 Louisville, Ky.

Greensboro, N. C., April 29 (UP) Negroes called for a boycott of Greensboro movie houses today because a minister of their race was ordered to a Jim Crow balcony when he presented his invitation to a preview of "The Ten Commandments."

The metropolitan population of Greensboro, including all of Guilford County, is 190,320, of which 37,235 are Negroes. This was the first such protest in this state.

The leader of the theater boycott was Dr. Edson Edmonds, professor of sociology at Bennett College for Negro Women here and head of the local unit of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

Negroes Seek Movie Boycott

News + Observer Tues. 4-30-57 Raleigh, N.C.

GREENSBORO, April 29 (UP) —Negroes called for a boycott of Greensboro movie houses today because a minister of their race was ordered to a Jim Crow balcony when he presented his invitation to a preview of "The Ten Commandments."

Leaders described the move as a "passive, Ghandi-type" resistance patterned after the bus boycott at Montogmery, Ala., where Negroes were finally victorious when the Supreme Court ordered transit integration.

The leader of the theater boycott was Dr. Edson Edmonds, professor of sociology at Bennett College for Negro Women here and head of the local unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Negroes Boycott Movie Houses

Advocate p. 3 Sat. 5-11-57

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 7.— Negroes called for a boycott of movie houses last Monday. They acted after a Negro minister had been ordered to a segregated balcony when he presented his invitation to a preview of "The Ten Commandments."

Jackson, Miss.

The population of Greensboro, in Guilford County, is 190,320, of whom 37,235 are Negroes, many of them college students. This was the first such protest in the state.

Integration Sought In Theatre, Library

Afro-Magazine Baltimore, Md. P. 11

Sat. 6-1-57

DURHAM, N.C.—"I feel that discrimination is unfair, is undemocratic and unChristian and I feel sure that this group will sustain this (my) position."

That is what a minister said last week in City Council as he called upon the councilmen to desegregate the city-owned Carolina Theatre and the Durham Public Library.

He was the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, who asked the City Council to declare segregation at the two places "contrary to city policy." He pointed out that he had been denied admittance to both the library and the theatre this month.

City Attorney C. V. Jones declined to offer an opinion in either case without first studying the theatre lease and the library set-up, but suggested that the theatre may fall into the same category as the city-owned Durham Athletic Park.

His opinion in the park case held that the city is not liable for segregation there since it leaves seating arrangements for minor league baseball games there in the hands of the operators of the minor league team.

He declared specifically in his opinion that "any unlawful discrimination against any of the citizens of Durham in the enjoyment of the use of this park are not the acts of the city."

"If you have a lease with the North Carolina Theatres (operators of the Carolina) and there is nothing in there about segregation," then there may be no question of the city's policy involved, he told the councilmen.

The council gave no indication of its position on the matter one way or the other, but Mayor E. J. Evans promised the Rev. M. Moore that the matter would "be considered" after Mr. Jones offers his opinion.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Shuffling a minister to a jim-crow balcony after inviting him to a preview of the "Ten Commandments," backfired for Greensboro theater owners last week. A boycott of the city's theaters has been started among the city's 37,235 colored residents, led by Dr. Edson Edmonds, Bennett College sociology professor.

Durham Hears De-Segregation Request

News & Observer Wed. 5-22-57 Raleigh, N.C.

DURHAM, May 21 (AP)—A Negro minister called on the City Council here last night to de-segregate the city-owned Carolina Theater and the Durham Public Library.

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore asked the Council to declare segregation at the two places "contrary to city policy." He said he had been denied admittance to the theatre and library this month.

Although City Attorney C. V. Jones declined to offer an opinion in either instance without first studying the theater lease and the library setup, he suggested that the theater may fall into the same category as city-owned Durham athletic park.

According to his opinion the city's lease of the athletic park for minor league baseball here leaves segregation in the hands of the Durham Sports Enterprise, Inc., operator of the team. This opinion specifically declared that "any unlawful discrimination against any of the citizens of Durham in the enjoyment of the use of this park . . . are not the acts of the city."

Jones told the Council that "If you have a lease with the North Carolina Theaters (operators of the Carolina) and there is nothing in there about segregation," then there may be no question of the city's policy involved.

The Council gave no indication of its position on Moore's statement. Mayor E. J. Evans told him it would be considered after Jones offers his opinion.

In asking for a clear anti-segregation policy statement by the Council, Moore said, "I feel discrimination is unfair, is undemocratic and is un-Christian."

He added: "I feel sure this group will sustain this position."

N.C. Hotel policy causes medical convention shift

Afro-American Sat. 5-11-57 Baltimore, Md.

ASHEVILLE, N.C.—Unwillingness of Pinehurst, N.C., hotels to accept colored patrons has resulted in the shifting of the N.C. Medical Society's 103rd annual convention to Asheville.

The society voted two years ago to accept colored doctors on a scientific basis, but the Pinehurst hotels, where the convention has been held for more than a decade, said they would not accept the colored physicians.

Dr. Murray B. Davis, High Point, N.C., president of the Old North State Medical Society, the oldest such colored group in the nation, said that it is unlikely that any colored doctors will attend the convention since the limited membership is not acceptable to them.

Two Negro Women Denied Greensboro Pool Admission

News & Observer Thur. 6-20-57 Raleigh, N.C.

GREENSBORO, June 19 (AP)—Two Negro women, Dr. Ann Gist and her companion, Miss J. Everett, were turned away this afternoon as they sought admission to the all-white Lindley Park swimming pool.

Admitting she and her companion were the Negro women who called at the admission desk at the pool about 1:50 p.m. today, Dr. Gist stated that they were interested only in swimming and "not in making a test case."

Report to NAACP.

However, Dr. Gist, who said she was a doctor of philosophy, said she would report the incident to the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as one illustrating discrimination.

The women were identified following a diligent investigation during the afternoon.

J. E. Bryson, the pool director, met the two and told them that the Greensboro Parks and Recreation Commission had adopted a policy barring Negroes from the white pool and referring them to the public Negro pool at Windsor Center.

1,000 Present.

About a thousand white persons were at the Lindley Park Pool at the time of the incident. Around 200 were at the Windsor Center pool at the same time.

Bryson said the women were orderly and raised no "fuss" over being denied admission and being directed to the Negro pool.

Dr. Gist corroborated Bryson's account of the incident and stated that everyone concerned was polite and orderly.

Durham had a similar incident to occur last week when Negroes sought admission to a white swimming pool there.

A suit now is pending in Federal Court pertaining to recreation. It was brought by 10 Greensboro Negroes who were fined for trespassing after trying to use the Gillespie golf course.

The Durham and Greensboro swimming pool incidents are the first reported in the State this summer involving this type of recreation.

Ohio City citizens must leave town to get a haircut

Afro-American p. 6

TIFFIN, Ohio (ANP) — Colored students at Heidelberg College, as well as other colored residents, cannot get haircuts in this community.

The Seneca County Community Council has joined the Student Christian Association of Heidelberg College in urging barber shops to open their doors to all persons, irrespective of race or color.

Representatives of the groups said that colored students, including Walt Livingston, football star, are unable to obtain barber service in Tiffin.

Toledo bans racial tags on applications

Afro-American

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — The Toledo Civil Service Commission has agreed to eliminate all questions in job applications that require persons to divulge race, nationality or religion.

The action was taken at the request of the Toledo Board of Community Relations, whose representatives said the step would bring the commission into compliance with the city's fair employment practices or-

Some nine years ago there were a rash of complaints about biased cab drivers. They subsided after the Toledo NAACP registered complaints, and later the company began its policy of employing Negro drivers.

Bias Transferred From Home To School, Survey Concludes

World Birm, Ala. p. 4 Sat. 6-15-57

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — A study by a Toledo elementary school faculty has underscored a long standing belief that racial prejudices can be erased only if they are acknowledged as such.

The study was conducted by the school in cooperation with the Board of Community Relations and had the approval of the Toledo Board of Education.

EYES OPENED

Miss Bell Schuh, principal of the school, said her 30-teacher study group had its "eyes opened to what is happening around us."

As a result, she said, her teachers became aware — many for the first time — that group prejudices exist in school and affect both teachers and pupils.

The report took the position that children tend to bring family attitudes to school with them, and prejudices increase with age.

The survey group suggested neighborhood programs as one way to "create an awareness among parents as to prejudices in the home and to stimulate parental thinking."

Toledo Cab Company Reaffirms Non-Bias Stand

Daily World Thurs. 3-14-57

Atlanta Ga. p. 2

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — The Red Cab Co. here has reaffirmed its policy of service to all patrons, irrespective of their race, creed or color.

The restatement of policy was made after the Board of Community Relations reported that it had received several complaints that Negro passengers were being passed up by drivers for the company.

The company said that it was posting notices for all drivers that they must adhere to its established policy of no racial discrimination in service.

The firm was joined in its statement by Local 508, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

"Failure to pick up Negroes, or any other person regardless of race, creed or color, is not only a violation of the law," Joseph W. Cook, president of the local declared, "but a violation of union rules."

Negroes Protest NAACP Official

CUSHING, Okla.—(INS) — Two leaders of Cushing's largest Negro organizations were on record last week charging a national Negro group's representative with "rabble-rousing tactics" in fabricating complaints of "local injustices."

Told to keep his campaign out of Cushing was John White, of El Reno, youth director in Oklahoma for the NAACP.

Tom Withers, president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, and J. L. Douglas, who heads the Negro Masonic Lodge in Cushing, said their groups do not want to be drawn into any "smear campaign" and they did not want White "meddling in our affairs."

White told newsmen that a group of Cushing and Stillwater Negro citizens banded together following a recent countywide organizational meeting to demand that city officials stop discrimination against members of his race.

White claimed that a county chapter of the NAACP was organized to protest the discharge of Negro citizens from municipal jobs and teaching positions in public schools.

W. D. Carr, superintendent of city schools and Gene N. Hancock, chairman of the city council, denied any firings since integration started.

Withers and Douglas said an investigation by local civic clubs had failed to uncover a single resident from Cushing who attended the meeting in Stillwater. In a prepared statement, the two local leaders said the accusations put the Negro "on the spot," and they denied there was any mistreatment or job discrimination.

They added that Negro citizens in Cushing do not "appreciate being named in a move of which they have no knowledge and have not endorsed."

Negro GI on Way To Arkansas With Carbine Is Seized

CHICKASHA, Okla., Sept. 14 (AP).—A Negro soldier who Chickasha police said apparently was en route to Little Rock, Ark., with a carbine to take a hand in the integration crisis, was captured here last night.

The soldier fled from Fort Sill, 50 miles southwest of here, Thursday night after hitting a guard over the head and taking his gun.

He was identified as Henry Cross, 26, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

Military police said Cross had been involved in heated arguments over the Little Rock racial situation, and had threatened to kill Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus.

Cross was walking down a Chickasha street with the carbine slung over his shoulder when he was arrested by Police Capt. Noland Forbis. He offered no resistance. The soldier wore Army fatigues with the words "Mau Mau" stenciled in large letters across the front.

Police Break Up Mixed Party After Neighbors Complain

The joint ws jumping, nd the neighbors were complining!

Then the police force went into action. Officers Paul Ming, George Englebretson, C. W. Roberts and J. W. Ford raided a house at 2725 N. E. 16th and arrested William Saddler jr., 19, for what they called operating a disorderly house and contributing to the delinquency of minor girls.

The raid took place after officers said they had received several reports that mixed race parties were thrown in the home.

Along with Saddler were arrested three other Negro men, identified as: Embrick August ,25, Joe August, 20, and Frank James Eugene, 28, all of whom listed their homes as being in Lake Charles, La.; and four white teenaged girls. Rrom these, only one was old enough to hold in jail. She was identified as Fannie Sue Whitlock, 18, of 1205 N. W. 48th; the other three listed their ages as 16 and 17, and were released to their parents with instructions to report to children's court for hearings.

One of the girls, 16, was said to have run away from home Monday.

All denied that anything immoral took place. The girls told officers that they had been "visitors" in the home several times.

Saddler told officers that he lived in the house with his father.

Upon further questioning, some of the girls admitted having sexual relations with the men and the affairs normally lasted until the early morning hours.

Officers said that two of the 16-year-old girls have admitted staying at the rented house with several of the men for the past five days.

The whole thing evidently got started last spring when one of the girls met a boy at a Classen highschool track meet. One of the girls began dating the boy and told her friends about the parties.

One of the girls was quoted as saying, "We didn't see anything wrong with going over there. We like to dance and there wasn't any place else to go in the city."

The parents of every girl involved have been asked to have their daughters checked by a physician as soon as possible. It is stated that one 17-year-old girl avoided answering any questions concerning pregnancy.

All of the girls involved are being turned over to the county juvenile court for special hearings. State charges are being considered against the men.

Portland Urban League Seeks Action Against Biased Buildings

Daily Journal Atlanta, Ga
Tues. 7-16-57

PORTLAND, Oregon — (ANP)— The Urban League of Portland has called upon organizations and individuals "who believe in equal opportunity" to take action against the policy of the management of Portland's Medical Arts Building which has resulted in the refusal of office space to a Negro dentist.

The League has sent detailed memorandums on its findings in the case to local groups, suggesting letters and other constructive action.

The dentist who was turned down is Dr. Clarence O. Pruitt, who graduated from the University of Oregon dental school in Portland in 1954, and served two years as a dental officer in the Air Force. Upon his discharge, a year ago he was appointed an instructor in the dental school's crown and bridge department.

JOINT PRACTICE

In April of this year, Pruitt and a white fellow instructor in the dental school, proposing to set up a joint practice, located a vacancy in the Medical Arts building suited to their needs. The office was already equipped, having been occupied by a dentist who had passed away suddenly earlier in the year. This equipment was available at modest cost. However, the reception room would be shared with two physicians.

When approached, the two physicians stated they would welcome the arrangement with Pruitt. However, when Pruitt and his partner talked to the building manager, Gerard Macnamara, he flatly rejected the proposed arrangement, declaring tenants would move out of the building if a Negro were to move in. He adamantly refused to divulge the names of the owners of the building.

Pruitt reported the matter to the Urban League in April, but asked that no action be taken at that time because he was seeking the help of the dental association. The League learned in June that the Portland District Dental Society had voted to condemn the owners of any building who refused office space to a member of the Society "solely because of race, religion or national origin." The state dental association was expected to follow a similar course.

Daily Oregonian
7-14-57

Not proud to be white, woman tells NAACP

Afro American p. 15

38a

PHILADELPHIA

The recent eruption of violence in Little Rock, Nashville and Birmingham has brought a flood of letters and phone calls to the NAACP from indignant white citizens asking what can they do to help and offering their support to the local agency.

Representing different sections of Greater Philadelphia, these individuals bitterly condemned desegregation foes and termed their actions more harmful than "atomic reactions."

One such call came from a woman in New Jersey, who identified herself as white, and hastily added that she was "not proud of the fact" at that moment.

She said the newspaper account of the colored children being turned away from school by a jeering southern Little Rock mob was unbearable. The lady then stated that she wanted to become a member of the NAACP and would like blanks to get other members.

One call came from a family of German refugees who stated that they know the feeling of suppression. They, too, volunteered to aid the NAACP.

One of the letters came from a woman who pointed out that she has always been a "friend" of the NAACP, but felt now is the time to "stand up and be counted."

Bal. 9-28-57

IN REPLYING to queries as to what can be done, NAACP officials stated, they have invariably appealed for membership to take up the slack created by outlawing of the NAACP in many of the states where violence is most noticeable.

Police Rookies Added to Fight On Race Unrest

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution p. 11

Sun. 10-6-57

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP)—Police have assigned 70 rookies from the police academy to join a concerted effort against teenage violence, which has taken on racial overtones in recent weeks.

The student policemen, in the third week of their 10-week training course, went on foot patrol Friday night in sections where disturbances have been most frequent. Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons said the rookies would be sent out again Saturday.

Police officials said usually the rookies do not get actual police assignments until they have completed at least five weeks of training. The 70 assigned to the job carry revolvers as well as night sticks.

* * *

IN ANOTHER move against racial tension among the city's juveniles, the city's commission on human relations issued an invitation to nearly 500 public officials and community leaders to talk over the situation. The invitation was issued by Nathan L. Edelstein, commission chairman.

Friday a court trial was set Nov. 7 for six south Philadelphia youths involved in one of the racial incidents.

The six, all Negroes, are accused of dragging a 17-year-old white girl into the yard of Audenreid Junior High School and severely beating her. Each pleaded innocent at their arraignment before Judge Byron A. Milner

Strife - Torn Philadelphia Mired In Racial Hatred

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 10-31-57

P-9-A

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP) — The City of Brotherly Love is a modern day promised land where 600,000 Negroes and 1,400,000 whites are learning to live side by side—the hard way.

There have been racial tensions in Philadelphia on a scattered scale since the influx of Southern Negroes began to burst the boundaries of confining Negro neighborhoods.

But there was no major violence until the teen-ager took over with gang warfare. That still wasn't big enough to shake the city awake.

Not until the U.S. Supreme Court decision was followed by the recent Little Rock, Ark., school integration crisis did Philadelphia realize how deep-rooted and dangerous its racial troubles were.

INCREASINGLY BEARABLE

Pennsylvania has passed a state fair employment practices act. Political and civic leaders took every possible step to make the lot of the Negro an increasingly bearable one.

In two decades, Philadelphia's Negro population doubled—mainly in bulging pockets of South Philadelphia and west of the Schuylkill River. Gradually, the Negro reached into previously all-white sections.

The white middle income group feared this movement in the declared belief a great majority of the crimes in the city involved Negroes, particularly young Negroes.

The police figures on juvenile arrests alone for 1956 seemed to bear out these fears. They showed arrests for Negro youths, through age 16, totaled 6,815. Arrests of whites in the same age bracket totaled 4,630. The figures do not contain any breakdown on economic living conditions. No specific figures on the juvenile population were available but statisticians estimate the percentage of Negroes as compared with whites in the under-16 category would approximate the more than 2-1 whites over Negro ratio in the overall figure.

NEGRO-WHITE BATTLES

There were indications of the race hatred underneath. In 1956, Negro and white teen-agers met in violent combat after basketball games at predominantly Negro Overbrook High School in West Philadelphia. The star of the Overbrook team then was seven-foot Wilt Chamberlain, Negro star at Kansas now.

The Negro-white battles of last year were not considered racial riots in the strictest sense of the word.

Whether this was true or not, the results were brutal and frightening. Last March, Magistrate George Levin urged policemen here to use their night sticks and said, "Law and order does not exist in Philadelphia."

Violence flared up from time to time. Vice Principal Louis Narbonne and two other teachers at Shaw Junior High School in West Philadelphia tried to stop a gang of Negro hoodlums from annoying children outside the school. Narbonne and his companions were sent to the hospital after a vicious beating.

Last July, a North Philadelphia neighborhood was aroused by the shotgun slaying of elderly druggist Jacob Wallfield by three young Negro robbers. Again those most incensed by the crime made little note of the assailants' color. The hue and cry was based on the respect and admiration Wallfield, a white man, had inspired among his neighbors.

OPEN HATRED

Then came Little Rock. As Philadelphians read of the Arkansas city's race troubles, whites and Negroes looked at one another with a new suspicion, even open hatred.

Philadelphia's schools were long since integrated. The Negro could come and go pretty much as he pleased. But there were unwritten restrictions even yet. By and large the Negro was still clustered in certain areas through little choice of his own.

In the schools of South Philadelphia, North Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, Germantown and the great sprawling northeast section of the city, teen-agers lined up on their own side of the color line.

The night of Oct. 18 brought the spark.

That evening, pretty 17-year-old Katherine Heckart was returning from a visit with relatives to her South Philadelphia home. As she walked past a darkened schoolyard, four young Negroes stepped from behind an iron fence, grabbed her and dragged the screaming girl into the blackness.

MOMENTS OF TERROR

In the next few moments of terror and brutality she was assaulted and beaten unmercifully. Three of her teeth literally were kicked from her mouth. One of her ribs was broken.

Police arrested the Heckart girl's attackers. A gang of teen-age Negroes marched on a white area of South Philadelphia—to retaliate for what they considered unfair police action. The rumor fanned out that Negro bands intended to rape six white girls for every Negro youth arrested.

Luckily for all concerned, police headquarters got wind of the march and dispatched a flying squad.

A few fists flew cut but quick police intercession prevented a major riot.

In the days to follow, sporadic flareups continued. Whites were the victims in some instances, Negroes in others.

SPORADIC FLAREUPS

On Sept. 29, 15-year-old William Fluck, a white youngster, was attacked by Negro teen-agers in North Philadelphia. In that melee, young Fluck was stabbed in the back. His spinal cord was severed and today he faces probable permament paralysis.

The same night, a Negro boy, Melvin Reeves, 13, was severely beaten by a group of white teen-agers only a few blocks from the attack on young Fluck.

Philadelphia Police Commissioner Thomas Gibbons said the situation stemmed directly from Little Rock. Others blamed a breakdown of discipline among the juvenile segment of the city's population.

What is the city of brotherly love doing about all this?

Mayor Richardson Dilworth says "that racial tensions here are at their highest peak in 30 years."

"The Southern situation," said the mayor, "has had tremendous repercussions in the North.

"Our problem in the next few months is to see that these tensions, these primitive hatreds, die down. We must calm ourselves down."

COMMUNITY SUFFERS

Lewis M. Hoskins, executive secretary of the American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee said the recent flareups "mean that our community suffers, maybe more than we care to admit, from many of the ills that debase human dignity."

"What can we do to correct these ills in our way of life?" he said. "We can help new neighbors feel welcome in the communities. We can speak up for full equality for students and teachers. We can help the minority worker find employment on his merits."

Mrs. Clara Baldwin, a North Philadelphia Negro housewife took a fundamental approach to the problem. Mrs. Baldwin started a drive to raise funds for the families of William Fluck and Melvin Reeves. The bulk of the funds raised will go to the white youngster because of his more serious injury. The balance will help the family of the Negro boy pay medical bills.

Life In Levittown

A news story taken from the *New York Post* properly bears the skull & crossbones label, since its business in the life of journalism is not factual reporting but ideological spasms and convulsions, not to mention fits, and those running. But unlike the typical northern paper, the *Post* does systematically report race strife in the North. And in fairness, it must be said that it is just as emotional in the case of the North as in the South. Now consider the following dispatch from a special correspondent:

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 10-31-57

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30—Hate dies hard.

Hate has survived fall's first frost. It gives unemployed men a full-time occupation. It has elaborate plans for Hallowe'en devilment.

Hate, with its parent, ignorance, have given Dogwood Hollow's mailmen an extra heavy load. It has given the community's church leaders an extra heavy burden.

Hate has been a neighbor of William and Daisy Myers since the young Negro couple moved into their $12,000 home in what had been an exclusively white housing development.

Hate, eating at the town's soul, today stirred new unhappiness here. There were charges of police nonfeasance. Ugly rumors were circulating.

"We just can't take it," Lewis Wechsler told the *Post*.

Wechsler and Myers live side by side on Deepgreen Lane. Wechsler's wife, Bea, befriended the Negro couple. He and others who joined him have been harassed constantly since.

"'KKK" is painted in huge red letters on one side of Wechsler's ranch style home.

A cross has been burned on the lawn he tended through a never-to-be forgotten summer when mobs gathered for eight days in mid-August to jeer the Myers family and call Wechsler's wife a "nigger-lover."

"The fear in this town is enough to curl your hair," Wechsler said. "Those who were neutral before, are afraid to open their mouths now.

"The trouble-makers are as brazen as can be. The place is cluttered with Confederate flags. Plans are to dress up in white sheets Ku Klux Klan style for Hallowe'en."

Fatigue clouded the handsome 38-year-old machinists' face.

"The way things are going I'm afraid the only way to prevent real trouble is to make some arrests — on serious charges.

"Authorities are passing the buck. Somebody is being lax. I'm no lawyer but it seems to be there is a conspiracy to intimidate and maybe do actual physical harm.

"We're citizens of Pennsylvania. This is happening to us. And nothing is being done about it."

The phone rang. He picked up the receiver, listened, replaced it in the hook.

"Is it true you're a nigger-lover, Mr. Wechsler?" he mimicked his caller. "They phone us like this all hours of the night.

"And the mail. Everyone has received it, including the police chief. I think they have it all ready to mail and they simply address the envelopes when your name appears in the papers."

He tossed a pile of letters and postcards on the table. The envelopes contained leaflets—anti-NAACP, anti-Semitic, anti-U.N., anti-Catholic.

Most dress their invective in the garb of patriotism and anticommunism.

There is a newspaper clipping headlined: "Five Are Held in Girl's Attack." And a letter accompanying it notes:

"This could have been your wife or daughter."

It is interesting to see the Confederate flag flying this far north in Pennsylvania. This is farther than even General Lee ever planted it.

AND RIGHT IN OUR OWN BACK YARD

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Race Trouble In Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Inquirer

PHILADELPHIA does not have to look to Little Rock, or even Levittown, to see interracial problems and tensions at work. There are plenty of them right here and it does no good — and may cause considerable harm — to act as though they did not exist.

For the last two weeks, for instance, this city has been swept by a wave of teenage riotings, gang fights and savage beatings.

Attempts to belittle these outbreaks as routine manifestations of juvenile delinquency, without racial overtones, evade the issue and run away from the facts. Most of the fights and the beatings have had Negroes and whites on opposite sides; in many cases there was evidence of deliberate plotting by one or both parties to "get" the other.

Immediate incitement for the acts of violence was provided by the events in Little Rock: Gov. Faubus' defiance of a federal court order calling for the admission of Negro children in a previously all-white school; his employment of armed force to exclude the children; and President Eisenhower's dramatic upholding of the law by the use of Army troops that assured safe passage of the Negro pupils and the repression of mob violence: these developments have had repercussions in some city neighborhoods and schools where inter-racial hostility has been a factor.

That only a very small proportion of Philadelphia's school-age children are affected by this problem does not lessen its importance.

RECENT days in Philadelphia have witnessed a savage gang attack on a white girl in a school yard at night; a vicious stabbing of a white boy, that severed part of his spinal cord and may bar him from walking again; the beating of a Negro boy by six whites; the clubbing of a white boy on the face with a milk bottle by a Negro gang; the injury of other boys, Negro and white, in a series of corner fights and gang sorties.

This is only a partial list, but it points up the senseless savagery that has marked the teenage fighting. It gives warning, also, of what might happen should the outbreaks in Philade persist and take on aggravated more dangerous form, with perhaps a support and participation. Race co flict, once sparked, can have explosi consequences.

What should be done?

First of all, Philadelphia should recognize that inter-racial problems are not solved by pretending they are not there.

Secondly, the immediate issue of street-corner and back-alley gang violence should be met by forceful police action.

Finally, and most important, the city of Philadelphia should take over-all action to ease inter-racial tension; to get at the sources of teenage troublemaking in the schools and in certain sections of the city and to promote regard for the rights of all citizens, whatever their race, color or religion.

THE responsible authorities and agencies in Philadelphia, headed by the mayor, should make their leadership felt in this crisis. They should act before further, and possibly much more serious, trouble develops.

As a starter, Mayor Dilworth should set up a meeting, or series of meetings, with community leaders, Negro and white, who could help develop a practicable program. Our Negro citizens are as desirous as any one else to have law and order upheld, and violence and conflict averted. Their leaders in many fields, including law, politics and religion, could provide invaluable aid to the city administration in coping with the teenage outbreaks.

There are many others the mayor would doubtless consult: representatives of religious faiths, school officials and teachers, social workers, Community Chest representatives, officials of city and state welfare agencies, individuals connected with neighborhood and social clubs and, of course, the police.

The agitation of extremists has been at work, here as in other parts of the country, setting American against American, race against race. It is time for leadership, forthright and courageous, to act on behalf of all the people, before a dangerous situation gets out of hand.

Big Rally Marks 3d Year Of Integration Decision

Herald Tribune Sat. 5-18-57 P.2

New York

By Earl Mazo

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Thousands of civil-rights advocates from many states gathered at the Abraham Lincoln Memorial today to observe the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in schools. They set their sights on the next major goal—getting "the right to vote" for all Negroes.

Speakers also warned both political parties to stop stalling on the civil-rights bill now before Congress, or lose the Negro vote.

"Give us the ballot and we will no longer have to worry the Federal government about our basic rights," declared the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, Ala., in the wind-up address of the three-hour "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom."

Gives Pledge

The twenty-nine-year-old minister, who directed the successful passive-resistance drive against bus segregation in his Deep-South community and now is becoming one of America's best known Negro leaders, promised if Southern negroes are freely permitted to vote "We will quietly, and non-violently, without rancor or bitterness, implement the Supreme Court's (school) decision"

He also forecast that widespread Negro voting in the South would end "hooded violence," cause "men of good will" to be elected to the state legislatures and Congress, create a judiciary composed of men who "do justly and love mercy," and bring about the election of Southern Governors "who have felt not only the tang of the human, but the glow of the Divine."

Prayer and Hymns

Eleven other prominent Negroes spoke, a dozen bishops and ministers prayed or read Scripture, and there was considerable singing of hymns and patriotic music during the revival-like assemblance in which the crowd signified approval of what was said by shouting "amen" or waving hankerchiefs, instead of applauding.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., called for a nation-wide church-led drive in which Negroes would use such devices as work stoppages, picket lines, economic boycotts, slow-downs and sit-down strikes to fight discrimination.

A. Philip Randolph, moderator of the program and a vice-president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O., denounced the drive in many Southern states to outlaw or cripple the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has sparked most recent anti-segregation efforts.

"We tell those who worship the false gods of white supremacy in the South to keep their evil hands off the N. A. A. C. P.," said Mr. Randolph.

Many on the program urged President Eisenhower to put his prestige more forcefully behind moves to gain acceptance for school integration—and against racial violence—in the South.

While Republicans and Democrats were blamed, almost equally, for slowness on the civil rights bill, Rep. Charles C. Diggs jr., a leading Negro Democrat from Detroit, pointed a more accusing finger at his own party—and warned that Democrats at every level will suffer in the 195 8election if there is no action.

Negro Lead Urged

The youthful Rev. Dr. King—described by the veteran Mr. Randolph as "a prophet of our times"—sounded one of the most solemn notes of the observance when he asserted that "strong, courageous and intelligent leadership from the Negro community" is one of the "most urgent" present needs.

"This is no day for the rabble rouser, whether he be Negro or white," he said. "Let us never become bitter," he added.

The crowd—including stage and sports celebrities and more than 500 ministers, many wearing black pulpit robes and colorful adornments of their church offices—came to Washington in motorcades and by bus, special train and air line.

Walks From N. J.

One man, the Rev. Milton Perry, of Jersey City, walked. The twenty-one-year-old minister negotiated the 220 miles on foot since Sunday, and arrived in the middle of today's ceremony—collapsing, dramatically, in a policeman's arms and after uttering a few words of greetings.

While the audience overflowed the area in front of Lincoln Memorial, its size was a disappointment at least to the "pilgrimage" publicity agent who had forecast a crowd of 50,000.

The police official in charge said 15,000 were actually on hand today, but the publicity agent disagreed. He estimated the crowd at 27,000, and insisted that some bus convoys had been delayed en route.

Today's ceremony began at noon—as planned—to mark the exact hour when the Supreme Court's school decision was handed down three years ago by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

NEGROES CALL FOR ACTION TO LIFT RACE CURB

Daily Tribune Sat. 5-18-57 Chicago Ill.

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Negro leaders at a mass demonstration before the Lincoln Memorial today called on President Eisenhower and Congress to put more teeth in the Supreme court's anti-segration decisions. P.3

Several thousand, almost all of them Negroes, took part in this "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" o nthe third anniversary of the court's ban on racial segregation in public schools.

Police Inspector Melvin Leach estimated the crowd at noon was 12,000, against the 50,000 predicted in advance by sponsors. The pilgrimage public relations director, John Young, put the crowd at 25,000.

Rips Executive Branch

The Rev. M. L. King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., told the assemblage that so far only the judicial branch of the government has given "strong, aggressive leadership" in the civil rights field.

Referring to measures he said have been taken against Negroes in the south, the clergyman, a leader in the Montgomery campaign against bus segregation, asserted:

"In the midst of the tragic breakdown of law and order, the executive branch of the government is all too silent and apathetic.

"In the midst of the desperate need for civil rights legislation, the legislative branch of the government is all too stagnant and hypocritical."

King said both the Democrats and Republicans have "betrayed the cause of justice" on civil rights questions.

Tells Eisenhower to Act

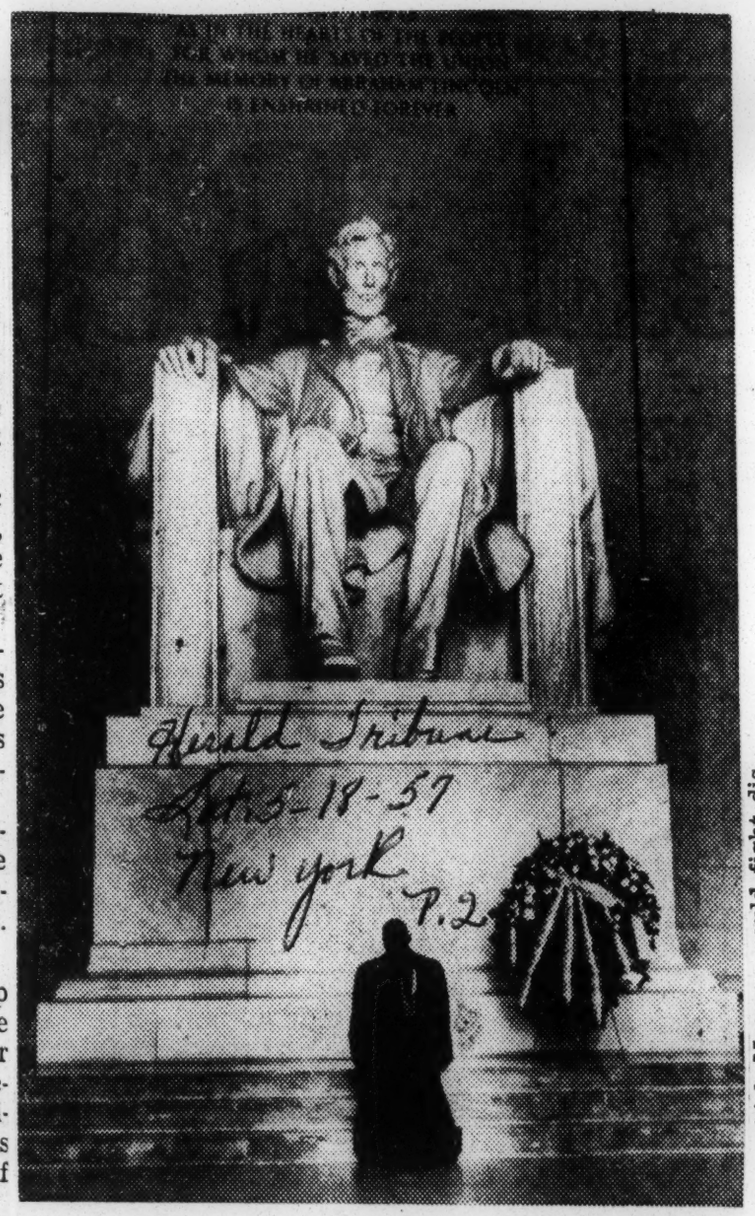
Another speaker, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, addressed his remarks directly toward Mr. Eisenhower. The White House is a few blocks from the site of the open air meeting.

Randolph urged Mr. Eisenhower, who he said is "undoubtedly possessed of a high sense of humanity," to "speak out against the lawlessness, terror and fears that hang like a pall over the hearts of citizens of color in the south."

Anoher speaker, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, assailed special laws "aimed at the N. A. A. C. P." he said, in states ranging from Virginia to Texas.

"These laws deny basic American freedoms," Wilkins said. "They deserve the attention of every American, for they can and will be used against white cit izens as well as colored. They are so oppressive that they may well force the N. A. A. C. P. to consider new methods of operation."

Wilkins did not elaborate on this last remark.



Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

CIVIL RIGHTS PILGRIMAGE—The Rev. Daniel E. Wahl kneeling before the statue of Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial. Mr. Wahl was among thousands of persons who went to Washington yesterday to rally for "racial justice."

Negro Pilgrimage Rejects Red Support

Herald-Tribune Sun. 5-19-57 New York

By WILLIAM GALBRAITH,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Negro leaders rallying before the Abraham Lincoln Memorial today rejected Communist support in their civil rights fight and appealed to President Eisenhower to give them "strong, aggressive leadership."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., one of three co-chairmen of the national Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, charged that so far the Eisenhower Administration had been "all too silent and apathetic."

About 50,000 delegates had been expected including thousands from New York and Chicago, but police estimated the crowd at 4500 when the speeches began at noon. More were streaming into the Lincoln Memorial area, however.

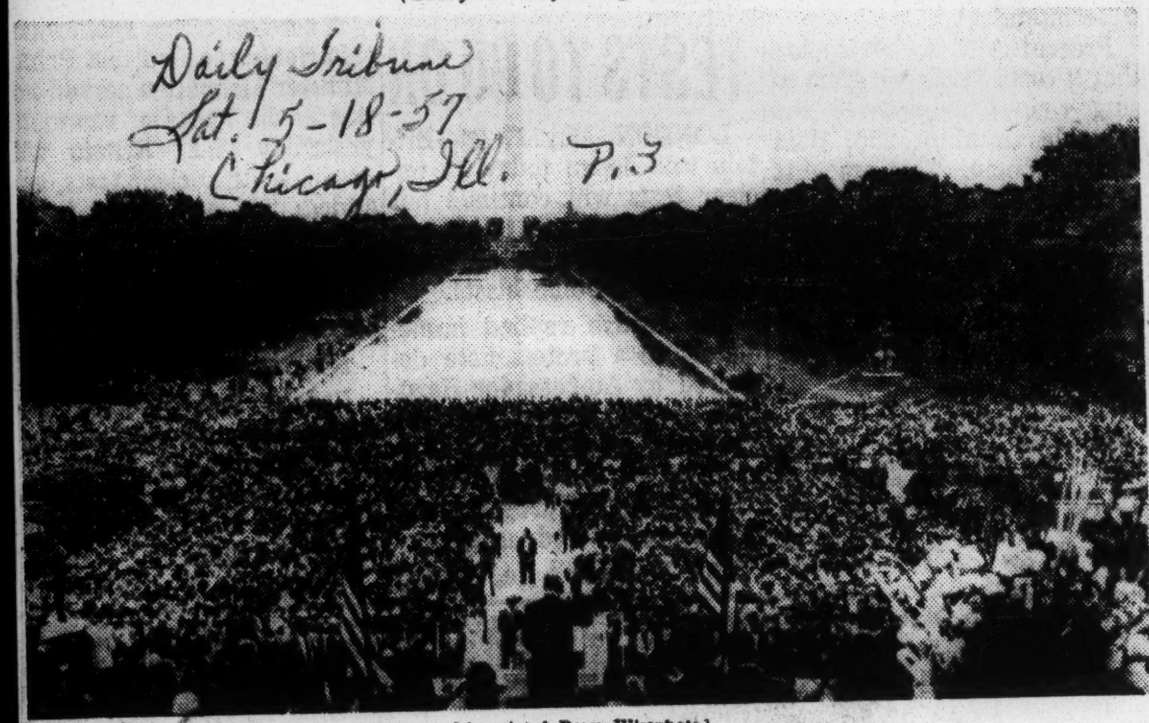
A. Philip Randolph, another co-chairman of the civil rights rally and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO), warned Negroes against accepting Communist help.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. D., N. Y.), one of three Negro Congressmen, called for creation of a new church-centered "third force" through which Negroes could fight discrimination by work stoppages, boycotts and other forms of passive resistance.

Pilgrimage Crowd in Washington Demonstration

(Story in adjoining column)

Daily Tribune
Sat. 5-18-57
Chicago, Ill. P. 3



[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Crowd in front of Lincoln Memorial, with the Washington monument in the background, during a "prayer pilgrimage for freedom" demonstration in the capital yesterday.

Pilgrimage Appraisal

Black Dispatch Okla. 6-21-57

The Washington Prayer Pilgrimage has seen some rough sledding since the 17th of May, and even Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, himself a minister, during the Pilgrimage program made a plea for a "Third Force," political in its nature, which on its face indicates the New York pastor places more dependence in political power than spiritual force.

Oklahoma City Okla. P. 6

When one stops to remember remarks made by ministers who did not attend, there is room for the suspicion that little confidence is placed in this day and time in the efficacy of prayer. Powell attended and spoke at the Pilgrimage, and if on the spot he contemplated upon a power superior to prayer, everyone may raise a doubt that prayer will secure for people the things hoped for. If Rev. Powell believes in the power of prayer, why should he ask his associates to search for political relief in a prayer meeting?

But the thing that causes one to feel that there is some skullduggery around develops out of the fact that the critical ones seem to base their strictures upon the numbers who arrived at Mecca and remained there one full day in meditation with God, and there is some criticism that there is a radical difference between a Montgomery Boycott and a prayer meeting at the base of the Lincoln Memorial. Total sight is lost of the fact that the men who headed the Montgomery, the Tallahassee, and other boycotts were there along with the ministers who were willing and did go to jail, attempting to do what the Montgomeryites had effected constitutionally on legal paper.

Instead of criticizing these men of action, they should be lifted in the spiritual eyes of everyone, when their meeting on May 17 clearly proves they were consumating their heroic action with a three-hour prayer service.

Frankly, we personally would not have been in attendance at the Pilgrimage but for the fact we were returning from a board meeting of the NAACP in New York, and we thought the least we could do would be to look in on that memorable gathering. We wanted to gaze upon Borders of Atlanta, King of Montgomery, and Shuttleworth of Tallahassee. These men had taken their fight out of the ritual, and like Paul and Silas had gone to jail. These men culminated a prolonged action program with a talk with God.

We are reminded of a story of one of Napoleon's marshals just before they went into battle. The marshal approached Napoleon and said, "Napoleon, shall we pray?" and the man who had conquered pretty much all of the known world said, "Yes, pray to God, but keep your powder dry."

We believe the criticism of our current problems from the Washington Pilgrimage clearly outlines the difference of approach of the Northern and the Southern Negroes. It took a long time to alert the Southern Negro to the battle line. He was born and bred in Egypt and he knew some of the problems he had to face. The difference between the Northern and the Southern Negro rests in the fact the Northern Negro ran away from something, while the southern black, more courageous, faced something.

The northern black always tries to convince himself that he is free and embraces all of the liberties the Constitution of the United States spells out for citizens. He does not know that in a certain sense he suffers from the same and identical disabilities of his relatives down in the Deep South. A mob, if they were down in the Bible Belt, would seize them just as quickly, if without credentials, as they would Emmitt Till, or thousands of other blacks who have gone before.

This criticism about the Washington Pilgrimage develops out of the fact that one black man, who thinks he is free, is trying to tell another black man who is in torture now, how to fight. This advising black never fought a battle. The advisor ran from one. He does not believe in prayer or a fight and every day he is accepting indignities in order to keep from fighting.

Segregation Rally Set Up For District

Post + Times Herald P. 1-2
Wash. D.C.
Sun. 4-6-57

Representatives of 75 organizations issued a call yesterday for a demonstration and prayer meeting at the Lincoln Memorial May 17, third anniversary of the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the sponsoring National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called the demonstration "A Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom." He said 50,000 would participate.

Wilkins, after a meeting at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R st. nw., said while permission to use the memorial has not yet been received, no difficulty is expected. A letter was sent to the Department of the Interior earlier in the week, he reported.

An Interior Department spokesman said yesterday:

"There is no question about letting them meet some place in the park, but there is some question about the suitability of closing off the Lincoln Memorial because of all the tourists at this time of year. They may have to meet in the Sylvan Theater, or somewhere else."

While awaiting official word on their letter, the groups are going ahead with plans for a "three or four hour" meeting at the Memorial on May 17, according to Wilkins. He explained the purposes are three:

"We want to demonstrate the unity of the whole Negro community behind the civil rights demands before Congress.

"We wish to show support of the Supreme Court decision.

"And it is our purpose to test the terrible intimidation and terror under which colored people live."

PILGRIMAGE

Massed Negroes Criticize Both Parties

Courier-Journal
Sat. 5-18-57
Louisville Ky.
P. 2

'Pilgrimage For Freedom' Held In Capital

Washington, May 17 (AP) — Massed thousands of Negroes met in prayer and protest today —three years, to the very hour, after the Supreme Court banned segregation in public schools.

Ranged in a great semicircle before the Lincoln Memorial for this unprecedented "prayer pilgrimage for freedom," they applauded speeches charging that President Eisenhower and Congressional leaders of both parties have failed in the wake of the high-court ruling to lead the way toward equal rights for all.

Representative Powell (D., N. Y.) set the tone by calling on Negroes to establish through their churches a "third force—nonpartisan, but political," to bring pressure on political leaders.

"We meet here today in front of the Lincoln Memorial," the Negro congressman said, "because we are getting more from a dead Republican than we are getting from live Democrats and live Republicans."

Police Inspector Melvin Leach estimated the crowd at 15,000, though sponsors of the demonstration, calling it the biggest of its kind ever held, put the figure at 25,000 or more.

Several white organizations issued "warnings" that disturbances might result from the influx from "pilgrims" from many parts of the country. There were no disorders, however, and police officials called it one of the most orderly gatherings in their memory.

The greatest ovation went to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., battle for bus integration, who asserted both political parties "have betrayed the cause of justice."

"The Democrats have betrayed it," he said, "by capitulating to the prejudices and undemocratic practices of the Southern Dixiecrats. The Republicans have betrayed it by capitulating to the blatant hypocrisy of right-wing, reactionary northerners."

Various speakers, including A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, credited Eisenhower with good intentions, but accused him of inactivity.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said his organization is being victimized "from Virginia to Texas" by laws aimed at crimping its activities.

"They are so oppressive," Wilkins said, "that they may well force the N.A.A.C.P. to consider new methods of operation."

Negroes Mass In Pilgrimage At Washington

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 5-18-57

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP) — Massed thousands of Negroes met in prayer and protest today—three years, to the very hour, after the Supreme Court banned segregation in public schools.

P. 1

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Rep. Powell (D-NY) set the tone by calling on Negroes to establish through their churches a

lions. Seven have died from the storm, three were missing.

The parched prairies of northwest Oklahoma have become virtual marshlands.

Flooding in the Wichita, Kan., area was compared with that of the worst inundation previously, July 13, 1951.

At Tulsa, officials said, that an unfinished flood diversion project apparently had averted the threat of a major flood in the city of 240,000.

Another rain area, in the Northwest, brought a one-half inch fall to Brookings in southwest Oregon as showers and thunderstorms developed over broad areas of the plateau.

Cold weather also figured in the national picture, as a front from Canada moved into the upper Mississippi Valley. Cloudiness increased in the Northeast after a high pressure area clamped New England with a late spring cold snap early yesterday.

MAJOR PARTIES HIT BY NEGRO 'PILGRIMS'

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 5-18-57
P. 1

'Third Force' Urged At Big Integration Gathering

(Picture on Page 32)

WASHINGTON, May 17.—(AP) —Massed thousands of Negroes met in prayer and protest Friday — three years, to the very hour, after the Supreme Court banned segregation in public schools.

Memphis Tenn.

Ranged in a great semi-circle before the Lincoln Memorial, for this unprecedented "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom," they applauded speeches charging that President Eisenhower and congressional leaders of both parties have failed in the wake of the high court ruling to lead the way toward equal rights for all.

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NEGRO 'FREEDOM MARCH' READIED

Times-Picayune
Mon. 5-13-57

More Than 5000 Expected for Pilgrimage

New Orleans La.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12 (AP) — More than 5000 Negroes from the deep South are expected to make the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom to Washington next week, Southern leaders said Saturday.

P. 3

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Southern director for the pilgrimage on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's public school desegregation decision said Saturday a goal of more than 6300 persons attending has been set in the South.

"We are hoping this will be the greatest demonstration in behalf of freedom since the signing of the Declaration of Independence," the Baptist minister said.

Leaders hope for more than 50,000 persons at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington at noon Friday for a 2½-hour program, said Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a co-chairman for the Pilgrimage.

Abernathy announced the following goals for Negroes from deep South cities to make the pilgrimage:

New Orleans 1500; Baton Rouge, 200; Jackson, Miss., 100; Mobile, Ala., 200; Birmingham, 1000; Atlanta, 1000; Savannah, Ga., 200; Miami 200; Jacksonville, Fla., 200; Charleston, S. C., 200; Greenville - Spartanburg-Anderson, S. C., 200; Memphis 150; and Nashville Tenn., 1000.

Between 200 and 300 are expected to attend from Montgomery, he said.

Oust Minister Who Hiked To D. C. Pilgrimage

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-1-57
P. 12

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — A young Jersey City (N.J.) minister, who demonstrated his belief in racial equality by walking 233 miles, has been discredited by the bishop of his jurisdiction.

Rev. Milton Perry, who made the recent pilgrimage on foot to Washington, plans to appeal the ruling to the highest councils of the Church of God in Christ.

When he was three years old, little Milton Perry was preaching sermons in his baby prattle to the delighted amusement of the neighborhood in the Bronx.

His mother was a staunch member of the Pentecostal faith and listening to the Bible and going to church was literally a part of the daily living of the family.

CHILD PREACHER

When he was 10, Milton tried out sermons on his playmates in Harlem where the Perry's had moved, but he was laughed at so that he was almost shamed out of expressing his natural spiritual inclinations.

At 13, a friend one day said he wanted hi mto speak to some Spanish people in the Bronx. Shyness overcame him and he started to withdraw, but he went on to preach his first sermon to 400 people and he's been continuing since.

Young Perry was ordained in the Church of God In Christ following his graduation from high school.

On Sunday, May 12, he finished his services at the Deliverance Temple in Jersey City, N. J., donned a pair of hiking boots and still in his minister's clothing, set out with a Bible under his arm on a unique journey.

LONG WALK

He was walking to the Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom gathering in Washington, some 223 miles away and he intended to make it solely by foot.

The idea to walk to Washington was inspired by the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. Young Perry said he wanted to do something to help dramatize the pilgrimage. He thought first of organizing a motorcade. Then the idea of Christ and Moses walking and talking came to him as something to emulate.

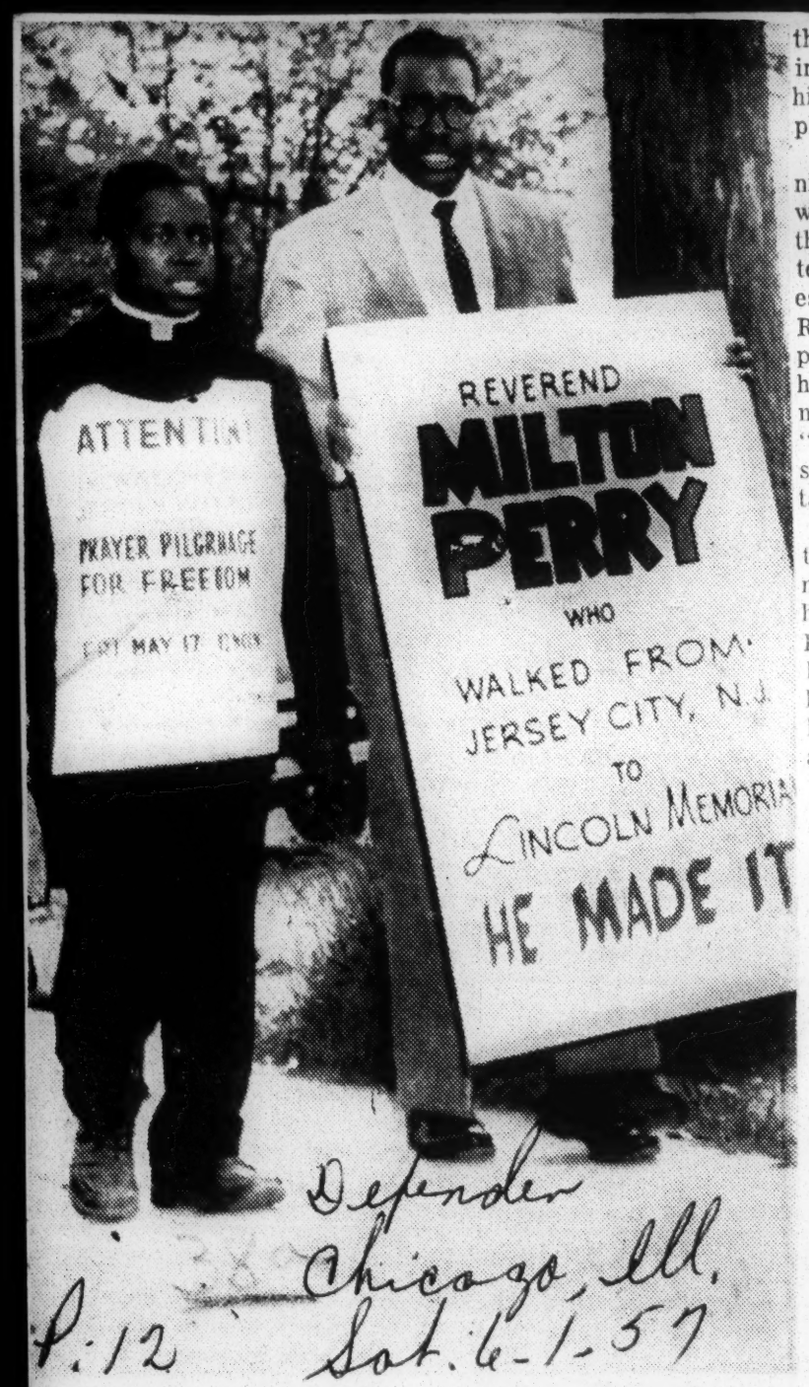
His young wife was reluctant to see him undertake the long journey, although she was in sympathy with the pilgrimage. The 21-year-old, five foot clergyman who doesn't have a trace of hair on his face and looks no more than a boyish 12, is struggling with a small congregation of 200 in a church building that seats 2,800. Still, he felt he must make the sacrifice.

BOOTS TOO BIG

The boots he had on were much too big for his size six feet and soon he had blisters the size of quarters on his soles. His first stop was at New Brunswick, N.J. where some of the faculty of Rutgers university met him and put him up for the night, and a chiropodist bandaged his sore feet. Next morning early, he was up and walking.

When he reached Trenton that evening, instead of going to bed as had been arranged for, he walked around the town and gathered up 1,000 people and held a religious service on a vacant lot.

Walking in the day and resting at night, he made stops at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania; in Philadelphia, where he visited the Liberty Bell; and Bel Air, Md., where he received the keys to the



Defender
Chicago, Ill.
P. 12 Sat. 6-1-57

REV. MILTON PERRY (left) crosses the District of Columbia line on his way to the Prayer Pilgrimage. Rev. Perry walked 223 miles—from Jersey City to D. C. He still had 10 miles to go when this photo was made.

city from Mayor John Worthington II and a new Bible on behalf of Governor Theodore McKeldin, who was away in Europe.

NEW RAINCOAT

At Lincoln, students who listened to him lecture presented him with a new raincoat. On his way to Trenton, a heavy rainstorm had come up and soaked his clothes and the Bible he was carrying; but he turned down sympathetic offers of lifts.

When he got to Elkridge, Md., he says the "ugliest incident" of his journey occurred. He stopped at a little refreshment stand, appropriately named "The Dog House" and asked for a malted milk.

The proprietor looked at him and asked "Chocolate?" "No, strawberry," was the reply. When the man finished it, he went to put a cap on the container. Young Perry informed him that he wanted to drink it there, whereupon the owner became incensed, began cursing him and threatened to strike him.

CALLS TROOPERS

Perry left and walked down the road to a telephone booth and called Pilgrimage headquarters in Washington. They alerted state troopers who came speeding by with sirens screaming before he could leave the telephone. He thought they were after him; but instead, they had come to protect him and escort him to his stopping place in town.

The little minister's last overnight stop was at Laurel, Md., where he rested at, the home of the Rev. Joseph Hawkins, who pastors two small Methodist churches, St. Marks and Queen's Chapel. Reverend Hawkins mother told reporters who came to interview him that she never saw anybody more tired in her life than that "poor child", but she said he was so enthusiastic that it was contagious.

The Hawkins family is something in itself. The minister lives next to one of his churches with his mother and his small son. He's had crosses burned on his lawn for speaking out very strongly against separate schools, but his mother says. "Let them burn all the crosses they want. We'll sweep them up the next morning."

"Milton," she called up the stairs where the Reverend Perry was resting. "Is you dead"? A few minutes later, a very much alive, but tired little minister stumbled down the stairs in a borrowed robe and house slippers and talked with enthusiam about his undertaking.

"The Negro isn't interested in Communism, fascism, or any other kind of ism," he declared. "We want our freedom and we want it now".

He had been due to stop in College Park, Md., at the University of Maryland, but the old excuse of no accommodations available canceled that out, adding to his next day's final schedule. Some faculty members sympathetic to the cause, tried very hard to fmake some arrangements but were unsuccessful.

REACHES GOAL

So with 29 miles on the last lap of the journey, young Perry got up at 4 a.m. and started out. At 10:30 he crossed the district line where photographers and reporters were waiting. Finally, he made it to the monument about 1:30 p.m. in the middle of the rally. He got a triumphant ovation and was lifted onto a chair to make a few remarks. "Thank God, I made it", he said as he collapsed from fatigue.

The little minister's fortitude him forthrightness have brought him trouble within his own denomination. For speaking up on civil rights, he and his flock have been "put out of fellowship" by the overseer of his jurisdiction, Bishop Wells, who objects to open advocacy of what he terms controversial issues.

Young Rev. Perry plans to carry his appeal for re-instatement to the church council at Memphis, Tenn. The national body of the Church of God in Christ, he says sanctions the civil rights struggle and the NAACP so the bishop was acting on his own authority. One thing is certain. On May 27, 1957, young Milton Perry made his own history in the "Big Walk For Freedom."

Editorial Of The Week

Globe Fri. 5-31-57

The following editorial appeared in The New York Times, May 19, 1957: Nashville Tenn.

Washington Pilgrimage

P. 1

The third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools was observed in a "prayer pilgrimage" to Washington by many thousand Negroes. They assembled at the Lincoln Memorial to pray not only for more speedy implementation of the court decision but also for more action by the Congress in the field of civil rights.

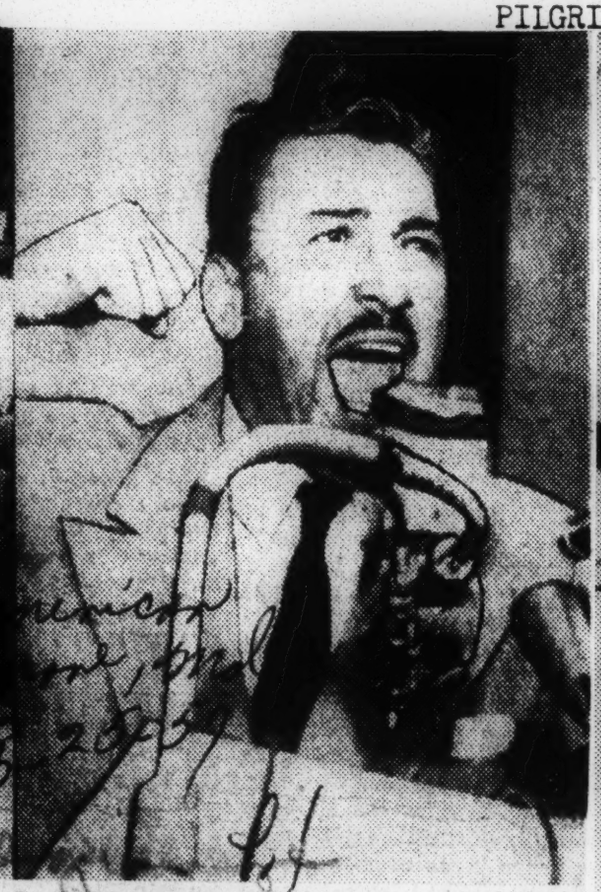
There is ground for their impatience in the matter of school segregation but there is also ground for hope. Much progress has been made, albeit slowly, and the principle has been firmly established. In the general civil-rights field there is again good ground for apprehension because of developments in Congress. This demonstration will serve a good purpose if it makes plain the obstruction that has been so evident in Congress is becoming increasingly intolerable.

The character of this demonstration was noteworthy. when a march on Washington was first proposed there was much justifiable anxiety among those who remembered Coxey's Army and the Bonus March. There was also the reasonable fear that Communist agents might take advantage of the occasion to promote disorder. Fortunately, these anxieties proved groundless. The meeting was, in the main, thoughtful and orderly.

Our First Amendment, perhaps the most treasured part of our Bill of Rights, guarantees to this people the right peacefully to assemble to petition for the redress of grievances. The assembly in Washington was completely lawful in every respect and those who organized it and led it are to be congratulated.

Precisely because of this emphasis we are not in entire sympathy with Representative Adam Clayton Powell's urging upon these supplicants the use of boycotts, work stoppages and slowdowns to make their point. Their point has already been well made and their case will be stronger if they, unlike some of their antagonists, remain rigidly within the law.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
'Give us the right to vote'



CONGRESSMAN ADAM C. POWELL
'A third force of all faiths'

Walks For Freedom

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-25-57

By MARY STRATFORD
(Pictures on Pages 2, 6)

WASHINGTON — The 21-year-old minister straightened his clerical collar in the shadows beside the statue of Abraham Lincoln.

He sat there in a chair provided by a policeman, half swooning, fighting against a threatening blackout, and not always coherent in his speech.

Exhausted from his 217-mile walk from Jersey City, N.J. to the Prayer Pilgrimage in Washington, D.C., the Rev. Milton Lee Perry spoke to interviewers apart from the crowd which had cheered him moments before as one of the platform speakers.

"Jim Crow is a mistake," he says. "It is an affront to American democracy."

* * *

HE LOOKED weary, but he was triumphant. In his hand, he held the Bible given to him during his journey on behalf of Gov. Theodore McKelden of Maryland.

In a brief but glorious moment, this man of less than five feet tall had dramatized with his appearance, the purpose of thousands who stood at the foot of the Lincoln Monument because they also believed that "Jim Crow is a mistake."

* * *

HE WAS led limping, supported on either side by policemen and officials of the Pilgrimage, up the marble steps to a seat on the rostrum. The scheduled program was suspended as the Rev. Mr. Perry summoned his strength and shouted to the cheering crowd:

"The people of Montgomery walked to maintain their dignity. I walked, too, and I said to my God along the way, 'Father, I stretch my hands to Thee. No other help I know.'

"Let us walk together for freedom and liberty."

* * *

BUT resting after his address, the minister showed the effects of his march which began last Sunday. There were no holes in his shoes, but his trousers were torn. He was evicted in Elkridge, Md., from a cafe for refusing to be served on a segregated basis, and escorted from that town by a police guard.

He had withstood the warm weather. Medical attention had been required twice, even upon his entrance at the Pilgrimage ceremonies where he arrived at 1 p.m. — one hour late.

Afro-American
P. 1

THEN SITTING beside the sculptured likeness of Lincoln, he was tired.

"I feel happy" he said, rousing from a brief blackout. "I feel happy that God allowed me to come."

Sat. 5-25-57

AS THEY had paid homage to the Rev. Mr. Perry for his dramatic presentation of their cause, the crowds also applaud-

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-25-57
P. 2

LIKE PEOPLE OF MONTGOMERY — The Rev. Milton Lee Perry, 21-year-old minister of Jersey City, N.J., told 25,000 at Prayer Pilgrimage in Washington, Friday, that if the people of Montgomery, Ala., could walk for over a year to win desegregation of the buses, he could walk the 217 miles to Washington for the meeting at Lincoln Memorial, Friday, and he did. His six-day walk caused him bruised and aching feet, although he told the pilgrims that his heart was "light" for having made the gesture.

ed the appearance of the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott movement.

Approximately 25,000 persons rose as a body as the Rev. Mr. King approached the microphone. They paid him the highest honor they knew and he spoke to their silent cheers.

OFTEN DURING the program, the Rev. Mr. King was praised by other speakers. The Rev. Mr. Perry admitted the Montgomery minister and the bus boycott had been the inspiration for his march.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, evoked a spontaneous waving of flags and programs signifying approval, when he roared:

"We have no hatred in our hearts. King is telling you (segregationists) the truth when he says we have no bitterness.

"Neither do we want anything you consider holy. We are only tring to get you to stop doing the things that are unholy."

* * *

EACH SPEAKER shifted the mood of the audience.

The Rev. William H. Borders, Atlanta, Ga., who was arrested with others in Georgia testing segregation on public vehicles, sprinkled his address with humorous remarks, and once unwittingly elicited laughter.

When the minister asserted, "Moses went down in the land of Egypt . . . ," a man in the crowd yelled, though it was inaudible at the speakers' platform, "Yeah, but Moses didn't go to Georgia."

* * *

CELEBRITIES attended en masse. Mahalia Jackson, whose spirituals brought "amens" from the audience, commented later:

"It was a very wonderful, spiritual gathering with every heart and soul looking to God. We are certain to win our cause."

* * *

RAYMOND PACE Alexander, of Philadelphia, who recently won the Supreme Court decision opening the former all-white Girard College to colored boys, was seen embracing nine-year-old Robert Felder, one of the two plaintiffs in the case.

About 1,000 persons travelled from Philadelphia for the pilgrimage, including 200 white persons led by Mr. Alexander, the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and the Rev William Gray.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Philadelphia purchased 100 tickets for the Pilgrimage and employees were given a day off with pay.

* * *

SEATED INCONSPICUOUSLY mingled with other pilgrims along with the first Mrs. Emmett Till case, and Mrs. Rosa Parks, whose refusal to move to the back of a bus in Montgomery bus protest.

Rev. T.R. M. Howard, who helped arouse the nation during the Mississippi fonte.

Others included the Rev. Davis Jr and Ruby Dee. Harry Belafonte and his new bride

Why Was Thurgood Absent From Prayer Pilgrimage?

Defender Chicago Ill.

Sat. 6-1-57 p.2

By ALFRED DUCKETT
(Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK — I'm a reporter. New York is my beat. Friday, May 17, with approximately 26,999 other people, I travelled to Washington, D. C., to the Lincoln Memorial Monument to take part in the "Prayer Pilgrimage" led by Rev. Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins. There was a man missing when that significant event took place.

He was a big man who wasn't there.

He was a big man who should have been there.

Here is the story; no names have been changed to protect the innocent.

THE FIRST CLUE

Saturday, May 18, 3 p.m.: I am sitting at a table in a small Greenwich Village coffee shop, chatting with two friends of mine, a young, married couple who had also been to Washington.

There is a gleam in the eyes of the girl and a matching gleam in the eyes of her husband. "Tell him, honey," the girl urged her husband. "Tell him the question that made you sit straight up in bed this morning at three."

The husband points out to me that a man was missing in Washington. His name: Thurgood Marshall.

THURGOOD SULKED

Saturday, May 18, 5 p.m.: I proceed to corral information to unravel the mystery of the missing Mr. Marshall. I make a dozen phone calls to people who were intimately associated with planning of the pilgrimage. One informant tells me that Thurgood Marshall was missing because Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, set up the program and that Wilkins and Marshall are not buddy-buddy.

Sunday, May 19, 11 a.m.: I talked with more people supposedly "in the know." Someone reports that Thurgood Marshall stayed home and sulked because he didn't believe in people going all that distance to pray.

PLOT THICKENS

Wednesday, May 22, 11 a.m.: The first real break in the case. An article appears in a weekly newspaper, obviously based on an official statement from the NAACP publicity department. The article says Thurgood Marshall was missing because he did not wish to attend the pilgrimage; that he felt his presence might embarrass the sponsors because of something he might have to say.

Thursday, May 23, 9 a.m.: A call comes in, speaking of a great vendetta which has been allegedly going on between Marshall and NAACP "big shots." Can this be a good clue? Incidents are related. Tales of intrigue and jealousy are noted. Perhaps, cautiously, we are approaching the body of the story.

Ten a.m.: We phone Dr. Martin Luther King at the Statler hotel in Manhattan. Dr. King says he doesn't know why Thurgood Marshall was missing. He admits that he wondered about it. He assumes us that there's doubtless an excellent reason; possibly that the NAACP thought it necessary to have only one spokesman, on this occasion its executive secretary, Roy Wilkins. This would be logical since Mr. Wilkins was one of the three leaders of the pilgrimage.

RANDOLPH SKIPS

Noon: We put through a call to A. Philip Randolph at his Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters offices in Harlem. Mr. Randolph is in conference. His secretary will try to have him call back.

Two p.m.: We learn from a reputable source that it's not true that Roy Wilkins alone set up the program or deliberately excluded Mr. Marshall. The program was decided on by Mr. Wilkins in cooperation with his two chairmen, Mr. Randolph and Dr. King.

Three p.m.: We call back at the offices of Mr. Randolph. He is still in conference.

When we call back at Mr. Randolph's office at 5:15 p.m., he has left for the day and gone out of town.

Friday, May 24, 10 a.m.: We phone Mr. Marshall's office. He's not in. His secretary doesn't expect him back today. Next we phoned a prominent clergyman who was much interested in the pilgrimage. He refuses to be quoted but he makes some angry, off-the-record sounds about what a shame it was that Thurgood Marshall wasn't on the platform and a speaker in Washington. "Without Marshall," the minister shouts in our ear, "there never would have been a May 17."

REACH MARSHALL

At 5:30 p.m., we phoned Marshall at his home. His booming, hearty voice reassures us. Now the case will crack. We begin to frame the fateful question.

Before we can get it all out, Marshall begins to laugh.

"The reason I wasn't in Washington is very simple," he declares. "The taxicab I took to the airport had a flat tire and I missed my plane."

We laughed merrily. Congratulated Mr. Marshall on his sense of humor and said:

"But now, seriously. . ."

"Mr. Civil Rights" broke in with a few more words. Only then do we realize that he is serious.

"I was invited to be a speaker," Mr. Marshall said. "But I didn't feel there was any use in my speaking. I didn't want to appear as if I were gloating. I was asked and agreed to sit on the platform.

"Being up to my neck in work, I got reservations on the last plane which could get me there in time. On the way to LaGuardia airport, my cab got a flat. By the time I got to the airport, the plane had left.

"I got another cab for Idlewild but couldn't get a flight."

"So now," Marshall roared with throaty laughter, "you've got the answer to the deep, dark secret. I think I still got the ticket. Want to come out and get a picture of it?"

The Prayer Pilgrimage

Defender p.10

While the number of zealous participants in the historic Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom was disappointingly small, nevertheless the demonstration that took place at the shrine of the great emancipator — Abraham Lincoln — last Friday in the nation's capital, was a symbol of racial unity and purposefulness.

Chicago Ill.

The circumstance and the place made the pilgrimage a memorable event. The South's violent outburst against integration, President Eisenhower's unshakeable decision to keep mum on the issue together with the willy-nilly attitude of Congress on civil rights legislation have conspired to make Washington the focal point of this struggle.

Sat. 6-1-57

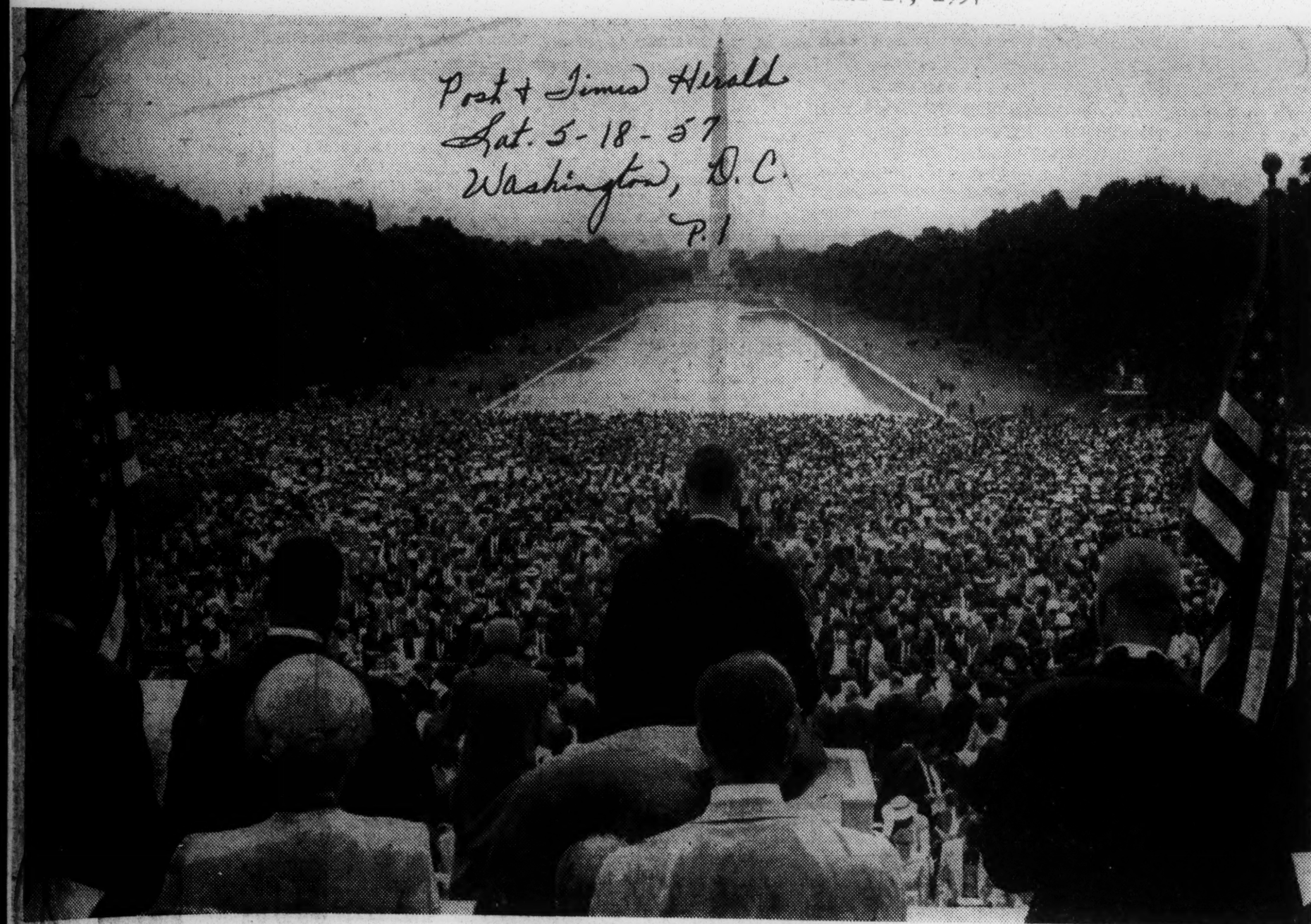
The stirring words of Congressman A. Clayton Powell and of Rev. Martin Luther King may have made a dint on the hard-shell conscience of the Eisenhower administration. Of that, however, we are not sure. That Powell's and King's words have awakened the Negro people to a new and more effective utilization of their ballots, is not to be doubted.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the Negro voter has no business following party-lines. He must bend his effort toward the individual candidate whose program is spelled out in terms of specific reference to the second class citizenship of the black constituency.

The appointment of a few Negro politicians to high-paying jobs in no way raises the status of the struggling masses who are left behind to fight the battle by themselves. We want and demand a larger sphere of economic opportunity for the collective whole.

The lesson white America finds difficult to learn is that the Negro no longer subscribes to the non-utilitarian idiocy of "give me Jesus and you (white folk) can have the world." The Negro wants not only bread, but the leisure to enjoy it; he wants not only a job, but the right to be on the top of the ant heap.

The pilgrimage is a warning under the guise of religious fervor that black America is ready for the ultimate test — that is the Negro is either a full citizen in the context of democracy or he is not. There is no twilight zone.



Post + Times Herald
Sat. 5-18-57
Washington, D.C.
P.1

By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

BISHOP S. L. GREENE OF ATLANTA GIVES INVOCATION AT PRAYER PILGRIMAGE FOR FREEDOM AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Crowd Chants For the Ballot At Pilgrimage

Post + Times Herald P.1 Sat 5-18-57

President, Congress Called on to Lead Struggle for Equality

Washington D.C.

Cheered by thousands gathered at Lincoln Memorial, the Nation's Negro leaders called yesterday for leadership from President Eisenhower and Congress in the struggle for racial equality.

"Give us the ballot," said the Rev. Martin Luther King and the Prayer Pilgrimage crowd chanted, "Give us the ballot."

"Give us the ballot," he repeated, "and we will no longer have to worry the Federal Government about our basic rights . . . Give us the ballot and we will quietly and nonviolently, without rancor or bitterness, implement the Supreme Court decision . . ."

Estimates Up to 25,000

King, leader in the Montgomery, Ala., desegregation fight, spoke calmly and slowly before an orderly crowd estimated variously between 14,000 and 25,000. Park Police estimates ranged from 14,000 to 20,000. Pilgrimage leaders estimated 25,000.

What the crowd lacked in size — pre-Pilgrimage forecasts had been up to 50,000—Iit made up in fevor. King's dispassionate address was punctuated frequently by shouts of "Yes. yes" and the waving of pennants and programs.

Other Negro leaders spoke in a vein similar to King's.

Washington Times

A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told the pennant-waving crowd the Negroes "reject" the support of Communists, "Because we are opposed to the use of immoral means to attain moral ends."

P. 1-B

And he said, "We have come to call upon President Eisenhower . . . to speak out against the lawlessness, terror and fears that hang like a pall over the hearts" of Southern Negroes as the result of bombings and intimidation. He urged the Preisdent to "counsel" Americans to obey the law.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said "Spiritual wickedness in high places—in the mansions of certain Governors . . . and under the dome of our Nation's Capitol has caused a deaf ear to be turned to our plea for justice."

Third Force' Urged

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) accused both parties of "basic dishonesty and increasing hyocrisy on civil rights." He urged the establishment of a "third force," non-partisan and non-racial, to lead the fight for racial equality.

Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.) accused the President of a failure of leadership and asked, "What kind of political pressures could have resulted in the loss of courage of a man who is not running for reelection?" He criticized Democratic Congressional leaders and said, "More and more protest votes are being cast by Southern Negroes for Republicans and I don't blame them a bit."

There were yells, applause and a waving of pennants and programs when Dr. Mordecai Johnson, preisdent of Howard University, said Negroes will suffer anything to preserve the NAACP, "including prison."

The Pilgrimage, aimed at dramatizing the Negro struggle for equality and dissatisfaction with Southern resistance, took place on the third anniversary of the historic Supreme Court decision that school segregation is unconstitutional. It fell, by chance, on the same day that a 17-year-old boy, Bobby Cain, was making history in Tennessee as the first Negro to be graduated from an integrated high school, in Clinton.

The crowd, hushed through much of King's 20-minute speech, broke out with yells, cheers and chants of "amen" at numerous points in the three-hour program of speeches, prayer, hymns, scripture reading, gospel singing and fervent preaching. They waved pennants and programs. Many wore buttons proclaiming the event.

There was comparative quiet when King said "The Executive Branch of the Government is all too silent and apathetic . . . The Legislative Branch is all too stagnant and hyprocritical . . . Both (political) parties have betrayed the cause of justice . . ."

They cheered again when he said, "We come to Washington today pleading with the President and the Congress to provide a strong, moral and courageous leadership for a situation that cannot permanetly be evaded. We come humbly to say . . . that the civil rights issue is . . . an eternal moral issue which may well determine the destiny of our nation in the ideological struggle with communism . . ."

He criticized "lukewarm" liberalism among the white

Northern liberals, "a liberalism so bent on seeing all sides that it fails to become committed to either side." H easked leader- from northern liberals and southern moderates and a "strong, courageous intelligent leadership from the Negro community . . . This is no day for the rabble rouser, whether he be Negro or white."

When King, speaking on a platform with the statue of Abraham directly behind him, finished his talk, he was surrounded by an excited crowd of well-ishers, who wrung his hand, patted his shoulders. The crowd stood—many on chairs—and yelled and applauded.

One Walked 180 Miles

Post + Times Herald

Pilgrims Mingle Curiosity, Hope

Sat. 5-18-57 P. 1-B

Washington, D.C.

The Prayer Pilgrimage crowd yesterday was orderly but enthusiastic, and tightly packed in front of the Lincoln Memorial. Twenty-five of them fainted. A hundred more sought inhalants at a Red Cross first aid station.

They were there to listen, to cheer, to talk and even to hope.

"We play a hit and run game up here," a tall slim, handsome man said. It was singer Harry Belafonte, talking to a friend. "We come down here like this and say our piece and then it's all over. But the Rev. Martin Luther King has to go back and face it all over again."

"Long Enough"

There was Robert E. Lee, 70, a West Chester, Pa., landscape gardener, with a silver beard and a worn black suit, saying: "You can run a dog just so far, and he'll turn and bite a little. We been drug around long enough. We're tired of it. This is like a drop in a bucket, drop, drop, drop. It will soon fill up, if it don't leak out. I left Florida as a young man because I got tired of that foolishness."

One face in the crowd was that of Rosa Louise Parks, a Montgomery, Ala., seamstress who refused to change her bus seat and went to jail instead and saw Montgomery torn by the segregation battles that followed.

"I'm just here out of curiosity," said 77-year-old R. Percy Allen of Harrisburg, Pa. "I'm a member of the NAACP, but I'm not radical about it all."

There were all ages in the crowd. "This is on TV, isn't it?" asked Eugene Martin, 14, of Tuckahoe, N. Y. "It might wake up a lot of people."

Turnout Disappointing

There was sadness at the size of the crowd. They had hoped 50,000 would turn out, but no one estimated it at more than 25,000 and Park Police estimates went as low as 14,000. "I want to ask the people of Washington why they didn't come. There are 11,000 here from New York," said Charles R. Coleman, 47-year-old religious entertainment specialist from New York City.

There was humor amid the solemnity of the speeches. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, interrupted by the noise of a helicopter, looked to the sky and said: "Sen. (James O.) Eastland must be flying that plane."

A weary, foot-sore preacher was the Rev. Milton Perry, 21, of Jersey City, who walked to Washington. Mr. Perry collapsed in his seat after his speech. He said he had "walked along the road for the cause of freedom." He was revived with smelling salts. He said he had walked about 180 miles.

One of the oldest of the Pilgrims was William R. Smith, 88, of 138 R st. nw., only living founder of Peoples Congregational Church. "You know," he said, "a strand of cotton will break, but when you put a lot of strands together it becomes strong. That is what this pilgrimage is."

By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

CROWD HEARS LEADERS DISCUSS STRUGGLE FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

Leaders Vow To Keep Reds Out Of 'Prayer Pilgrimage'

Informer Houston, Tex. P. 1

Sat. 5-18-57

WASHINGTON — According to a report revealed Saturday, the American Communist Party has made plans to infiltrate the "Prayer Pilgrimage" to Washington, D C which is set for Friday, May 17. The Communist newspaper, The Daily Worker, has uged its readers to join the mass pilgrimage. However, Rev Martin L King Jr A Phillip Randolph, and Roy Wilkins Jr, leaders of the pilgrimage have vowed to keep the Communists out.

The march, which was decided on at a meeting of 97 churchman and leaders from all sections of the nation at New Orleans in February, is timed for the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision and aims to commemorate the judicial ruling, protest violence against Negroes, and press for the enactment and enforcement of civil rights legislations.

The "Prayer Pilgrimage," which is expected to attract thousands, is under three co-chairmen, each with an anti-Communist record. They are Mr Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; Rev King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, and Mr Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

According to Mr Wilkins, the program is under the direction and control of the co-chairmen and "no Communist has been or will be invited to participate either as a speaker, a singer, a prayer leader or a scripture reader." He described the meeting as a "public, open air observance" on government property and the official call invited "all who love justice and dignity and liberty, who love their country, to join in a prayer of pilgrimage to Washington."

He continued the pilgrimage will be a "spiritual assembly inspired primarily by Negro clergymen and the NAACP.

Informer P. 10

CLAY, KY., CHILDREN TO ATTEND PILGRIMAGE

NEW YORK — James and Theresa Gordon, the young children who braved the wrath of the mob in an attempt to break the color bar in the public schools of Clay, Ky, last September will participate in the monument of Abraham Lincoln in Washington on Friday, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and co-chairman of the Pilgrimage, announced here this week.

Sat 5-18-57

James, 10, and Theresa, 8, will lay a wreath at the foot of the mounment of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial where 50,000 persons from all sections of the country will gather to pray for human rights. They will be accompanied by their mother, Mrs Louise Gordon.

Plan For Prayer Pilgrimage

It was serious business as three national figures met recently in Washington, D. C., to outline plans for a Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom to be conducted in the nation's capital May 17. From left to right are the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. leader of the Montgomery bus protest movement; A. Phillip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

The Freedom Pilgrimage, which is expected to bring to Washington 50,000 civil rights advocates from all sections of the nation, will take place on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation school decision. The Pilgrimage will commemorate the Supreme Court decision, support federal civil rights legislation, and protest southern violence and resistance to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decrees.

The planning conference for the Pilgrimage was attended by 77 leaders of church and civic groups, organized labor, fraternal organizations and NAACP units, who came from 15 states to the April 5 meeting.

King Vague About Seeing Vice President

WASHINGTON D.C. (NNPA)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott, was rather vague Friday when questioned by reporters about his plans to see Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

In Acera during the Ghana independence celebration the two men met by chance and had a brief conversation, surrounded by American reporters who were accompanying Mr. Nixon on his goodwill tour of Africa. Mr. Nixon invited the Rev. Mr. King to come to see him in Washington.

Replying to questions, the Rev. Mr. King said Friday that he plans to see Mr. Nixon but he does not know when. He said he "definitely" plans to talk with the Vice President "on the whole matter of civil rights."

He said he has not set a time for the talk. "I have not even corresponded with him on that," he said.

The Rev. Mr. King said he was not sure whether he will renew the invitation to Mr. Nixon to visit the South. "I will say we agreed to discuss the main question of civil rights," the Rev. Mr. King said.

The Montgomery leader also declined to divulge the things he and Mr. Nixon talked about in Accra. "I will say we had very fruitful discussion together," the Rev. Mr. King said. "He (Nixon) was quite open-minded in the whole discussion and I think it was mutually beneficial."

Desegregation Anniversary to See Pilgrimage

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 11 (AP). Next week a young Negro minister will lead a pilgrimage to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington to mark the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's order desegregating public schools.

Circle This Date

Get out a heavy red crayon and circle on your calendar the date of Friday, May 17.

That is the day on which the United States Supreme Court entered its now famous decision declaring that all public institutions, beginning with public schools, shall be open to all citizens.

It is also the date a pilgrimage of prayer to Washington is to be held.

In the three years since the decision was handed down, considerable progress has been made in Maryland West Virginia, District of Columbia Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma.

There's a sharp division of opinion in Delaware, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas.

Florida, North Carolina and Virginia, under the prodding of unprincipled politicians and the White Citizens Councils, have shown a stiffening resistance.

And five states—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—have embraced a rebellious and defiant attitude.

If we are to impress the country and its political leaders with the need for the "deliberate speed" the Supreme Court requires, let's decide now to send our delegations to Washington on May 17.

Many "marchers" are coming hundreds of miles. We on the Eastern seaboard, who are right next door to the capital should be present in wholesale numbers.

Let's march on Washington by train, by bus, by car, by plane, by horse and wagon, if need be, but march.

The observance is expected to attract 15,000 or more Negroes from all parts of the South. The man who heads it was virtually unknown three years ago. Today he is a symbol of the day the Negro feels is coming.

From Montgomery alone, a thousand persons are expected to go in chartered buses, private cars and the church-owned station wagons put into service during the city's historic bus boycott.

Says the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King:

"We will discourage a motorcade, because we feel it will be too hazardous."

* * *

AS A LEADER of the demonstration, the 28-year-old King is working with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

King came here from Atlanta in September, 1954, to become pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Despite his youth and relatively short residence in Montgomery, he assumed leadership at the outset of the bus boycott in December, 1955. He helped organize and was elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

* * *

THE ASSOCIATION guided the bus protest. When on Nov. 13, 1956, but segregation was outlawed by the U.S. Supreme Court, it turned its efforts to other means of uplifting the Negro community.

The son and grandson of clergymen, the Negro leader has degrees from Morehouse College, Crozer Theological Seminary and Boston University. He received a doctorate in theology shortly before coming to Montgomery.

King was assistant pastor for five years at the Ebenezer Church in Atlanta where his father, the Rev. M. L. King Sr., has been pastor since 1932 and his maternal grandfather was pastor for 37 years before then.

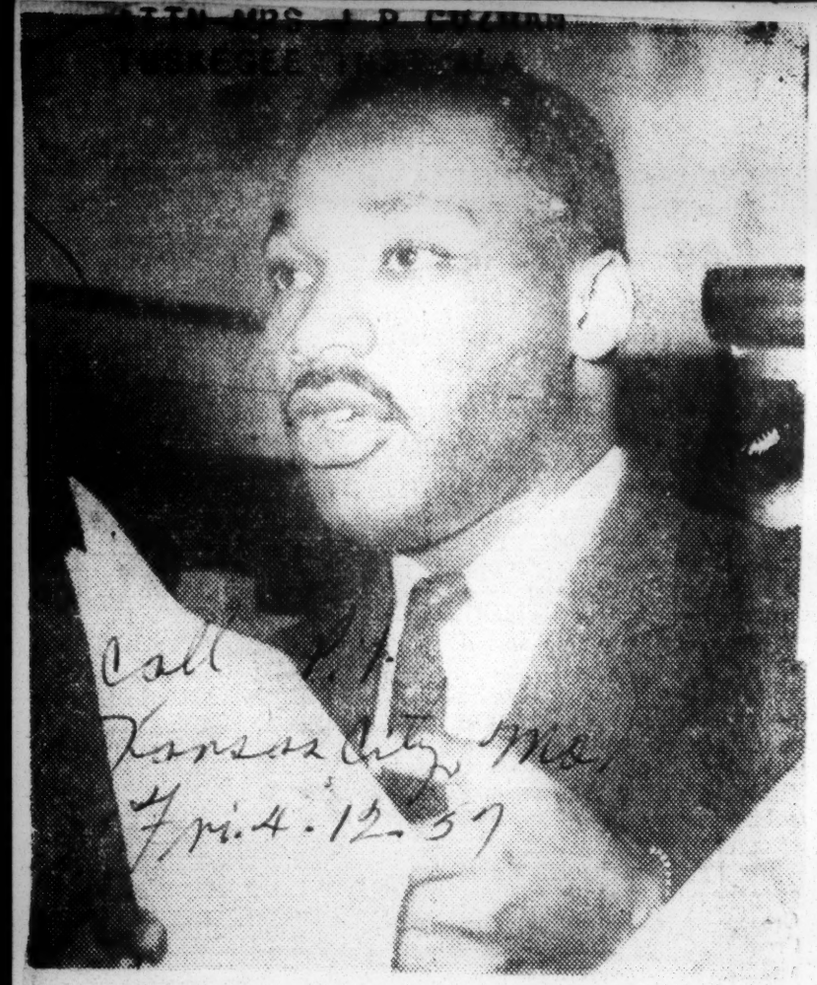
Negroes to Pray On Anniversary Of School Ruling

WASHINGTON, Apr. 5 (AP).—Negro groups plan to observe the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's school integration decision on May 17 with a big prayer meeting at the Lincoln Memorial here.

Representatives of labor, religious, fraternal and other organizations from fifteen states met here today to map the undertaking. They called it "a prayer pilgrimage for freedom."

The pilgrimage was announced by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro minister who led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Wilkins said 50,000 Negroes from all over the country are expected at the one-day observance scheduled to begin about noon and last three or four hours. It was at noon, May 17, 1954, that the court's historic ruling was handed down.



CALLS FOR PRAYER PILGRIMAGE. — The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, is one of the three national leaders who is calling for a Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., on May 17, the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools. Roy Wilkins and A. Philip Randolph are co-chairmen with Dr. King in the protest demonstration.

Leaders Set Date For D.C. 'March'

King, Wilkins And Randolph Lead Movement

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — About 75 persons from 15 states, some from as far away as California, met here Friday to map plans for a "prayer pilgrimage" to Washington on May 17, the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The purpose of the pilgrimage, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told reporters, is to demonstrate the unity of colored people behind civil rights demands pending in Congress, "although it cannot be said to be a descent upon Congress."

He also said the pilgrimage is to demonstrate support of the Supreme Court decision and to protest "the terrible intimidation and terror under which colored people live in the South."

Mr. Wilkins explained that the pilgrimage will be "a prayer for relief and an appeal to the conscience of America to relieve this situation" and make it clear that colored people want to be first-class citizens."

Ask For Lincoln Monument

The Interior Department has been asked to permit the prayer meeting to be held at the Lincoln monument. Approval has not yet been given, but Mr. Wilkins said he cannot imagine the Federal Government refusing permission to colored citizens to hold a prayer meeting at the Lincoln Memorial.

Asked what was hoped to be accomplished by the pilgrimage, Mr. Wilkins called it "a spiritual demonstration. "We do not expect to come to Washington demanding this and that other objective," he said.

The press conference was held by Mr. Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott.

Challenge to Conscience

Mr. Randolph called the projected pilgrim "a sort of challenge to the conscience of America on the moral issue of civil rights." He also said it will help to mobilize public opinion back of the civil rights bills pending in Congress.

Churches, labor unions, civic organizations, women's groups and fraternal bodies were among the groups represented at the planning meeting.

Wilkins, Randolph and King are co-chairmen of the prayer pilgrimage.

is not a NAACP enterprise, Mr. Wilkins explained. He said the annual NAACP conference, San Francisco last June, ected that a demonstra- held in Washington this in support of civil rights. hern ministers met in At- and New Orleans, he said, and decided to have a pilgrimage to Washington, and Randolph has been interested in marches on Washington for many years.

Ideas Are Pooled

Apparently these ideas were pooled and out of it came the prayer pilgrimage.

The Rev. Mr. King said the purpose of the prayer pilgrimage is broader than getting President Eisenhower to make a statement or come South to speak. "We, of course, want the President to speak, but that is not the purpose of this parver pilgrimage now," he said.

Asked again what immediate results would be expected from the pilgrimage, Mr. Wilkins said the results will be indirect.

"Is this a substitute for the President going South or if the mountain won't go to Mohammed and the other way around?" a reporter asked.

Mr. Wilkins replied that even if the question of the President going South to speak out against racial injustices had not arisen, there was still the mandate from the NAACP annual conference to stage a demonstration in Washington this spring.

The program on May 17, it was stated, will consist of speeches by various persons, including the three co-chairmen, and th be at least one outstanding to sing.

Expect 75,000 in Washington march

NEW YORK — Some 75 religious, labor and civic leaders met here last week and made plans for transporting 75,000 people to Washington for the "Prayer Pilgrimmage" on May 17.

The meeting opened with prayer, followed by an address by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the combined AFL CIO.

"THE IMPLEMENTING of civil rights legislation is a legal means of obtaining human rights. These are God given rights. This is the hour of action. The question of civil rights is the most challenging issue to the American conscience," Mr. Randolph declared, adding:

"The pilgrimage to Washington is intended to arouse that conscience."

After Mr. Randolph's address, the Rev. Thomas Kilgore, national director of the pilgrimage, gave an outline of plans made so far.

UNDER CURRENT PLANS, persons traveling from cities like New York and Philadelphia will be able to board special trains after purchasing tickets at half fare. Buses also will have cheaper than normal rates.

Car pools are being organized all over the country, it is reported. During the meeting here an unidentified man arose in the audience and said "I am hitchhiking." He is not alone, several college groups planning similar hikes.

A newspaper editor who declined use of his name said two members of his staff will be walking from NYC. They plan to start out May 1, he said, and average 10 miles a day. He refused to divulge their names also.

After much discussion during the meeting about the fact that the pilgrimage is scheduled for a Friday instead of a Saturday or Sunday, three reasons were cited for selection of Friday.

These were:

* * *

1. **CONGRESS WOULD** not be in session on either a Saturday or a Sunday and it is important that its members be on hand when the pilgrimage arrives in the capital.

2. A large segment of those traveling in the pilgrimage to Washington will be members of church groups and it is important t ey be able to return to t urches for Sunday serv

3. An more important th the other two reason t that Friday, May 1 the third year to the day since the Supreme Court handed down its decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Gordon Children From Kentucky To Pilgrimage

New York — James and Theresa Gordon, the young children who braved hte wrath of the mob in an attempt to break the color bar in the public schools of Clay, Ky., last September will participate in the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington on Friday (May 17), Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and co-chairman of the Pilgrimage, announced here.

James, 10, and Theresa, 8, will lay a wreath at the foot of the monument of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial where 50,000 persons from all sections of the country will gather to pray for human rights. They will be accompanied by their mothers, Mrs. Louise Gordon.

Lost Job

Because of their efforts to enter their children in a nearby "white" school, Mr. Gordon was discharged from his job. Unable to find other employment in the community, he has since moved his family to Fort Wayne, Ind.

State militia was called out to protect the children against threats of the mob. Later they were denied admission to the school on a ruling by the state attorney general. Subsequently they filed suit for admission under the United States Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954.

Serving as co-chairmen of the Pilgrimage with Mr. Wilkins are A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Leaders Conference, and leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement.

La. Weekly Columnist Gives Thrilling Account Of Trip

Weekly New Orleans, La.
Sat. 5-25-57

By Elgin Hychew
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- May 17, 1957 is a day we'll long remember!

There were two things which impressed us about the mammoth Prayer Pilgrimage which attracted throngs to the Nation's Capitol to pray and to protest. It proved that Negroes can be orderly and that they can be gentlemen and can conduct themselves with Christian dignity anywhere, anyplace, anytime. It proved that there are many well meaning white people who are sympathetic to our cause and they are ready and are willing to fight along by our side.

We congratulate civil rights leaders REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and ROY WILKINS for the manner in which they staged this mammoth observance. There were representatives on hand from 30 states. Every network, all of the wire services, hundreds of men and women from the working press were on hand for the occasion and the classic Lincoln Memorial was a perfect setting with the Washington monument standing in the distance and its shadow reflecting itself in the mile-long Reflecting Pool.

The New Orleans delegation led by DR. A. L. DAVIS, JR., president of the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, which comprised of some 300 or 400 converged on the Nation's Capital by plane, by automobile, by train and by bus. We were fortunate to get a seat on the bus of mostly Baptist clergymen and members of the laity. There were hundreds of others from many other sections of Louisiana.

We had an opportunity to do a bit of sight-seeing along the pilgrimage route. We had an opportunity to see and to taste some of the humiliating experiences which we often hear others talk about while traveling through the Deep South. We made only two brief stops in Mississippi to find that the rest rooms and lunch rooms were "unfit for human beings."

In Birmingham we visited several of the bombed sites, including the fabulous home of Attorney Shooles, the attorney who handled the Autherine Lucy case. Birmingham Negroes own some of the finest homes we have seen anywhere and own large sections of them. We saw the A. G. Gaston Motel. Gaston is one of the richest Negroes in the country. He owns a bank, a funeral home and the Booker T. Washington Business College plus other small business enterprises. Despite the Supreme Court ruling, Birmingham, like most of the other southern cities, continues to keep Jim Crow on our people. One lady, who was a member of our delegation, asked to go into a white waiting room, to purchase a picture post card and a policeman who had been stationed at the door, apparently to keep Negroes out, told her there were no cards, despite the fact that she was looking at them.

Knoxville, Tennessee and Roanoke, Virginia had about the best non-segregated waiting room and rest room accomodation for interstate passengers on the trip. Of course practically all the facilities in Washington were open to us.

We congratulate the members of the New Orleans delegation on the manner in which they conducted themselves on the tour. Rev. P. W. Raphael, president of the First District Association was in charge of the bus on which we sat.

Early morning prayer services were conducted, also services of prayer were conducted late in the evening on the bus. Some prayed and others read their Bibles.

We telephoned the home of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Winton while in Knoxville and talked with Mrs. Winton. Her husband was our army sergeant in the 1324 Engineers Regiment while we were stationed at Camp Claiborne in 1944. Winton, who is a teacher in the city schools, was platoon sergeant for a group of mostly Louisiana GI's... While in Chatanooga, we talked to Dr. Leroy Thompson, prominent physician there. A former New Orleanian, he sent best wishes to C. C. Dejoie, Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly and Marcus Neustadter of the Keystone Life.

In Washington more than 32 churches served as delegation headquarters for the various churches. The huge, 2000 seating capacity Mt. Air Baptist Church, North Capital and "L" Street, was headquarters for the New Orleans delegation. When we arrived there on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Rev. Robert D. Sherard, minister of Beecher Memorial Congregational Church of New Orleans and who served as the pilgrimage committee chairman in New Orleans, was on hand with the minister, a Rev. C. M. Long to greet the delegation. We had breakfast in the refectory and a few minutes later, Rev. W. E. Hausey, minister, St. John 4th Baptist, J. V. Acox, secretary of the OPPVL; Miss Dorothy Garrison of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Rev. Lawrence Landrum, pastor of Ebenezer; Rev. J. L. Spears, pastor of First Evangelist; and others soon joined us.

It was then time to take a cab to the District Building which is equivalent to our City Hall where the Commissioner presented a key to the city to

Make Equal Justice And Liberty For All Plea

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38a Pilgrimage

Shown gathered in solemn concourse before the classic and beautiful Lincoln Memorial Shrine last FRIDAY afternoon in Washington, D. C., are more than 27,000 Americans of all races, creed and color with the Washington Monument and the Reflecting Pool shown in the foreground. The vast crowd overflowed off the steps of the shrine onto the surrounding grounds. Dr. A. L. Davis, Jr., New Orleans civil rights leader, shown at the left, urges pilgrimage prayer, and political action to help solve racial issues confronting America today. At the right, Rev. King, Roy Wilkins and A. Philip Randolph. About 80 ministers in black robes of all faiths were on hand for the event. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. internationally known "Moses of the Southland" pleads for a "fourfold leadership and hailed the historic supreme decision as a beacon of light and hope to millions of dishearted Americans who dared only to dream of freedom." (PHOTOS BY HAROLD HAMBRICK)

Sat. 5-25-57

Coming out we stood and waited on the street until Rev. R. H. Tucker of the AME church, who also acted as our official photographer, found some more bulbs and film. Then we took off to join a Rev. Milton Perry, pastor of the Deliverance Temple Church, Jersey City, New Jersey, who was arriving in the city after walking 225 miles to attend the

The New Orleans ministers were among the others who joined him and walked about four miles to the Lincoln Memorial to prove their sincerity.. On the steps of the vast Lincoln Memorial we met New Orleans' Clarence A. Laws, field secretary of the NAACP along with some members of the NAACP hierarchy... We also met John A. Skehand, a native of Bogalusa, who is with the State Department.. We also met Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Peters of Los Angeles, Calif. He is pastor of the great Victory Baptist Church and is formerly from Slidell, La.

It was good to see Rev. Davis turn loose his "guns" before the 27,000 in this classic and beautiful Memorial. His report on the South along with Rev. Wm H. Borders of Atlanta; Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, let the Eastland crowd know that Negroes are demanding equality on all levels, and will not retreat.

Pilgrims At Prayer Pilgrimage

At left, top photo, Miss Mahalia Jackson, gospel concert star, is pictured after a tearful rendition, as she sat beside Bishop S. L. Greene, Atlanta, Georgia of the AME Church, who opened the ceremonies with the invocation. Second photo shows a group of New Orleans personalities as they surround the Rev. Milton Perry, age 21, pastor of Deliverance Temple Church, Jersey City, New Jersey, who walked from that city to Washington, a distance of 225 miles. He is shown with Jackson V. Acox, executive secretary of the OPPVL; the Rev. Robert D. Sherard, chairman of the New Orleans delegation and pastor of Beecher Congregational Church; Rev. W. . Hausey, pastor, St. John 4th Baptist Church and another New Orleans religious figure. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York is being interviewed by the Louisiana Weekly's Elgin Hychew. Bottom photos shows Rev. J. J. Harper of Garyville's Greater New St. Peter's Baptist Church, Joseph C. Mason, pastor of Zion Travelers Baptist Church, Reserve and Mrs. G. H. Mason, daughter of Rev. Mason. Also Clarence A. Laws, field secretary of the NAACP and Mrs. R. P. Beshears, president of the Missouri Conference of NAACP, St. Joseph, Missouri. At the New Orleans airport are Rev. R. H. Tucker, AME clergyman of New Orleans; Charles L. Peters, New Orleans; Rev. A. A. Peters, pastor of Victory Baptist Church, Los Angeles and a native of Los Angeles young Peters Jr. and Rev. Sherard. (PHOTOS BY HAMBRICK, R. H. TUCKER AND MARION PORTER)

Snubbed Pilgrimage

Courier p. 20

D. C. Negroes Just Didn't Care

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-1-57

By WILLIAM G. NUNN, SR.

WASHINGTON—Back in 1924 . . . Congressman Dyer introduced an anti-lynching bill in Congress.

The month was November, and the annual Howard-Lincoln football game held the center of the Negro sports and social stage.

While thousands of Negroes yelled themselves hoarse, the Dixie contingent was "talking" Mr. Dyer's bill to death.

Out of this disgraceful episode came a memorable article from the pen of the late Dr. Kelly Miller.

The piece was entitled "Fiddling While Rome Burns."

NEARLY 33 years later . . . On May 17, 1957 . . . another historic event took place in the nation's capital.

Negroes came here by the thousands. They came by plane, by bus, by auto, by foot, by train.

Once again, however, Negroes from this "voteless and voiceless" city were conspicuous by their absence.

This is not to say that some Washingtonians didn't show up. They did!

But conservative estimates say the number of out-of-town "pilgrims" outnumbered Washington "pilgrims" by several thousands.

And this . . . in a city with a Negro population of more than 365,000; a city which has felt the full impact of the historic Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

■

WHY DIDN'T Washington Negroes respond with the enthusiasm and dedication, which swept the rest of the country?

We asked a lot of questions and were given a lot of reasons.

A university professor admitted that he asked two classes of Howard students how many intended to attend the prayer pilgrimage.

Out of a class of 24 students . . . ONE STUDENT RAISED HIS HAND.

Out of a class of 45 students . . . TWO STUDENTS RAISED THEIR HANDS.

Aside from the church groups, apathy was general and widespread.

We asked close friends of ours . . . and members of their families. Washington just wasn't concerned . . . they just didn't give a damn!

They were more interested in their bridge parties . . . in the harness races . . . in seeing a Washington baseball club which has consistently refused to engage a Negro American ballplayer.

This town is too blase . . . too sophisticated . . . too orientated for its own good.

To them, the renaissance has already arrived.

Five years ago, their hometown was the most jim-crow center in America.

They couldn't go to shows, to restaurants, to hotels! Twelve years ago, they couldn't use public recreational facilities, such as playgrounds, golf courses, swimming pools.

They couldn't vote then . . . and they can't vote now!

Because of pressures which they didn't help to generate, the town "got religion." Schools are integrated. They can go anywhere, do anything. They ride in taxis they didn't dare approach in 1952.

These people, thousands of whom are in Government service, are living off money Negroes from the rest of the country pay into the U. S. Treasury.

■

BUT THEY can't be seen at an affair like the "prayer pilgrimage." They can't afford to mingle with the common herd.

If they don't want the pilgrimage, our suggestion to the sponsors of the movement is to move it to another city.

Washington's Monument and the Lincoln Memoria! are mere symbols of the things we want . . . and for which America is supposed to stand.

We would be just as close to the Executive Mansion and the hallowed (sic) halls of Congress if the affair were held anywhere else.

Why not carry the pilgrimage to New York's Yankee Stadium or Chicago's Soldier's Field in 1958!

Let's make it a real "prayer pilgrimage" . . . under the stars, and with the pomp, splendor and solemnity consonant with this magnificent event.

You'd get 100,000 Negroes . . . and whites . . . in either city, and the noise it would create would be heard just as easily in Washington, D. C.

DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
'My heart is lifted'

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
'Struggle for decency'

REV. THOMAS J. KILGORE
'Defend our liberties'

REV. A. L. DAVIS
'Good news from La.'

MISS MAHALIA JACKSON
'I've been scorned'

REV. C. K. STEELE
'Bless them who curse us'

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 1,1 Sat. 5-25-57

25,000 CRY AT PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

'Give Us The Ballot'

MRS. WILLIAM T. MASON
'Remove the veil'

BISHOP M. T. MEDFORD
'Full citizenship now'

Rev. King sees vote as key aid

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-25-57

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — "Give us the right to vote!"

This was the stirring plea to President Eisenhower and Congress voiced by the Rev. Martin Luther King, one of the three co - chairmen of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, as he spoke before an estimated 25,000 persons at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial here Friday afternoon.

With the ballot, he asserted, colored people will protect themselves from violence, send men of goodwill to state legislatures, elect to Congress men who will not sign "southern manifestos, elect just judges, and implement the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

"In the midst of the tragic breakdown of law and order, the executive branch of the government is all too silent and apathetic," the Rev. Mr. King said, adding:

* * *

"IN THE MIDST of the desperate need for civil rights legislation, the legislative branch of the Government is all too stagnant and hypocritical."

He charged that both political parties have betrayed the cause of justice.

"The Democrats have betrayed it by capitulating to the prejudices and undemocratic practices of the southern Dixiecrats," he said, adding:

"The Republicans have betrayed it by capitulating to the blatant hypocrisy of right wing reactionary northerners."

The Rev. Mr. King pleaded for the President and members of Congress "to provide

a strong, moral and courageous leadership."

He also pleaded for strong leadership from white northern liberals, the moderates of the white South, and the colored community.

* * *

EMOTIONS WERE aroused to a high pitch by speaker after speaker at the Pilgrimage, held on the third anniversary of the announcement of the school desegregation ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court on May 17, 1954.

The program of song, prayer scripture reading and oratory, lasting more than three hours, went off smoothly.

Because of the religious tone of the program, the audience was asked not to applaud. But they were allowed to express their approbation by waving handkerchiefs.

When the spirit moved some members of the audience, however, there were shouts of "Amen!" or other words to urge the speaker on to higher oratorical flights.

"THE SPEAKERS, for the most part, were topflight pulpit orators. They included Dr. Morecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.) as well as the Rev. Mr. King, the leader of the Montgomery (ala.) bus boycott.

Other speakers on the program included Rep. Charles C. Diggs (Dem., Mich.) and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who presided, made the opening remarks.

Randolph, Wilkins and King were co-chairmen of the pilgrimage. The Rev. Thomas Kilgore of New York City was its national director.

Sat 5-25-57

"THIS GREAT gathering is one of the most inspiring gatherings I have ever looked upon in all of the 50 years of my public life," Dr. Johnson told the crowd.

"I want to tell you how my heart is lifted up to look upon you and to see the noble, self-controlled, deliberate and prayerful manner in which you have answered the call of these pure-hearted leaders who have brought you here."

Dr. Johnson said:

"We must never forget this day. It must be to us a symbol of what greater things yet lie before us when we respond to the call of pure-hearted leaders to work together for the great cause of freedom.

"We have come here in this holy place, in front of the great memorial to Abraham Lincoln to bring to remembrance in gladness and in prayer some of the great things that have been done for the emancipation of colored people, for the blessing of the people of the United States, and for the strength of the moral power and leadership of our country in the world.

* * *

"WE HAVE COME to thank God for the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools and setting forth the principle, for the first time in 60 years, that under the Constitution of the United States it is not possible lawfully to classify a child on the basis of his race or color, and then force that child to go to an inferior accommodation of education.

"But under this law whatever accommodation for education is built for any child whatsoever belongs to every child of a citizen of the United States whatever his race, creed, or color may be.

"This is the greatest single act of government since the Emancipation Proclamation, opening the pathway of freedom for colored people and for the child of every human being that comes under the flag and Constitution of the United States."

* * *

IN HIS OPENING remarks, Mr. Randolph said the pilgrimage was to memorialize the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision and to demonstrate the unity of colored people and their allies behind the civil rights bill pending in Congress to keep it from being "strangled to death by committee maneuverings and the filibuster."

Another purpose of the pilgrimage, he said, was to tell white supremacists in the South to keep their evil hands" off the NAACP.

He called the fight against bus segregation in Montgomery "one of the great sagas of the struggle for human decency and freedom.

* * *

THE PILGRIMAGE, he said was also to express "righteous indignation against and condemnation" of the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils.

Randolph called upon President Eisenhower to speak out against the lawlessness, terror and fears that beset colored people in the South.

In an added paragraph to his speech, Randolph said:

"We reject the support and the cooperation of Communists in the fight for civil rights because we are opposed to the use of immoral means to attain moral ends.

"Further, we know that Communists have no geniuine interest in the solution of problems of racial discrimination but seek only to use this issue to strengthen the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

* * *

BISHOP WILLIAM J. Walls of the AME Zion Church, Chicago, was not present, and Bishop H. D. Medford of the AMEZ Church, Washington, D.C., substituted for him in reading the scripture from the Old Testament.

Reports of "Southern Freedom Fighters" were made by the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.; the Rev. C. K. Steele, pastor Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala.; and the Rev. A. L. Davis, pastor, New Zion Baptist Church, New Orleans, La.

The Rev. Mr. Borders reported on the arrest of six preachers who boarded a bus in Atlanta and sat in front seats traditionally occupied by whites. The incident occurred last Jan. 7, after the Supreme Court had ruled racial segregation on buses operating within state and city limits unconstitutional.

"We were put in jail and the Governor of Georgia threatened to call out the state militia because the Georgia law on segregation as to common carriers had been violated," the Rev. Mr. Borders said.

* * *

THE REV. MR. STEELE, who was the leader of a bus boycott in Tallahassee, brought greetings from "the only unconquered state capital of the Confederacy.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said bombs were continually being exploded in the South and men were being intimidated, threatened and even murdered for attempting to vote or send their children to unsegregated schools.

The voice of power in the South, he said, is that of White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan.

He described Birmingham as the city where the 14th Amendment to the Federal Consitution was declared unconstitutional by a city judge.

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Davis told of sitting in the Federal District Court in New Orleans and hearing Judge Skelley Wright on Wednesday render his decisions outlawing segregation on buses and streetcars and city parks in New Orleans.

* * *

THE REV. Milton Perry, 21-year-old pastor of Deliverance Temple (Pentacostal) Church, Jersey City, N.J., who walked to Washington, was introduced and spoke briefly.

He [illegible]d he did not consider the [illegible]le walk "anything spe[illegible] because the people of Mon[illegible]ry had walked to maintain human dignity and their rights.

Congressman Diggs blasted President Eisenhower and both political parties.

"The President must raise the curtain of silence which surrounds the White House and step out on the stage and, as the principal performer in this drama of human relations in this cradle of democracy, Eisenhower must speak out in defense of law and order and against the denial of citizenship," Diggs said.

If Sen. Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, the Democratic leader, "chooses not to try to stop the dilatory tactics" of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Sen. James O. Eastland (Dixiecrat, Miss.) is chairman, Diggs said, "then it is going to be his responsibility to explain his inaction to those affected and concerned, in the next election.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN POWELL suggested that telegrams be sent to President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Senator Johnson, and Speaker Sam Rayburn (Dem., Texas) "demanding" an appointment with each of them and saying 25,000 white and colored persons "have served a mandate that must be heard."

Mr. Wilkins called the pilgrimage not a political but a "moral lobby."

The NAACP executive secretary charged that since the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools, mobs have been turned loose 'to shoot and burn and terrorize white and black alike."

Three years of such tactics have not changed colored people, who have remained steadfast in the face of terror and the threats, he said, adding:

"So now they have turned to passing new laws. In South Carolina members of the NAACP are barred from state employment. In one Alabama county the state must be paid $5 for every NAACP member enrolled.

* * *

"MISSISSIPPI HAS announced it will use secret policy. In Louisiana teachers and bus drivers may be fired for believing in integration.

"Special laws aimed at the NAACP have been passed in many states, ranging from Virginia to Texas.

"These laws set up new regulations designed to make it so difficult for the NAACP to operate that the people will be left without legal advice or protection in their struggle against Jim Crow.

"The key sections of the new law would hamper, if not completely prevent, citizens going to court to challenge discrimination. These laws also would prohibit citizens from lobbying for or against so-called 'racial' bills in state legislatures.

* * *

"THE NAACP is under injunction in Alabama and Texas and in most of Louisiana, and, under the new laws, is constantly faced with the possibility of swift action by states to put it out of business for any alleged violation. . . ."

Wilkins charged that certain members of Congress are "using every trick" to prevent the Federal Government from protecting the right to vote.

Pointing out that civil rights legislation has been bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, he said it was charged in the 1956 election campaign that Eastland would block civil rights. 'His committee has done just that," Wilkins said.

If a meaningful civil rights bill is not passed, he said, voters in 1958 and 1960 will know where to place the responsibility.

A civil rights bill amended to provide for jury trials in contempt proceedings growing out of civil rights violations, Wilkins said, will not be a meaningful bill and will not protect the right to vote.

"The mere fact that Eastland is for such an amendment tells the story," he said.

PILGRIMAGE LEADER SAYS:

Ike's Speech Would Add Zest To March

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-4-57

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES
AFRO STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK — "We have no conference set up with President Eisenhower at this time.

"The pilgrimage was not aimed at the President to make him speak out, although we would welcome his moral support or a strong statement."

This was the reply of Dr. Martin L. King of Montgomery, Ala., when asked if a conference with the President was in the agenda of the "Prayer Pilgrimage" to Washington on May 17.

He held a press conference Wednesday at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel to explain objectives of the pilgrimage.

"We are appealing to the conscience of the nation on major civil rights issues," the internationally known leader of the Montgomery Improvement Association, sponsor of the successful year-long bus boycott, emphasized.

* * *

ASKED ALSO if he planned to see Vice President Nixon while in Washington, Dr. King replied:

"No. I plan to see Mr. Nixon eventually, but I would not do so without consulting Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

Dr. King, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Randolph constitute the board of strategy for the pilgrimage, which the Montgomery leader referred to as the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom."

* * *

A REPORTER asked Dr. King to explain the agreement he had with Vice President Nixon when they talked about racial tensions in the South in Ghana during the celebration of that new African nation's independence.

He said:

"The agreement was that I would contact him on my return to the United States.

"Mr. Nixon invited me to Washington to talk with him concerning conditions in the South.

"It was agreed that I would make the contact."

* * *

DR. KING announced that the Department of the Interior has granted permission for use of the Lincoln Memorial site for the pilgrimage program which, he explaind. would include prayers, speeches ad songs.

He listed these five objectives of the pilgrimage:

1. "To demonstrate the unity of colored Americans in the struggle for freedom and justice.

2. "To provide means for the people in the North to act in common on a great issue with the southern freedom fighters.

* * *

3. **"TO PROTEST** the crippling of the NAACP in southern states.

4. "To protest violence directed toward those in the South who assert dignity and stand for equality.

5. "To press for civil rights legislation before Congress."

* * *

DR. KING emphasized that the pilgrimage is more important because of the way Dixiecrats have been able to "bottle up and sabotage" civil rights bills before Congress.

Asked if there has been any noticeable reaction of white southerners against the pilgrimage, Dr. King said that, so far, everything is quiet.

"The pilgrimage," he added, "is open to all Americans. We are calling for the active support of people all over the nation.

* * *

ANOTHER question put to Dr. King was: "What steps have been taken to prevent leftwingers and Communists from exploiting the pilgrimage?"

"We will take all the necessary safeguards to prevent such a development," he answered.

Pressed for details as to the nature of support the pilgrimage has won thus far, Dr. King said:

* * *

"WE EXPECT a minimum of 50,000 participants from all parts of the nation.

"We have set up eight offices, two here in NYC and one each in Washington, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Montgomery, Ala.

"Fine support is coming from key areas of the South such as Birmingham, Atlanta, Tallahassee and New Orleans.

"The southern office in Montgomery is being directed by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association."

* * *

DR. KING said reports coming in reveal that 3,000 persons will join the pilgrimage by chartered plane, trains and buses from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland.

Others are coming by chartered buses and private cars from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland.

Bayard Rustin of New York, one of the organizers of the pilgrimage, announced that "Freedom Trains" will bring thousands from New York and Brooklyn and from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

* * *

DR. KING pointed out that strong support, as well as financial assistance, have already been pledged by the trade unions, including:

The United Automobile Workers, the United Steelworkers, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Packinghouse Workers, the Wholesale and Retailers, the Transport Workers Union, the International Union of Electrical Workers and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"We expect some support from liberal white religious leaders in the South," Dr. King added.

* * *

AFTER THE press conference, Dr. King was honored by The Religion and Labor Foundation, Inc., at a luncheon in the same hotel.

He was one of three distinguished civil rights leaders who were presented with the RLF's Social Justice Award.

The others were U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman and the Rev. Fr. John LaFarge, S.J.

The RFL luncheon was preceded by a conference on "Automation: A Challenge to the American Way of Life."

* * *

IN CHICAGO, the Washington Park Forum, the Rev. Joseph P. King, president, has pledged to send "the largest possible delegation" to the Washington mobilization.

In New York, more than 1,000 members of the District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL CIO, have indicated they will make the trip.

In a statement, accompanying a $500 donation to the national planning committee, the union said "We are dedicated to pray for the wiping out of the evils that still beset our nation."

Negro Ministers Veto Pilgrimage

Post Herald Wed. 5-1-57

LITTLE ROCK, April 30 (AP)—A group of 20 Negro ministers approved a resolution "condeming the pilgrimage on Washington or in any way interfering with the President's program at this time."

Birmingham, Ala.

The Rev. W. H. Hall, presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, said the proposed pilgrimage was a "fanfare of publicity seekers."

P. 24

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery, Ala., leader of the Negro bus boycott there, and others have proposed a "prayer pilgrimage" to Washington May 17 in an effort to persuade Congress to pass civil rights legislation.

Hall said the Interfaith Fellowship of Ministers—which he said represented a cross section of Negro ministers here — disagreed with methods advocated by King and Phillip A. Randolph "to gain freedom for Negroes." Randolph is national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

'No force can halt march to freedom'

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-20-57

ATLANTA — "There is no force nor individuals, nor combinations of groups able to stop the momentum which will carry colored citizens to complete and full equality."

P. 11

That's what Rep. A. Clayton Powell told a cheering audience at Wheat St. Baptist Church here Sunday at a mass meeting sponsored by the Interdenominational Minister's Alliance.

The great danger of delay "comes not from the hard core defiant states," Powell declared, but from the "weakening on the part of Northern whites and American liberals who thus become unwitting allies of Eastlandism."

* * *

THE NEW YORK congressman predicted "the day of destiny" should come "somewhere between 1963 and 1965, the centennial of American freedom."

Warning that the United States can automatically become a second - class power, Mr. Powell asserted that it was "agreed at Bandung that no nation with second-class citizens can be a first - class power in tomorrow's world."

Three significant events have taken place in Washington during the last two years, he said.

* * *

HE LISTED these as:

1. The end of the alliance between reactionary Republicans and reactionary Dixiecrats;

2. The refusal of so many Southern Congressmen to sign the Southern Manifesto, indicating there is no longer a solid South;

3. And the shoving of Senator Eastland to the background by his own fellow Southerners.

Mr. Powell praised the leadership being given in the fight for freedom by outspoken members of the clergy in the South.

* * *

"THE DAY that the Southern white clergy begins to give the moral witness that the colored clergy are now giving, that day will mark the complete and final end of communism's greatest weapon — segregation," he said.

Plans Made For Pilgrimage To D. C.

Daily Ward Tues. 4-23-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Plans were made for a Prayer Pilrimage to Washington during a meeting of 106 religious, labor and civic leaders, in New York, last Thursday. The Pilgrimage was set for May 17.

Atlanta, Ga.

Heading the planning committee was Rev. Thomas Kilgore, national director of the movement. On revealing an outline of the plans, he said regional officers have been opened in ten cities, with major ones in Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Montgomery, Ala. Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in addition to large headquarters in Washington and New York.

P. 1

Tens of thousands are expected to arrive in Washington by special trains, special busses, car pools hitch-hiking and even some plans for walking from New York and Connecticut. Those on foot plan to start on May 1, according to an announcement.

A. Philip Randolph, delivering the keynote address at the meeting, said "there are two kinds of rights -- human rights and civil rights. Human rights are God-given and civil rights are intended to implement himan rights". He continued.

HERE ARE THE PLANNERS—Organizers of the May 17 "Prayer Pilgrimage" to Washington's Lincoln Memorial gather around co-chairman A. Philip Randolph, in New York to discuss the plans. Left to right, seated, are A. Philip Randolph, Miss Ella J. Baker, the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr. Standing: Bayard Rustin, Ricard Moore and Lance Roberts.

Use of Lincoln Memorial is granted Prayer Pilgrimage

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 5-4-57

NEW YORK — The NAACP has been informed that the Lincoln Memorial in Washington will be available for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom on May 17, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, said here Thursday.

Mr. Wilkins is cochairman of the pilgrimage with A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Dr. Martin L. King Jr., president of the Southern Leadership Conference.

Use of the memorial for this purpose was requested last month by Clarence Mitchell, director of the association's Washington bureau.

After a month's delay, the National Park Service at first turned down the request on April 16 on the ground that an assembly of 50,000 persons at the memorial would deprive thousands of tourists of the free access to the shrine.

Upon further representation by Mr. Mitchell who pointed out the symbolic significance of holding the meeting at the Lincoln Memorial, the earlier denial was rescinded on April 18. The meeting will be from noon until 3 p.m. on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public education.

Leaders Launch Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom

Daily World Sat. 5-18-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY HUGH MORRIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Leaders launched a "Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom" at the Lincoln Memorial Friday before an estimated 15,000 to 25,000 persons assembled from throughout the nation.

A three-hour program to dramatize the fight for civil rights featured addresses by the Rev. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, Ala., Labor Leader A. Philip Randolph, educator Mordecai W. Johnson and Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y., and Charles Diggs (D) Mich.

The leaders hailed the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools, attacked Democrats and Republicans for failing to provide civil rights leadership, and urged a prayer crusade centered in the churches.

WITHHELD APPLAUSE

The audience was asked to withhold applause because of the "religious nature" of the program. However, speakers were interrupted frequently by shouts of "amen" and the fluttering of white handkerchiefs.

There was a disagreement on the size of the crowd. Park police inspector Melvin H. Leach estimated there were 15,000 persons, but pilgrimage officials insisted that 25,000 were on hand.

The pilgrims poured into the Nation's Capital by plane, train, bus, automobile, and even on foot, from more than 31 states for the mass meeting.

200 MILE HIKE

The Rev. Milton Perry, 21, pastor of the deliverance temperance church of Jersey City, N. J. completed a 200 mile hike. Perry, who started his walk Sunday, was met by an official delegation.

Rev. King, who led the year-long bus boycott in Montgomery, told the throng that the Negro's "most urgent request" is the right to vote. He declared: "Give us the ballot and we will no longer have to worry the Federal government about our basic rights."

The minister described the Supreme court decision as a "joyous daybreak to end the long fight of enforced segregation" but he said more aggressive leadership is needed to carry out the ruling.

He declared that "the executive branch of the government is all too silent and apathetic" and "the legislative branch is all too stagnant and hypocritical."

NON RACIAL

Powell accused both political parties of basic dishonesty and increasing hypocrisy" and urged establishment of a "third force" that would be non-partisan and non-racial but political in nature.

He said that this third force "must be housed only in the churches, led only by the clergy, powered through prayer with the masses acting in unity."

Diggs urged President Eisenhower to lift what he called "the curtain of silence which surrounds the White House" and to "speak out in defense of law and order and against the denial of citizenship rights to the Negro in the South."

Randolph, President of the AFL-CIO sleeping car porters, warned that Negroes want neither the leadership nor support of communists in the fight for Civil Rights.

Johnson, President of Howard University, said tht the Supreme Court's desegregation decision was "the greatest single act of government since the Emancipation Proclamation."

PERSONALITY OF THE WEEK:

Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-4-57

Directs 'Prayer Pilgrim'mage' to Washington

NEW YORK—What type of man is the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in Harlem, who will direct the prayer pilgrimage to Washington May 17?

He is a native of Woodruff, S.C. (Spartanburg County), attended Morehouse Colege inl Atanta, Howard University in Washington and Union Theological Seminary here.

Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C., has honored him with the honorary doctor of divinity degree.

While attending Morehouse in Atlanta he served as assistant pastor to the Rev. Martin L. King Sr., pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church there, and met the Rev. Martin L. King Jr., then a youngster, while dining at the Kings' home.

* * *

HIS FIRST church was in Winston-Salem, N.C. (Friendship Baptist), where he supervised the construction of the edifice and endared himself to the community.

In addition to his duties as pastor of Friendship Church, he also served as chaplain at Winston-Salem State Teachers College and is credited as being the founder of the first labor union with a mixed membership in North Carolina.

Later he became executive secretary of the North Carolina General Baptist Convention, one of the largest and most influential in the nation, serving in that post until he was called to the church here.

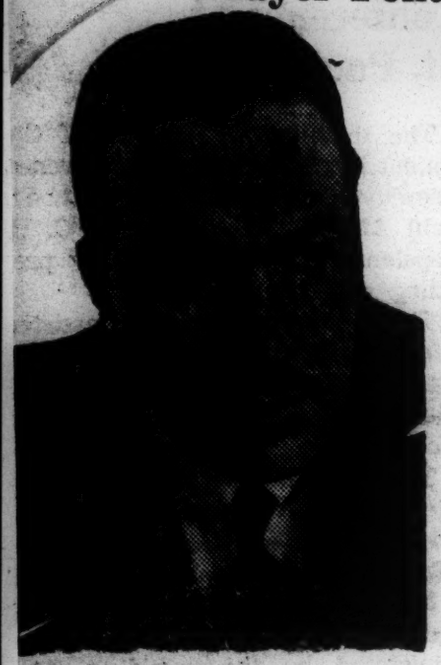
* * *

THE REV. Mr. Kilgore has offices at 20 W. 40th St. He lives here with his wife and two daughters, Lynn E., 11 and Jini M., 9. He was endorsed as national director of the prayer pilgrimage by 72 of the nation's leaders.

These include Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; the Rev. Martin L. King, bus boycott leader in Montgomery, Ala.; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and AFL-CIO vice president.

38a 1957 PILGRIMAGE

Prayer Political Action Urged to Help Solve Issues



A. C. POWELL

MRS. IRENE GAINES

A PHILIP RANDOLPH

The denial of the right to vote, the young clergyman declared "is a tragic betrayal of the highest mandates of our democratic traditions and it is democracy turned upside down. So long as I do not firmly and irrevocably possess the right to vote I do not posses myself. I cannot make up my mind—it is made up for me. I cannot live as a democratic citizen, observing the laws I have helped to enact—I can only submit to the edict of others."

Bystander p. 3
Thurs 5-23-57
Des Moines, Iowa

Four Areas

There are four areas in which "dedicated and courageous leadership must be developed, he asserted, "if we are to solve the problems ahead and make racial justice real."

First, he said, there must be "strong, aggressive leadership from the federal government." In the second place, he declared "there is need for strong leadership from the white northern liberals. Thirdly, "we must look for strong leadership from the moderates of the white South." And finally, he stressed the "urgent need for strong, courageous and intelligent leadership from the Negro community."

Asks for "Third Force"

Distressed by the lack of positive civil rights action by either Republicans or Democrats in Congress, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) called for the establishment of a "third force", which, he said, should "be nonpartisan, but political; non-racial, but for the time being led by our Negro clergy who have given the greatest spiritual witness of any group in this country; non-demoninational inviting men of all faiths to follow."

Passage of the pending civil rights bill by the House of Representatives was predicted by Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (D. Mich.). However, he continued, 'if Lyndon Johnson, the Majority leader in the Senate, chooses not to try to stop the dilatory tactics of the Judiciary Committee headed by Eastland, it will be his responsibility to explain his inaction to those affected and concerned. If he does not explain it adequately, a lot of good Democrats are going to suffer in the next election, and more and more protest votes against Dixiecrats will be cast for Republicans by southern Negroes."

Senator Jacob K. Javits, who had been invited to participate in the program, sent a telegram expressing his regret that he could not attend and affirming his conviction that "the right of our citizens to peaceably assemble and petition the government for redress of deep grievances is one of the most precious rights secured by our Constitution."

Dr. Johnson Speaks

Other speakers included Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University who made an eloquent plea for defense of the NAACP in its fight for civil rights; four southern leaders of action to eliminate segregation in buses in their respective cities: Reverends William H. Borders, Atlanta; C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.; F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; and A. L. Davis, New Orleans. Mrs. William T. Mason, president, National Council of Negro Women; and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president, National Association of Colored Women, also addressed the assemblage.

Mahalia Jackson, the popular and talented gospel singer, was featured artist of the program. There were other musical numbers by a chorus under the direction of Prof. Warner Lawson of Howard University and by the Philadelphia Fellowship House Choir under Mrs. Aileen Brown's direction. Miss Rose Battle English of New York sang the "Star Spangled Banner" to open the meeting.

Place Weath

Prayers and scripture readings were by Senior AME Bishop S. L. Greene of Atlanta; CME Bishop William Y. Bell; Rev. Ross A. Weston, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Arlington, Va.; Dr. W. H. Jernagin of Washington; Bishop R. C Lawson of New York City; and the Rev. T. M. Chambers of Los Angeles.

A "Litany of Freedom", written and led by Rev. Thomas Kilgore of New York City, was recited by a massed group of clergymen. Then year old James and eight year old Theresa Gordon who were barred from attending a school in Clay, Ky., last September, placed a wreath at the foot of the huge and brooding statute of Abraham Lincoln in the Memorial.

Estimated 200 Atlantans In Prayer Pilgrimage Today

Daily World Fri. 5-17-57 P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.

An estimated 200 Atlantans will take part in a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" today in the nation's capitol as some 50,000 Americans gather to celebrate the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision that made racial segregation in public schools unlawful.

A Greyhound Lines bus, bearing 39 people left from Wheat Street Baptist Church at 2 p. m. Thursday. It followed a motorcade of at least 20 automobiles laden with pilgrims.

Officials of the movement said a large group of people had already gone to Washington via train and plane to take part in the march on the capitol. It was estimated Atlanta will have more than 200 representatives.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders and officials of a local radio concern flew to Washington Thursday night. Rev. Borders, Pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, had helped lead the crusade to Washington through the Love, Law and Liberation Movement.

Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ,including local president J. H. Calhoun, left in the earlier motorcade.

A mass meeting has been scheduled for Sunday afternoon to report on the pilgrimage. It was tentatively set for 5 p. m., but officials said there was some doubt as whether it would be changed.

The pilgrimage grew out of a two-fold idea. First, it was desired that the courts decision should be celebrated. Secondly, Negro leaders in many parts of the country have expressed concern that the federal laws of the nation are being openly unhonored in many places in the South. It was felt that the pilgrimage would encourgage the federal government to move faster and effectively to help bring civil rights to minorities.

A motorcade from Montgomery, Ala., passed through Atlanta at mid-day Thursday.

Savannah sent a bus-load of persons to the pilgrimage, while other Georgia cities and towns contributed cars to the movement toward the nationals capital.

PART OF ATLANTA PILGRIMAGE GROUP — This group of Atlantans, led by the Rev. William Holmes Borders, of the Triple-L Movement, was part of the delegation which left by bus, train, plane and automobile for Washington, D. C., where some 50,000 Americans are expected to converge for the national celebration of "Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom." — (Alexander Adams Photo)

Southerners Report On Real Citizenship Moves

Wkly. Wed. 5-22-52

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Emotions were aroused to a high pitch by speaker after speaker at the culmination of the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" at the Lincoln Memorial here Friday.

But just how the fervor of the crowd, estimated at 18,000, may be translated into action in the fight for first-class citizenship, is a problem with which the leaders must wrestle.

The program of song, prayer, scripture reading and oratory, lasting more than three hours, went off smoothly and orderly.

The speakers for the most part were topflight pulpit orators. They included Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York and the Rev. Martin Luther King, the leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott.

Other speakers on the program included Representative Charles C. Diggs, Democrat, of Michigan and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who presided, made remarks.

Randolph, Wilkins and King were co-chairmen of the pilgrimage.

"This great gathering is one of the most inspiring gatherings I have ever looked upon in all of the 50 years of my public life," Dr. Johnson told the crowd.

Reports of "Southern Freedom Fighters" were made by the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.; The Rev. C. K. Steele, pastor Bethel Baptist Church, Tallahassee, Fla.; The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor, Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., and the Rev. A. L. Davis, pastor, New Zion Baptist Church, New Orleans, La.

Baptist Church, New Orleans, La.

BORDERS REPORT

The Rev. Mr. Borders reported on the arrest of six preachers who boarded a bus in Atlanta and sat in front seats traditionally occupied by whites. The incident occurred last Jan. 7, after the Supreme Court had ruled racial segregation on buses operating within state and city limits unconstitutional.

"We were put in jail and the Governor of Georgia threatened to call out the state militia because the Georgia law on segregation as to common carriers had been violated," the Rev. Mr. Borders said.

The Rev. Mr. Steele, who was the leader of a bus boycott in Tallahassee, brought greetings from "the only unconquered state capital of the Confederacy.

SHUTTLESWORTH SPEAKS

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said bombs were continually being exploded in the South and men were being intimidated, threatened and even murdered for attempting to vote or send their children to unsegregated schools.

The voice of power in the South, he said, is that of White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan.

He described Birmingham as the city where the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution was declared unconstitutional by a city judge.

The Rev. Mr. Davis told of sitting in the Federal District Court in New Orleans and hearing Judge Shelley Wright on Wednesday render his decisions outlawing segregation on buses and street cars and city parks in New Orleans.

KING WANTS VOTE

The Rev. Mr. King called upon the President and Congress to "give us the right to vote."

With the ballot, he asserted, colored people will protect themselves from violence, send men of goodwill to state legislatures, elect to Congress men who will not sign "southern manifestos, elect just judges, and implement the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

He charged that both political parties have betrayed the cause of justice.

"The Democrats have betrayed it by capitulating to the prejudices and undemocratic practices of the southern Dixiecrats," he said, adding:

"The Republicans have betrayed it by capitulating to the blatant hypocrisy of right wing, reactionary northerners."

Mr. King pleaded for the President and members of Congress to provide a strong, moderates of the white south and the colored community.

From New York . . . California . . . the Deep South!

They Came by the Thousands!

Courier P. 4 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-25-57

WASHINGTON—A two-section, 30-car "special" rolled into Union Station Friday morning, to pace the thousands who poured into the city for the "Prayer Pilgrimage."

More than 2,000 people on this train, though, were just part of the better than 9,000 who came here from New York City, to lead the influx. In addition to the "special," more than 40 buses . . . a motorcade that stretched for two miles . . . and hundreds more came by private cars and other trains.

On Thursday afternoon, a giant four-motor plane sat down at the local airport, unloading 75 Californians (from Los Angeles and San Francisco) to represent their state.

Also, a 75-car motorcade from Richmond . . . a 50-car motorcade from Roanoke; imposing delegations from Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery.

A three-bus, 20-car motorcade from Pittsburgh.

A 200-person delegation from Louisiana, New Orleans, Shreveport, Baton Rouge.

Delegates from Texas, Atlantic City.

If there was any disappointment, it was over the fact that the citizens of Washington, D. C., didn't react as enthusiastically as the rest of the country.

Courier P. 4 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-25-57

He Made It—The Rev. Milton Perry (center) of Jersey City, N. J., succeeded in walking all the way from his hometown to Washington, D. C., for the Prayer Pilgrimage rally held last week. He was met at the District line by this delegation composed of the Revs. Jackson V. Acox, D. Sheppard, Perry, Harvey and James W. Young, all of New Orleans, and Father J. von Brown of Dallas, Tex.—Cabell Photo.

Met Jim Crow on the Way

Pastor Walks 192 Miles To Prayer Pilgrimage!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-25-57

By JOHN H. YOUNG III
(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON — The headlights of a motorist traveling along Route 1 (Boston to Miami) in a driving rainstrom, picked up a lone figure walking down the highway.

He was hatless . . . and wore no coat!

• **The driver slowed down and then he saw it . . . the youngster was clutching a Bible tightly against his side.**

"Can I give you a lift, son?" the man inquired kindly. But the traveler refused to take advantage of the offer.

As the driver pulled away, he looked and saw through his rear-view mirror that the small brown youth was "still marching" in the rain.

■

TO THE STRANGER, it was something he could not comprehend. But to the five-foot, 21-year-old youth who "kept on marching," it was just another episode.

• **On Sunday, May 12, Rev. Milton Perry started on his memorable walk to the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, D. C., five days later. Pastor of the Deliverance Temple in Jersey City, N. J., he was out to walk the 192 miles in the cause of freedom . . . and to do his best to let America know about the Pilgrimage.**

Rev. Mr. Perry, who had started preaching at 13, knew how Moses walked in the wilderness to deliver his people. He had read of Gandhi walking over the poverty-stricken hills of India.

And sealed forever in his heart was the knowledge of "his people" walking the streets of Montgomery, Ala. . . . walking for the emancipation of free people, EVERYWHERE!

SO . . . THE IDEA of the march was born. He left his wife, Mary; his baby, Maria Faith Cherise, and his mother, Mildred.

From Jersey City to New Brunswick is only 30 miles. But start walking at 3:45 in the afternoon. You've never done it before. By midnight, you arrive . . . feet tired and blistered . . . your legs lead-heavy.

• **It's enough to dampen the ardor of anyone but Rev. Mr. Perry. For there is a fresh sincerity and dedication that this young minister radiates, which tells it own story.**

At 4 o'clock the next morning, he started the next leg . . . Trenton! He reached there 14 hours later. Thus it went.

There were things to remember on his memorable trip!

• **The ministers who met him at Trenton's outskirts . . . walked with him to a vacant lot and held a prayer service which drew a thousand participants.**

• **Philadelphia . . . Rev. Leon Sulivan led him to a poetic ceremony at the Liberty Bell.**

Lincoln University in Chester County, Pa., where he spoke with the students and was given a raincoat which a student took off his own back.

Bel Air, Md., where he was given the "keys to the city" by Mayor John Worthington and a Bible from Governor McKeldin.

■

ELKRIDGE, Md. . . . where he was denied the right to drink a malted milk by a white cafe owner. Rev. Mr. Perry had walked from Baltimore . . . a distance of 15 miles . . . and still had 25 miles to go.

• **When he refused to pay for the drink, the owner became abusive and threatened to call the police. Rev. Mr. Perry did the diplomatic thing . . . he retreated. But he didn't pay, either.**

• **Then came Friday, May 17, 1957. Rev. Mr. Perry had made it! He walked into the nation's capital and through the streets . . . his head high, the Bible still clutched in his hand.**

The drama and color of his act had spurred the press, TV and radio to give the event added publicity.

• **When he reached the Lincoln Memorial, he was lifted before microphone and made an impassioned 90-second plea before he was overcome with emotion.**

As he put the handkerchief to his eyes, many another eye throughout the vast crowd was moist. Women wept unashamedly and men blew their noses vigorously.

Rev. Mr. Perry . . . who weighed 140 pounds when he started . . . lost five pounds in five days.

He arrived with three dollars in his pocket . . . and his Bible in his hand!

He had made it!

Where Was Thurgood?

Courier Pitts. Pa. Sat. 5-25-57

Many People Were Wondering, So We Got the Story

WASHINGTON—Thurgood Marshall, the man whose brains and ability highlighted the NAACP's dramatic legal fight for racial justice . . . a fight which resulted in the May 17, 1954, decision outlawing school segregation . . . wasn't here Friday.

And thousands of people in the mammoth crowd wondered why!

So did we.

Here's the reason Mr. Marshall didn't show.

Mr. Marshall

He took himself out of the picture, voluntarily.

His reasons?

■

AS THE NAACP legal counsel, which is even now involved in litigation fighting for its existence in the South and also fighting for implementation of the Supreme Court's decision in other sections of the South, he felt his appearance would be unethical.

He also felt that anything he might say COULD be misinterpreted and used against the organization.

■

SENATORS Jacob Javits (N. Y.) and Paul Douglas (Ill.) never did agree to attend. Jackie Robinson couldn't get away.—WGN

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 5-25-57

P. 10

South Carolinians Attend Prayer Pilgrimage

38a

This group of South Carolinians are arriving at Union Station en route to the Prayer Pilgrimage held May 17, at Lincoln Memorial. Many delegations of this type attended the pilgrimage. They are from left to right Mrs. Rachel Miller, Mrs. Mary Davis, Miss Bernice Robinson, Mrs. Etta Clark, Arthur Brown, George Talbert, the Rev. H. B. Butler, Mrs. J. Arthur Brown and the Rev. W. H. Barnes, all of Charleston.

Groups from other parts of the South were to join them in the nation's capital.

The Montgomery group, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King who will be one of the featured speakers, will participate in services at the Lincoln Memorial at noon today. Other speakers will include Negro leaders Roy Wilkins, Phillip Randolph, and Congressman Adam Powell of New York and Charles Diggs of Michigan.

Following prayer service at the First Baptist Church on Ripley street most of the delegates boarded four chartered which are buses due to arrive in Washington about 8:30 a.m. today. A number had already gone by car and train and still others left later in the day.

Ralph D. Abernathy referred to the joint services to be staged by Negroes from all over the nation as "the greatest demonstration on behalf of civil rights since the singing of the Declaration of Independence.

"We hope this will change the conscience and spirit of the nation in the whole area of civil rights," King said.

Montgomery Negroes who stayed behind will hold services of their own tonight at 6 p.m. at the Shiloh Baptist Church.

Delegates, loaded with luggage and other travel items, began arriving at the church before 5 a.m., along with some 150 well-wishers who attended the prayer service which got under way shortly before 6 a.m. Most of the people there were middle-aged and elderly persons. There were no children and few young people.

After a few free hours this afternoon for sightseeing the group will board their buses about 10 p.m. and arrive back in Montgomery Saturday night.

FOR MASS DEMONSTRATION

Advertiser Fri. 5-17-57

200 Local Negroes Join March On Washington

Montgomery, Ala.

By JO ANN FLIRT

About 200 Negroes left Montgomery early yesterday bound for the nation's capital for a mass demonstration there today celebrating the 1954 Supreme Court school segregation decisions.

It was thought to be the first "march on Washington" ever staged by Negroes in their many years of battle over civil rights.

The Rev. King left by plane shortly after 9 a.m. about two hours after the last bus pulled away from the church. He was to attend a committee meeting last night. Other local leaders were to follow by plane.

About 40 delegates were left behind for lack of space after last minute efforts to charter an additional bus failed.

Both the Rev. King and the Rev.

Urge All NAACP Units To Back D. C. Pilgrimage

Defender Sat. 4-27-57 Chicago, Ill. P. 3

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, has called upon all local and state units of the Association to rally to the support of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington on May 17, the third anniversary of the historic U. S. Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public education.

The NAACP executive is serving as co-chairman of the movement together with A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO and Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Leadership Conference and leader of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott.

The Prayer Pilgrimage was launched officially at a meeting of 77 leaders of church, labor, civic and fraternal organizations in Washington on April 5. They unanimously approved a call to the nation to gether in Washington in observance of the anniversary of the court decision, in support of pending civil rights legislation, in protest against terror and violence in the South, and in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln.

NOT FOR PRESSURE

The Prayer Pilgrimage the NAACP leader said today, "is not a March-on-Washington in the sense of the 1941 movement inasmuch as it is not designed to exert pressure on the executive branch of the government."

An office for the Pilgrimage has been set up in the NAACP national headquarters, 20 W. 40th st New York 18, N. Y., with Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist church in New York, as executive director.

Kilgore will work under the supervision of the three co-chairmen. Additional working space has been set up in Montgomery, Ala., and in Harlem. Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery is southern director.

In a letter to all NAACP units, Wilkins called upon them to initiate steps to get a large delegation to make the trip. Aim is to get a minimum of 50,000 persons in the city for an open air meeting scheduled for the park area in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

The branches were urged to mobilize all civil rights supporters in their respectieve communities and to make arrangements for transportation.

NEGROES TO MASS IN CAPITAL MAY 17

Times p. 11-C Sat. 4-6-57

Turnout of 50,000 Expected for 'Pilgrimage' to Mark Ruling on Integration

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5—Negro leaders of fifteen states laid plans here today for a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" in Washington on May 17.

It will mark the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Spokesmen for the planning group told reporters afterward that the visitation would "demonstrate the unity of the Negro community with regard to civil rights demands."

"The occasion will show our support of the Supreme Court opinion," said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "We want to protest the intimidation and terror under which colored people are living."

Mr. Wilkins, as one of the spokesmen, emphasized, however, that the "pilgrimage" was not planned as a "march on Washington."

50,000 Expected to Join

His remarks were seconded by A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the recent bus integration movement in Montgomery, Ala.

The three leaders said they anticipated "a minimum" of 50,000 Negroes from religious, civic, labor and other groups from various parts of the country to make the "pilgrimage."

Preliminary plans call for an outdoor program at noon on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. The leaders said they had forwarded a request to the Department of Interior for use of the memorial site, but had not y received a reply.

A spokesman at the Interior Department said the request was being "processed." He gave no indication of the action officials might take.

Confident of Approval

The three leaders expressed confidence the request would be granted.

"We can't imagine the Government would refuse Negro citizens a right to use the Lincoln Memorial for a prayer meeting," said Mr. Wilkins.

In an official "call" to the pilgrimage, the leaders stated:

"As we approach the third anniversary of the ruling of the United States Supreme Court against racially segregated public school systems, we invite all believers in the God-given concept of the brotherhood of man and in the American ideal of equality, to assemble, review the national scene, give thanks for the progress to date, and pray for the wiping out of the evils that still beset our nation."

Mr. Randolph said the outdoor program would include speeches and the appearance of a musical artist.

The approach to the Lincoln Memorial was the scene of a recital by Marian Anderson, the Negro contralto, nineteen years ago. Miss Anderson had been denied the use of Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior, invited her to sing at the memorial on Easter Sunday.

NAACP Branches Rallied For Prayer Pilgrimage

Call 3 ri. 4-19-57 p. 1

Kansas City, Missouri

NEW YORK.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has called upon all local and state units of the association to rally to the support of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington on May 17, the third anniversary of the historic U. S. Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public education.

The NAACP executive is serving as co-chairman of the movement together with A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Leadership Conference and leader of the successful Montgome Alabama, bus protest movement.

The Prayer Pilgrimage was officially launched at a meeting of 77 leaders of church, labor, civic and fraternal organizations in Washington on April 5. The leaders unanimously approved a call to the nation to gather in Washington in observance of the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision, in support of pending civil rights legislation, in protest against terror and violence in the South, and in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln.

The Prayer Pilgrimage, the NAACP leader said today, "is not a March-on-Washington in the sense of the 1941 movement inasmuch as it is not designed to exert pressure on the executive branch of the government."

An office for the Pilgrimage has been set up in the NAACP national headquarters, 20 West 40th Stret, New York 18, N. Y., with Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in New York, as executive director. Mr. Kilgore will work undef the supervision of the three co-chairmen. Additional working space has been set up in Montgomery, Ala., and in Harlem. Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery is southern director.

Pitt. 4-19-57

In a letter to all NAACP units, Mr. Wilkins called upon them to initiate steps to get a large delegation to make the trip to Washington on May 17. The aim is to get a minimum of 50,000 persons in the city for an open air meeting scheduled for the park area in front of the Lincoln Memorial. The branches were urged to mobilize all civil rights supporters in their respective communities and to make arrangements for transportation to the nation's capital city.

'March' plans to be discussed April 5

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Describing Southern defiance of the courts as a "threat to the spiritual fibre of the nation," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, issued a call Thursday for a planning session for a "Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington."

National leaders from all sections of the country were urged to meet with A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the Rev. Martin Luther King, head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, and Mr. Wilkins on Friday, April 5, at Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington.

IN THE CALL for the session which will make plans for "a massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail," the three leaders of the movement declared:

"This nation is now on the threshold of momentous decisions. For the first time since Reconstruction, passage of civil rights legislation is a possibility.

"At the same time, the supremacy of law and order are increasingly endangered.

"Widespread terror is visited the people so honored must be upon law-abiding citizens, the clergy and churches.

"There is outright defiance of the courts and a threat to the spiritual fibre of the nation in the breakdown of morality.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was mandated by its San Francisco convention last June to make a suitable public demonstration in support of federal action to protect civil rights and implement decisions of the courts.

Ready to March on Washington

Leaders of National Prayer Pilgrimage In Confab This Week

Courier p. 2
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 4-6-57

NEW YORK—A "massive" public demonstration has been called a "necessity" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who has announced plans to support proposed Federal action aimed at the protection of civil rights and the implementation of high court decisions.

Mr. Wilkins explained, "This nation is now on the threshold of momentous decisions. For the first time since Reconstruction, the passage of civil rights legislation is a possibility.

• **"At the same time, the supremacy of law and order is increasingly endangered. Widespread terror is visited upon law-abiding citizens, clergy and churches. There is outright defiance of the courts and a threat to the spiritual fiber of the nation in the breakdown of morality."**

The NAACP leader asserted that his organization was given a mandate by the San Francisco convention of last June to "make suitable public demonstration" in support of Federal action.

■

HE CITED the Feb. 14 meeting of Southern leaders which issued a mandate for a prayer pilgrimage to Washington.

• **"In this context," continued Mr. Wilkins, "a dignified massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail seems to us a historic necessity. Support of all organizations and individuals, North and South, is needed."**

Mr. Wilkins revealed that a meeting to formulate plans will be held Friday, April 5, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Interested individuals and groups are being urged to contact Mr. Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Rev. Martin Luther King at 20 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.

'Freedom Prayer Pilgrimage' Set May 17 By Negro Leaders

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Sat 4-6-57
p. 6-A

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Negro leaders announced plans today for a "prayer pilgrimage for freedom" May 17—third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision striking down racial segregation in public schools.

The three co-chairmen of the pilgrimage—Roy Wilkins, the Rev. Martin Luther King, and A. Philip Randolph — estimated at least 50,000 persons will attend the observance here.

They told a news conference they have asked the Interior Department for permission to meet at the Lincoln Memorial.

"We assume they won't refuse us," said Wilkins, executive director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The formal call for the pilgrimage invited "all believers in the God-given concept of the brotherhood of man and in the American ideal of equality, to assemble, review the national scene, give thanks for progress to date, and pray for wiping out the evils that still beset our nation."

"It all means that colored people want to be first-class citizens not second-class," Wilkins said.

King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., protest against segregated buses, said the meeting should not be construed "as a threat to the President or anybody else."

King said Southern Negro leaders still want President Eisenhower to make a civil rights speech in the South, "but that isn't the purpose of this pilgrimage."

Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters described the pilgrimage as "a challenge to the conscience of America."

Negro sports and social stage.

While thousands of Negroes yelled themselves hoarse, the Dixie contingent was "talking" Mr. Dyer's bill to death.

Out of this disgraceful episode came a memorable article from the pen of the late Dr. Kelly Miller.

The piece was entitled "Fiddling While Rome Burns."

NEARLY 33 years later . . . On May 17, 1957 . . . another historic event took place in the nation's capital.

Negroes came here by the thousands. They came by plane, by bus, by auto, by foot, by train.

Once again, however, Negroes from this "voteless and voiceless" city were conspicuous by their absence.

This is not to say that some Washingtonians didn't show up. They did!

But conservati e estimates say the number of out-of-town "pilgrims" outnumbered Washington "pilgrims" by several thousands.

And this . . . in a city with a Negro population of more than 365,000; a city which has felt the full impact of the historic Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

■

WHY DIDN'T Washington Negroes respond with the enthusiasm and dedication, which swept the rest of the country?

We asked a lot of questions and were given a lot of reasons.

A university professor admitted that he asked two classes of Howard students how many intended to attend the prayer pilgrimage.

Out of a class of 24 students . . . ONE STUDENT RAISED HIS HAND.

Out of a class of 45 students . . . TWO STUDENTS RAISED THEIR HANDS.

Aside from the church groups, apathy was general and widespread.

We asked close friends of ours . . . and members of their families. Washington just wasn't concerned . . . they just didn't give a damn!

They were more interested in their bridge parties . . . in the harness races . . . in seeing a Washington baseball club which has consistently refused to engage a Negro American ballplayer.

This town is too blase . . . too sophisticated . . . too orientated for its own good.

To them, the renaissance has already arrived.

Five years ago, their hometown was the most jim-crow center in America.

They couldn't go to shows, to restaurants, to hotels! Twelve years ago, they couldn't use public recreational facilities, such as playgrounds, golf courses, swimming pools.

They couldn't vote then . . . and they can't vote now!

Because of pressures which they didn't help to generate, the town "got religion." Schools are integrated. They can go anywhere, do anything. They ride in taxis they didn't dare approach in 1952.

These people, thousands of whom are in Government service, are living off money Negroes from the rest of the country pay into the U. S. Treasury.

■

BUT THEY can't be seen at an affair like the "prayer pilgrimage." They can't afford to mingle with the common herd.

If they don't want the pilgrimage, our suggestion to the sponsors of the movement is to move it to another city.

Washington's Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are mere symbols of the things we want . . . and for which America is supposed to stand.

We would be just as close to the Executive Mansion and the hallowed (sic) halls of Congress if the affair were held anywhere else.

Why not carry the pilgrimage to New York's Yankee Stadium or Chicago's Soldier's Field in 1958!

Let's make it a real "prayer pilgrimage" . . . under the stars, and with the pomp, splendor and solemnity consonant with this magnificent event.

You'd get 100,000 Negroes . . . and whites . . . in either city, and the noise it would create would be heard just as easily in Washington, D. C.

Snubbed Pilgrimage

D. C. Negroes Just Didn't Care

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 20
Sat 6-1-57

By WILLIAM G. NUNN SR.

WASHINGTON—Back in 1924 . . . Congressman Dyer introduced an anti-lynching bill in Congress.

The month was November, and the annual Howard-Lincoln football game held the center of the

FOR MASS DEMONSTRATION

Advertiser Tu. 5-17-57

200 Local Negroes Join March On Washington

Montgomery, Ala.

By JO ANN FLIRT

About 200 Negroes left Montgomery early yesterday bound for the nation's capital for a mass demonstration there today celebrating the 1954 Supreme Court school segregation decisions.

It was thought to be the first "march on Washington" ever staged by Negroes in their many years of battle over civil rights. Groups from other parts of the South were to join them in the nation's capital.

The Montgomery group, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King who will be one of the featured speakers, will participate in services at the Lincoln Memorial at noon today. Other speakers will include Negro leaders Roy Wilkins, Phillip Randolph, and Congressman Adam Powell of New York and Charles Diggs of Michigan.

Following prayer service at the First Baptist Church on Ripley street most of the delegates boarded four chartered which are buses due to arrive in Washington about 8:30 a.m. today. A number had already gone by car and train and still others left later in the day.

The Rev. King left by plane shortly after 9 a.m. about two hours after the last bus pulled away from the church. He was to attend a committee meeting last night. Other local leaders were to follow by plane.

About 40 delegates were left behind for lack of space after last minute efforts to charter an additional bus failed.

Both the Rev. King and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy referred to the joint services to be staged by Negroes from all over the nation as "the greatest demonstration on behalf of civil rights since the singing of the Declaration of Independence.

"We hope this will change the conscience and spirit of the nation in the whole area of civil rights," King said.

Montgomery Negroes who stayed behind will hold services of their own tonight at 6 p.m. at the Shiloh Baptist Church.

Delegates, loaded with luggage and other travel items, began arriving at the church before 5 a.m., along with some 150 well wishers who attended the prayer service which got under way shortly before 6 a.m. Most of the people there were middle-aged and elderly persons. There were no children and few young people.

After a few free hours this afternoon for sightseeing the group will board their buses about 10 p.m. and arrive back in Montgomery Saturday night.

Negroes Start On Pilgrimage

Post-Herald Birm. Ala.

MONTGOMERY, May 16 (AP)—Groups of Negroes from across the South headed for Washington today in an anti-segregation "prayer pilgrimage for freedom."

About 200 Montgomery Negroes departed early today after a prayer meeting on the trip marking the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision against public school segregation.

Tu. 5-17-57

Up to 50,000 Negroes are expected to gather tomorrow on the anniversary of the May 17, 1954, decision at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

One of the leaders of the movement, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., told the prayer meeting that this is "an historic occasion that ranks in American history with the Declaration of Independence."

"We hope this will change the conscience and spirit of the nation in the whole area of civil rights," he said.

More than 5000 Negroes from the Deep South alone were expected to make the pilgrimage most of them from states in which school integration has not yet occurred.

Atlantans Report On Pilgrimage At Mitchell St. Rally

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 5-19-57

Atlantans, who took part in a dramatic "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" Friday in the nation's capitol, will give first hand accounts of the salute to anti-segregation measures this afternoon at West Mitchell CME when a mass meeting convenes at 4 p.m.

The meeting, which will coincide with the monthly meeting of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will bring to the public reports by leaders of the Washington journey which brought an estimated thousands of Americans from all over the nation together.

They will report on a three hour program which dramatized the fight for civil rights at the Lincoln Memorial, the site chosen because of the memory of the Civil War President who was responsible for freeing Negroes from slavery.

Atlantans were represented by more than 200 people who visited the nation capitol via bus, plane, train and private car. They had gathered together for the impressive pilgrimage by two men: the Rev. William Holmes Borders, leader of the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, and J. H. Calhoun, president of the local NAACP chapter.

SOUTHERN IDEA

The pilgrimage idea was launched by Southern leaders several months ago with a dual idea in mind. A plan of tribute to the now historic May 17, 1954 decision which outlawed racial segregation in public schools was desired.

Moreover, leaders wanted the national government to see the interest the Negro had in his own advancement, and hear complaints over the many delays in bringing first class citizenship to minorities.

Several nationally famous leaders gave voice to locally expressed feelings Friday during the program, conducted quietly in a religious manner. The Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., labor leader A. Philip Randolph, Mordecai Johnson, Adam Clayton Powell and Charles Diggs, hailed the court's decision and attacked both major parties for failing to provide civil rights leadership.

The bulk of the Atlanta pilgrims returned here early Sunday morning and have been scheduled to make reports to local churches and organizations. They will, however, be present at the mass meeting to answer the questions of those who were unable to attend.

ELECT DELEGATES

An important part of the meeting will be the election of delegates to the national convention of the NAACP. The convention will be held this year in Detroit, Mich.

The national convention, which met here a few years ago, brings the top NAACP leaders of the nation together in a policy making body to discuss future plans, and taking care of problems that have developed.

It is expected the national meeting will take up the ousting of NAACP chapters in many parts of Dixie, and means to remain active in those areas which have opposed the organization since 1954, when the NAACP won its biggest decision.

Negro Plans Capital March by 50,000

World-Telegram Sun. 5-15

Some 50,000 persons will go to Washington May 17 on a Negro civil rights demonstration even if President Eisenhower comes out strongly for passage of pending civil rights legislation before then, the Rev. Martin Luther King declared today.

Wed. 5-24-57

"The Prayer Pilgrimage is not aimed at the President," the Negro leader of the famed Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott told a Hotel Sheraton Astor press conference.

"Its purpose," he added, "is to appeal to the conscience of the nation and to Congress" to support the pending bills and other objectives. About 10,000 of the "pilgrims" will come from New York, he added.

Negro leaders have been urging Gen. Eisenhower to make a statement strongly supporting passage of the "rights" bills.

Thousands Stand Durin 3-Hour-Long Program

Call Tu. 5-24-57 Kansas City, Mo.

BY LUCILE H. BLUFORD

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Prayer Pilgrimage program lasted for three and a half hours — from 12:06 to 3:38 p.m. — but nobody in that huge crowd of 25,000 seemed to get tired or bored. It was a most orderly and attentive crowd.

The vast majority of the people stood throughout as there were only 2,300 seats, which were filled by the early comers. In addition to the seats for the audience, there were 300 chairs for the singers and 150 seats on the platform.

The printed program was 13 and a half inches long. It was this long white sheet that members of the audience waved in the air when they were asked to refrain from applauding during the speeches.

Listed on the program were 31 numbers, including 14 speeches (12 of which were made) nine musical numbers, four prayers, the reading of a Litany of Freedom, an Affirmation and Pledge and four scripture readings. Actually, there were 35 items on the program because one of the numbers entitled, "Reports of Southern Freedom Fighters" included four speeches by southern leaders.

12 Speeches In All

Twelve speeches were made and all of them were good. All were different and none was too long, which probably accounts for the intense interest of the crowd. Some of the talks, of course, pleased the crowd more than others.

From the standpoint of audience appeal, the speaker who drew the most applause (program waving) and the most enthusiastic response from the crowd was Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, the dynamic and eloquent president of Howard university.

Time after time while Dr. Johnson spoke, the crowd vigorously waved programs in the air. Once

PRINCIPALS IN PILGRIMAGE CELEBRATION — A Philip Randolph, of the Pullman Car Porters; Rev. M. L. King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association ,and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stand before the platform dais at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington where thousands gathered on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation.

or twice the people forgot and burst into applause.

The next most popular speakers were Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York who despite his numerous critics has a tremendous following; and the newest leader of the race, the Rev. Martin Luther King, the powerful leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

Stand For King

Dr. King was the last of the 12 speakers. When his name was announced and he approached the speaker's stand, the great crowd of 25,000 arose as one man. It was a tremendous rising ovation for the 28-year-old religious leader from the South who won a battle against bombs and rocks with his non-violent, passive resistance program.

The crowd cheered Mordecai Johnson and Adam Powell but it expressed love, reverence and respect for Martin Luther King. The admiration for the young man was evident as the crowd stood in his honor.

The speakers, in the order of their appearance, were:

1. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
2. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chicago, president of the National Association of Colored Women.
3. Mrs. William T. Mason, Norfolk, Va., president, National Council of Negro Women.
4. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university.
5. The Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church of Atlanta. Ga.
6. The Rev. C. K. Steele, pastor of the Bethel Baptist church of Tallahassee, Fla.
7. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of the Bethel Baptist church of Birmingham, Ala.
8. The Rev. A. L. Davis, pastor of the New Zion Baptist church of New Orleans.
9. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., New York.
10. Congressman Charles C. Diggs, 13th district, Michigan.
11. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, 16th district, New York.
12. The Rev. Martin Luther King.

With Mr. Randolph presiding, the program opened with the singing of the national anthem led by Miss Rose Battle English of New York. Then followed invocation by Bishop S. L. Greene of Atlanta, senior bishop of the A.M.E. church.

A chorus, directed by Prof. Warner Lawson of Washington, sang "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Next came the laying of a wreath at the foot of the huge Abraham Lincoln statue inside the Memorial by James and Theresa Gordon, children who were barred from attending a school in Clay, Ky., last September.

Then came Mr. Randolph's opening address.

Mahalia Jackson Sings

Bishop William Y. Bell of South Boston, Va., of the third Episcopal district of the C.M.E. church, read scripture from the new testament. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Ross A. Weston of the Unitarian church of Arlington, Va. Then came Mahalia Jackson's first number, followed by the addresses of Mrs. Gaines and Mrs. Mason.

The Rev. Thomas J. Kilgore Jr. pastor of the Friendship Baptist church of New York City, then led the big audience in the reading of "A Litany of Freedom" which was printed on the back of the programs.

Following this came Mordecai Johnson's stirring address followed by a song by the chorus and the audience.

The Reverends Borders, Steele, Shuttlesworth and Davis then made "Reports of Southern Freedom Fights," each telling of experiences in his home community.

At the conclusion of the reports, the audience stood again to sing "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Prayer was offered by Dr. Norman Gerstenfeld, rabbi of the Washington Hebrew congregation. Then came Roy Wilkins of the N.A.A.C.P. and one of the three co-chairmen of the Prayer Pilgrimage.

Quiet For Wilkins

Wilkins' speech drew no program waving as it progressed and little applause at the end, not because it was not a good speech but it was not delivered with the fiery oratory with which Powell, Diggs and Mordecai Johnson had whipped up the audience. While Wilkins talked, the people sat back and relaxed and let his thoughts and words soak in.

Following Mr. Wilkins, Dr. W. H. Jermagin of Washington, the 83-year-old Baptist leader, read passages from the Psalms, Exodus and Proverbs. Then Mahalia Jackson sang her second solo. "God Will Make a Way."

Another scripture reading followed with Bishop R. C. Lawson of New York's Refuge Temple selecting the text. Speeches by Diggs and Powell were next in order. A selection by the Fellowship House Choir from Philadelphia, directed by Mrs. Aileen Brown, preceded the speech of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Following the talk of the pastor of the Dexter Avenue church of Montgomery, the audience recited an Affirmation and Pledge, "ending with the words, "We believe firmly in the ultimate triumph of this faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." Like the litany, the pledge was printed on the back of the program.

Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. T. M. Chambers, pastor of the Zion Hill Baptist church of Los Angeles.

Only three persons whose names were listed on the long printed program did not make their appearance. They were: Bishop William J. Walls of Chicago, senior bishop of the A.M.E. Zion church who was scheduled to read scripture from the old testament; Senator Jacob K. Javits from New York and Senator Paul H. Douglas, from Illinois.

It was explained to The CALL by Clarence Mitchell, chief of the Washington Bureau of the N.A.A.C.P., that neither Senator Javits nor Senator Douglass had stated positively that he would appear on the program. Neither had they said that they would not. So when time came to print the program, their names were listed.

Prayer 'Pilgrims' Hear Oratory At Its Best

Call Fri. 5-24 P.1

Kansas City, Mo.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —Emotions were aroused to a high pitch by speaker after speaker at the culmination of the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom' at the Lincoln Memorial here Friday.

But just how the fervor of the crowd, estimated at 18,000, may be translated into action in the fight for first-class citizenship, is a problem with which the leaders must wrestle.

The program of song, prayer, scripture reading and oratory, lasting more than three hours, went off smoothly and orderly.

Because of the religious tone of the program, the audience was asked not to applaud. But they were allowed to express their approbation by waving handkerchiefs. When the spirit hit some members of the audience, however, there were shouts of "Amen!" or other words to urge the speaker on to higher oratorical flights.

The speakers for the most part were topflight pulpit orators. They included Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university; Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, the leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott.

Other speakers on the program included Representative Charles C. Diggs, Democrat, of Michigan, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who presided, made the opening remarks.

Randolph, Wilkins and King were co-chairmen of the Pilgrimage.

"This great gathering is one of the most inspiring gatherings I have ever looked upon in all of the 50 years of my public life," Dr. Johnson told the crowd.

"I want to tell you how my heart is lifted up to look upon you and to see the noble, self-controlled, deliberate and prayerful manner in which you have answered the call of these pure-hearted leaders who have brought you here."

Dr. Johnson said: "We must never forget this day. It must be to us a symbol of what greater things yet lie before us when we respond to the call of pure-hearted leaders to work together for the great cause of freedom.

"We have come here in this holy place, in front of the great memorial to Abraham Lincoln to bring to remembrance in gladness and in prayer some of the great things that have been done for the emancipation of colored people, for the blessing of the people of the United States, and for the strength of the moral power and leadership of our country in the world.

"We have come in the presence of the memory of Abraham Lincoln and of God and the Father of our people, who have brought us thus far from slavery, to thank God for the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools and setting forth the principle, for the first time in 60 years, that under the Constitution of the United States it is not possible lawfully to classify a child on the basis of his race or color, and then force that child to go to an inferior accommodation of education.

Call P.4

"But under this law whatever accommodation for education is built for any child whatsoever belongs to every child of a citizen of the United States whatever his race, creed, or color may be.

"This is the greatest single act of government since the Emancipation Proclamation, opening the pathway of freedom for colored people and for the child of every human being that comes under the flag and Constitution of the United States.

"If the United States adheres to this decision, and the people of the United States follow it steadily, it will not be long before the colored people in the United States will possess every civil and constitutional right that is in the Constitution for them.

"To this cause we dedicate ourselves and upholding our hands before the living God, we call upon Him to remember: May our right arm losing its cunning and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth if we ever give up . . ."

The last words of the sentence were lost as the crowd, under the spell of Dr. Johnson's oratory, shouted "Amen!" and other sanctions.

"We have come here to express before God our great thanks to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for the great work it has done in enabling us to work for these objectives, and for being the instrument through which this great decisions has come to us," Dr. Johnson said. adding:

"In the presence of Abraham Lincoln and God and the Father of our people, we declare that there is no law that can be passed, no criticism that can be said, no suffering that we will not undergo, including imprisonment, to keep alive in this country this organization in which we have complete confidence."

[illegible] Johnson express[illegible] [illegible]ern white people [illegible] [illegible]ted their schools. [illegible] [illegible]ically mentioned Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia, and teachers in the local schools, teachers in the northern part of Delaware. Governor Theodore M. McKeldin and other leaders in Maryland, the Governor and leaders of Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Missouri, and those people who were for integration despite their governors and state legislatures in Texas, North Carolina and South Carolina.

He said he wanted to tell the people of the south who have not yet responded to the decision that "we understand their fears."

"Finally, we want to rejoice over the meaning of this decision to our country," Dr. Johnson said, adding:

"Long before the morning papers got this decision, the United States Government had translated it into 42 languages and sent it around the world.

"Why did they do that? They knew that 1,350,000,000 black and brown people in India, China and Africa were listening with the ears of their hearts to find out what that decision was going to be.

"They dreaded a negative decision. If the Supreme Court had decided that segregation in schools of the United States was a just and righteous thing under the law and Constitution, the United States would have sunk . . . and before midnight the leaders of this world would have wrapped it up in Christmas paper and tied it with red ribbon and turned it over to the Communists.

"But when they heard that the United States had said that under its Constitution no human child shall be segregated and discriminated against in public education with the approval of the Government of the United States, they all broke out, like Madam Pandit of India, and said 'There is the America that we can trust and we can love.'

"This Supreme Court decision on segregation in schools has done more than any act of the Government of the United States since the Emancipation Proclamation to make the 1,350,000,000 free colored peoples turn to our country and face hopefully towards her leadership.

"It is a wonderful thing that what went out that May day was not propaganda but a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in answer to the plea of the humblest minority in this country."

In his opening remarks, Randolph said the pilgrimage was to memorialize the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision and to demonstrate the unity of colored people and their allies behind the civil rights bill pending in Congress to keep it from being "strangled to death by committee maneuverings and the filibuster."

Another purpose of the pilgrimage, he said, was to tell white supermacists in the South "to keep their evil hands" off the NAACP.

He called the fight against bus segregation in Montgomery "one of the great sagas of the struggle for human decency and freedom.

The pilgrimage, he said, was also to express "righteous indignation against and condemnation" of the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils.

Randolph called upon President Eisenhower to speak out against the lawlessness, terror and fears that beset colored people in the South.

In an added paragraph to his prepared speech, Randolph said:

"We reject the support and cooperation of Communists in the fight for civil rights because we are opposed to the use of immoral means to attain moral ends. Further, we know that Communists have no genuine interest in the solution of problems of racial discrimination but seek only to use this issue to strengthen the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

Bishop William J. Walls of the AME Zion church, Chicago, was not present, and Bishop H. D. Medford of the AMEZ church. Washington, D. C., substituted for him in reading the scripture from the Old Testament.

Reports of "Southern Freedom Fighters" were made by the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga.; the Rev. C. K. Steele, pastor Bethel Baptist church, Tallahassee, Fla., the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor, Bethel Baptist church, Birmingham, Ala., and the Rev. A. L. Davis, pastor, New Zion Baptist church. New Orleans, La.

The Rev. Mr. Borders reported on the arrest of six preachers who boarded a bus in Atlanta and sat in front seats traditionally occupied by whites. The incident occurred last Jan. 7, after the Supreme Court had ruled racial segregation on buses operating within state and city limits unconstitutional.

"We were put in jail and the Governor of Georgia threatened to call out the state militia because the Georgia law on segregation as to common carriers had been violated," the Rev. Mr. Borders said.

The Rev. Mr. Steele, who was the leader of a bus boycott in Tallahassee, brought greetings from "the only unconquered state capital of the Confederacy.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said bombs were continually being exploded in the South and men were being intimidated, threatened and even murdered for attempting to vote or send their children to unsegregated schools.

The voice of power in the South, he said, is that of White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan.

He described Birmingham as the city where the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution was declared unconstitutional by a city judge.

The Rev. Mr. Davis told of sitting in the Federal District Court in New Orleans and hearing Judge Skelley Wright on Wednesday render his decisions outlawing segregation on buses and street cars and city parks in New Orleans.

The Rev. Milton Perry, 21-year-old pastor of Deliverance Temple (Pentacostal) church, Jersey City, who walked to Washington, was introduced and spoke briefly. He said he did not consider the 220-mile walk "anything special" because the people of Montgomery had walked to maintain human dignity and their rights.

Congressman Diggs blasted President Eisenhower and both political parties.

"The President must raise the curtain of silence which surrounds the White House and step out on the stage and, as the principal performer in this drama of human relations in this cradle of democracy, Eisenhower must speak out in defense of law and order and against the denial of citizenship" Diggs said.

If Senator Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, the Democratic leader, "chooses not to try to stop the dilatory tactics" of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, is chairman, "then it is going to be his responsibility to explain his inaction to those affected and concerned, in the next election.

"If Johnson does not explain it adequately a lot of good northern Democrats are going to suffer in the election in 1958, and more and more of them are barred from state employment. In Alabama county the state chargedone that since the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools, mobs have been turned loose "to shoot and burn and terrorize white and black alike."

Three years of such tactics have not changed colored people, who say-have remained steadfast in the face of terror and the threats, he said, adding:

"So now they have turned to the pilgrim-passing new laws. In South Carolina members of the NAACP are barred from state employment. In one Alabama county the state suggested Congressman Powell sent to President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Senator Johnson, and Speaker Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, "demanding" an appoint-ment with each of them within 25,000 white and colored people, who have served a mandate must be heard." Wilkins called the pilgrimage a political but a "moral mandate," said, adding:

"So now they have turned to political tactics." Congressman Powell suggested to President Eisenhower that telegrams be sent to Vice President Nixon, Senator Johnson, and Speaker Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, "demanding" an appointment with each of them within 25,000 white and colored people, who have served a mandate must be heard." Wilkins called the pilgrimage a political but a "moral mandate," said, adding:

"So now they have turned to the pilgrim-passing new laws. In South Carolina members of the NAACP are barred from state employment. In one Alabama county the state

The NAACP secretary charged

must be paid $5 for every NAACP member enrolled.

"Mississippi has announced it will use secret policy. In Louisiana teachers and bus drivers may be fired for believing in integration.

"Special laws aimed at the NAACP have been passed in many states, ranging from Virginia to Texas.

"These laws set up new regulations designed to make it so difficult for the NAACP to operate that the people will be left without legal advice or protection in their struggle against Jim Crow.

"The key sections of the new laws would hamper, if not completely prevent, citizens going to court to challenge discrimination. These laws also would prohibit citizens from lobbying for or against so-called 'racial' bills in state legislatures.

"The NAACP is under injunction in Alabama and Texas and in most of Louisiana, and, under the new laws, is constantly faced with the possibility of swift action by states to put it out of business for any alleged violation . . ."

Wilkins charged that certain members of Congress are "using every trick" to prevent the Federal Government from protecting the right to vote.

Pointing out that civil rights legislation has been bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, he said it was charged in the 1956 election campaign that Eastland would block civil rights. "His committee has done just that," Wilkins said.

If a meaningful civil rights bill is not passed, he said, voters in 1958 and 1960 will know where to place the responsibility.

A civil rights bill amended to provide for jury trials in contempt proceedings growing out of civil rights violations, Wilkins said, will not be a meaningful bill and will not protect the right to vote.

"The mere fact that Eastland is for such an amendment tells the story," he said.

The Rev. Mr. King called upon the President and Congress to "give us the right to vote."

With the ballot, he asserted, colored people will protect themselves from violence, send men of goodwill to state legislatures. elect to Congress men who will not sign "southern manifestos, elect just judges, and implement the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

"In the midst of the tragic breakdown of law and order, the executive branch of the Government is all too silent and apathetic," the Rev. Mr. King said, adding:

"In the midst of the desperate need for civil rights legislation, the legislative branch of the Government is all to stagnant and hypocritical."

He charged that both political parties have betrayed the cause of justice.

"The Democrats have betrayed it by capitulating to the prejudices and undemocratic practices of the southern Dixiecrats," he said, adding:

"The Republicans have betrayed it by capitulating to the blatant hypocrisy of right wing, reactionary northerners."

Mr. King pleaded for the President and members of Congress "to provide a strong, moral and courageous leadership."

He also pleaded for strong leadership from white northern liberals, the moderates of the white south, and the colored community.

Hennings Sends Greeting To Missouri Group

Call P.1 Fri. 5-24-57 Kansas City Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D-Mo.), chairman of the Constitutional Rights committee, issued the following statement Friday, May 17, to the Missouri delegation attending the Prayer Pilgrimage at Lincoln Memorial:

"I extend my warmest greetings to members of the Missouri delegation who have come here to pray for the strengthening of our constitutional rights.

"I join with you today in your pilgrimage of prayer that some way can be found for once and for all to eliminate second-class citizenship within our borders and I thinking it both fitting and proper that you are holding your services today at the monument erected to the memory of an American who long ago prayed that this nation indeed would remain a government of "the people, by the people and for the people."

"I thought that you might like to know one of my most frequent prayers is that someday this great land of ours will know no discrimination based on race or creed, and that in the meantime I will be given divine guidance and the strength and courage to continue my work toward this goal.

"I assure you that I will continue to fight for legislation which would protect and defend the rights and liberties guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution of the United States."

Plans had been made for the Missouri delegation to visit Senator Hennings in his office but the senator spent the week-end in the Bethesda Naval hospital for medical tests. J. Delmas Escoe, a member of Senator Hennings' legal staff, said that the senator regretted very much that he was unable to see the Missouri delegation in person.

Mrs. R. P. Beshears of St. Joseph, president of the Missouri State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches, who was in Washington early, visited with Senator Hennings before he entered the hospital.

Governor Blair Proclaims Prayer Pilgrimage Day

Call P.1 Fri. 5-24-57 Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK. — The governors of Missouri and Iowa proclaimed Friday, May 17 "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom Day" in their respective states, it was announced at NAACP headquarters here. The Missouri governor urged all Missourians to "join in . . . (the Prayer Pilgrimage) observance."

The Pilgrimage was under the co-chairmanship of Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Leaders Conference; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO.

Some 25,000 persons from all parts of the nation assembled Friday in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington to protest recent anti-Negro violence and terror in the South, commemorate the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation public school ruling, call for enactment of pending civil rights legislation, and pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The proclamations of "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom Day" were issued by Gov. James T. Blair, Jr., of Missouri and Gov. Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa.

Both proclamations declared: "In the second half of the twentieth century America still seeks the fulfillment of its ideal of equality for all men of every color and creed . . ."

"National leaders of the churches, civic, labor and educational bodies have issued a call to the nation asking 'all who love justice and dignity and liberty, who love their country, and who love mankind, to join in a prayer pilgrimage to Washington on May 17 . . . where we shall renew our strength, communicate our unity, and rededicate our efforts firmly but peaceably, to the attainment of freedom.' "

No Message Comes From President

Call P.1 Fri. 5-24-57 Kansas City Mo.

Spiritual Meeting Draws 25,000 To Lincoln Memorial

By LUCILE H. BLUFORD

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Eisenhower completely ignored the 25,000 "pilgrims" who came to Washington from 36 states on May 17 to pray at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial. He played golf at his Gettysburg farm while they prayed.

The President was not invited by the Prayer Pilgrimage leaders to participate on the program, but with such a large group of citizens gathering in the nation's capital to commemorate the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools, it would have been appropriate for the chief executive of the land to have sent at least a greeting to the huge assembly.

The Washington Post reported that the President, after a morning of visitors, flew early Friday afternoon to Gettysburg and immediately upon reaching there, he headed for the golf course.

To Prick Conscience

The three leaders of the Pilgrimage, the Rev. Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins, made it clear at a press conference held Thursday night that it was not the purpose of the Pilgrimage to exert any pressure upon government officials but that it was to be a spiritual meeting aimed at "pricking the conscience" of President Eisenhower and our nation's leaders.

Whether the nation's conscience was pricked cannot be determined so quickly after the history-making event, but the President's rush to the golf course does not indicate that his was pricked very hard.

But if his conscience was not pricked his ears should have burned as speaker after speaker called upon him to use the influence of his office to stop the wave of terror against Negroes in the South.

As speakers addressed the throng which sat and stood in front of the Lincoln Memorial, a helicopter flew over the crowd about five times drowning out the words of speakers. There was much speculation as to who was in the 'copter. Some said, "Maybe it's Ike giving the crowd the once over."

Powell Blames Eastland

Congresman Adam Clayton Powell, as he opened his rip-roaring, crowd-pleasing speech ventured facetiously that it was "Senator Eastland flying over to get an eyeful."

Powell said that he and Congressman Diggs of Michigan had called the Pentagon and asked that the helicopter not fly over the crowd. In a short while, the noise had stopped and the helicopter, whoever was in it, was seen no more.

Some word of encouragement in their fight to make America truly a land of democracy would have been appreciated by the crowd which came by train, by bus, car and plane from all parts of the country to celebrate the Supreme Court decision which declared segregated schools no longer legal.

The crowd applauded with vigor when A. Philip Randolph, in the first speech of the day, urged President Eisenhower, "as the highest expression of the moral and political authority of our country to help rebuild the shaken and shattered hopes of millions of Negroes and white peoples of the South by raising his voice of counsel to the people to obey the laws of the land."

Randolph, long a favorite speaker among the masses of Negroes made a stirring speech. When the crowd ignored the admonition on the printed program not to applaud, Randolph, who also was the presiding officer, asked the audience not to applaud until the end of the speeches. If they felt like applauding during an address, Randolph said, they could wave their programs or handkerchiefs.

Too Much To Ask

At the top of the printed program were these words: "Because of the religious nature of this program, we are asking that applause be withheld." But that was too much to ask of the crowd of 25,000 who had come to give vent to its feeling.

Many times during Randolph's and subsequent speeches, the audience waved the long white programs in the summer sun to express its approval of what was being said.

Randolph pulled no punches when he urged President Eisenhower to speak out. "We have come," he said in his distinctive New England voice, "to call upon President Eisenhower, our great national and world leader, who is undoubtedly possessed of a high sense of humanity, to speak out against the lawlessness, terror and fears that hang like a pall over the hearts of citizens of color in the South as a result of devastating bombings of their homes and churches, shooting and killing of citizens who have the courage to assert their constitutional rights and the intimidation of white and colored people by cross burnings and the parades of hooded men and women."

The long programs waved.

Praises NAACP

Randolph said that the crowd had gathered at the Lincoln Memorial "to proclaim our uncompromising support of the fight of the NAACP for civil rights and democracy under the able. resourceful and constructive leadership of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. This is the agency which has been chiefly responsible for civil rights decisions in the courts of our land to eliminate second-class citizenship based upon race or color. We are here to tell those who worship the false gods of white supremacy in the South to keep their evil hands off the NAACP."

Another speaker who called upon the President to act was Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Michigan who said that "the President of the United States must raise the curtain of silence which surrounds the White House, step out on the stage as the principal performer in the drama of human relations in the cradle of democracy, speak out in defense of law and order and against the denial of citizenship rights to the Negro in the South.

"He has amply demonstrated that he has the right convictions. What kind of political pressures, then, can so lessen the courage of a man, who cannot constitutionally seek the same office again, that he shuns the hallowed duty to uuphold the great principles of the nation he leads?"

Congressman Powell said that "We meet here today in front of the Lincoln Memorial because we are getting more from a dead Republican than we are getting from live Republicans and Democrats."

The Rev. Martin Luther King also called for "strong, aggressive leadership from the federal government."

PLANNING PRAYER PILGRIMAGE early this week in Washington were, standing, left to right, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery, Ala.; Franklin Williams, West Coast NAACP director and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham. Seated, three leaders who called conference: Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery; A. Philip Randolph, New York, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Roy Wilkins, New York, executive secretary of NAACP.

Trio of Organizations

Courier p. 6

3 Top Clergymen Back Pilgrimage

Sat. 5-18-57

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—Three of America's outstanding clergymen are in support of the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom," it was revealed in letters released by officials of the organization.

They were the Rev. Father John LaFarge, associate of the national Catholic Weekly; the Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of ethics and theology at Union Theological Seminary.

Officials releasing contents of the letters were co-chairmen Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Roy Wilkins and A. Philip Randolph.

Under the auspices of the organization, some 50,000 persons are expected to attend a religious ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., on May 17.

■

"IN THE midst of such persistent attempts to confuse the issue and discourage people of good will, the high decision to meet hate by love, to seek heaven's help, stands out like a ray of light.

"You can be assured of the wholehearted support in prayer and hope of your many friends of the Catholic faith," wrote Rev. Father John LaFarge, associated editor of the national Catholic weekly, America.

The letters from the Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean, the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of ethics and theology at Union Theological Seminary, also were released.

"This Pilgrimage comes at a very good time . . . we need to dramatize the problem in a way to move the minds of men and disturb their complacency about the crucial problem of Christian ethics," wrote Rev. Pike.

■

DR. NIEBUHR said that he believed that the Prayer Pilgrimage would have "a great impact on the mind and conscience of the nation."

"I therefore want to join with all the supporters of racial justice and good will in wishing you well in this enterprise," he said.

Outstanding ministers of all races and creeds have given their support to the Prayer Pilgrimage, the officials' statement concluded.

Prayer Pilgrimage To Hear Songs By Mahalia Jackson

Call p. 1

Kansas City Mo.

Fri. 5-10-57

NEW YORK.— Mahalia Jackson, the popular and gifted gospel singer will be heard by the 50,000 persons expected to assemble in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom on May 17, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and one of three co-chairmen of the pilgrimage announced here this week.

Plans for the program which will include prayer, scripture readings music and addresses are being developed by the three co-chairmen, A Philip Randolph president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. president of the Southern Leaders Conference; and Mr. Wilkins

In addition to songs by Miss Jackson there will be a 700-voice community chorus under the direction of Warner Lawson of Howard university as well as hymn-singing by the audience.

Meanwhile reports received here indicate a large turnout for this assembly which will commemorate the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's historic ruling in the public school segregation cases, call for enactment of pending civil rights legislation, protest recent anti-Negro violence and terror in the South, and pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator.

NAACP branches, church groups, trade unions and other organizations in localities across the country are making arrangements to go to Washington by chartered planes and buses and by special trains and car pools. The Los Angeles group has chartered a plane as well as buses. New Yorkers will make the trip by special trains and chartered buses.

Children From Clay, Ky., To D.C. Pilgrimage

Call p. 1

Fri. 5-17-57

Kansas City

NEW YORK. — James and Theresa Gordon, the young children who braved the wrath of the mob in an attempt to break the color bar in the public schools of Clay, Ky., last September will participate in the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington on Friday, May 17, according to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and co-chairman of the Pilgrimage.

James 10, and Theresa, 8, will lay a wreath at the foot of the monument of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial where 50,000 persons from all sections of the country will gather to pray for human rights. They will be accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Louise Gordon.

Because of their efforts to enter their children in a nearby "white" school, Mr. Gordon was discharged from his job. Unable to find other employment in the community he has since moved his family to Fort Wayne, Ind.

State militia was called out to protect the children against threats of the mob. Later they were denied admission to the school on a ruling by the state attorney general. Subsequently they filed suit for admission under the United States Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954.

Serving as co-chairmen of the Pilgrimage with Mr. Wilkins are A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Leaders Conference, and leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement.

Negroes To Hold National Rally

Courier Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP)—Negro leaders announced plans Friday for a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" May 17—third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision striking down racial segregation in public schools.

The three co-chairmen of the pilgrimage—Roy Wilkins, Rev. Martin Luther King, and A. Philip Randolph—estimated that at least 50,000 persons will attend the observance here.

They told a news conference they have asked the Interior Department for permission to meet at the Lincoln Memorial.

"We assume they won't refuse us," said Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The formal call for the pilgrimage invited "all believers in the God-given concept of the brotherhood of man and in the American ideal of equality, to assemble, review the national scene, give thanks for progress to date, and pray for wiping out of the evils that still beset our nation."

NEGRO PILGRIMAGE ON DESPITE RED BACKING

Commercial appeal

35,000 Will Visit Lincoln's Memorial Friday

Mon. 5-13-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12. — (UP) — Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro integration leader, told a news conference Saturday about 25,000 Deep South Negroes will take part in a pilgrimage to Washington Friday despite plans of the Communist Party to infiltrate the celebration.

Rev. King said the "prayer pilgrimage for freedom" will be held before the Lincoln Memorial on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

United Press reports indicated communists have been backing the pilgrimage—which is being sponsored by non-communist Negro ministers—and urging members of the party to attend.

King said, however, "The communists have had no part in the planning of the prayer pilgrimage and they will definitely have no place on the program."

Memphis, Tenn.

"The prayer pilgrimage for freedom is a spiritual movement supported by some of the nation's most renowned religious leaders." Co-chairman of the pilgrimage, which is expected to attract more than 50,000 Negroes to the nation's capital, are: Rev. King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

All have anti-communist records.

Prayer Progress Report

Call

America's Negro prepares for an exodus to Freedom. As the great day of the Prayer Pilgrimage approaches, the plans become more definite and the results more clearly expressed.

In Washington, over 60 churches are being set up as reception centers so that when the buses and cars arrive in the city, there will be some way for the Pilgrims to get fast refreshments before the noon time ceremonies.

Kansas City, Mo.

7 p.m. 5-10-57

In New York, several auto dealers are setting up car pools with their own merchandise. They want to be personally responsible for seeing that at least 500 people from their area are in Washington on the 17th of May.

In Chicago, the NAACP is making arrangements to have a thousand people in Washington, by plane, train and auto. Also in Chicago, about a score of churches and labor organizations have joined in their Pilgrimage efforts.

In New York, the mammoth Civil Rights Rally to organize support for the Pilgrimage was held on Friday, the third of May at 9:00 p.m. The speakers included Martin Luther King Adam Clayton Powell, Roy Wilkins, and South Carolina's Billy S. Fleming.

Chartered planes seem to be the fashion for this movement, although, it's true that we're really running the gamut transportation wise—from walking by some in New York to planes from Nashville, Charlotte, Los Angeles, and several points south.

Call P.4

In Montgomery, the station wagons used in the historic boycott will be used to transport scores of former walkers to Washington.

5-10-57

Rosa Parks will be in New York to speak at another rally on the 12th. The rally will be the culmination of a parade which will be called the "Pre-mother's Day March" and will honor the heroic mothers of Montgomery. Most of the work, in this is being done by the newly delegated New York Ministers Mobilization Committee, which is working out of the church office of Rev. Adam Clayton Powell (Abyssinian).

The feeling of freedom is in the air and its lovers are working hard to make it a mate with reality.

-:- COME JOIN THE -:-

Daily World P.6

PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON

Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAPITOL

Thurs. 5-9-57

Prayerful observance of 3rd Anniversary Supreme Court decision May 17 (Friday) at NOON at Lincoln's monument. Aboard charter Greyhound Luxury-Liners, air conditioned. Leave Atlanta Thursday 2 P. M., May 16 — arrive next day — 9 A. M. Round trip fare of $21.85 per person includes tax, life insurance and a specially arranged side tour for sight seeing of the 350th Anniversary Exposition of the founding of the Virginia Colony in the towns of Williamsburg, Yorktown and Jamestown — on Saturday morning 'til afternoon, arriving in Atlanta Sunday morning, 8:00 o'clock. Plenty of rest periods, food service stops for breakfast and dinner — at moderate prices!!! Travelers need little bags and few clothes. Bus leaves Washington midnight Friday for return trip via Williamsburg for the EXPOSITION sight seeing!

GET TICKETS NOW AT NAACP OFFICE, 204 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Office open daily — 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. NO tickets sold after 6 P. M., Monday, May 13.

Evelyn Cunningham

Courier P.14 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Riding With the Mayor to D. C.

THERE'S not much left to say about the Prayer Pilgrimage in Washington. Everybody who was there was moved, and nearly everybody dug why the big newspapers around the country and the TV and radio networks played it down or ignored it.

Sat. 6-1-57

So there's no point in going into what happened or where we're going from here. Because we're going.

So, outside of being real proud and figuring I'd have something to tell my grandchildren about the Pilgrimage, I had fun.

Cunningham

■

IT WAS FUN driving down from New York in the motorcade. Said motorcade consisted of about 250 cars, all lit up and everything, and under the guidance of one Reuben Patton, a big deal in the auto sales business in New York. Leading the caravan was the Mayor of Harlem, Dr. Jive, or Tommy Smalls, whatever your choice.

Natch, I went with the Mayor, since it was decided that he would lead the motorcade into the nation's capital. And I always like to be in the lead.

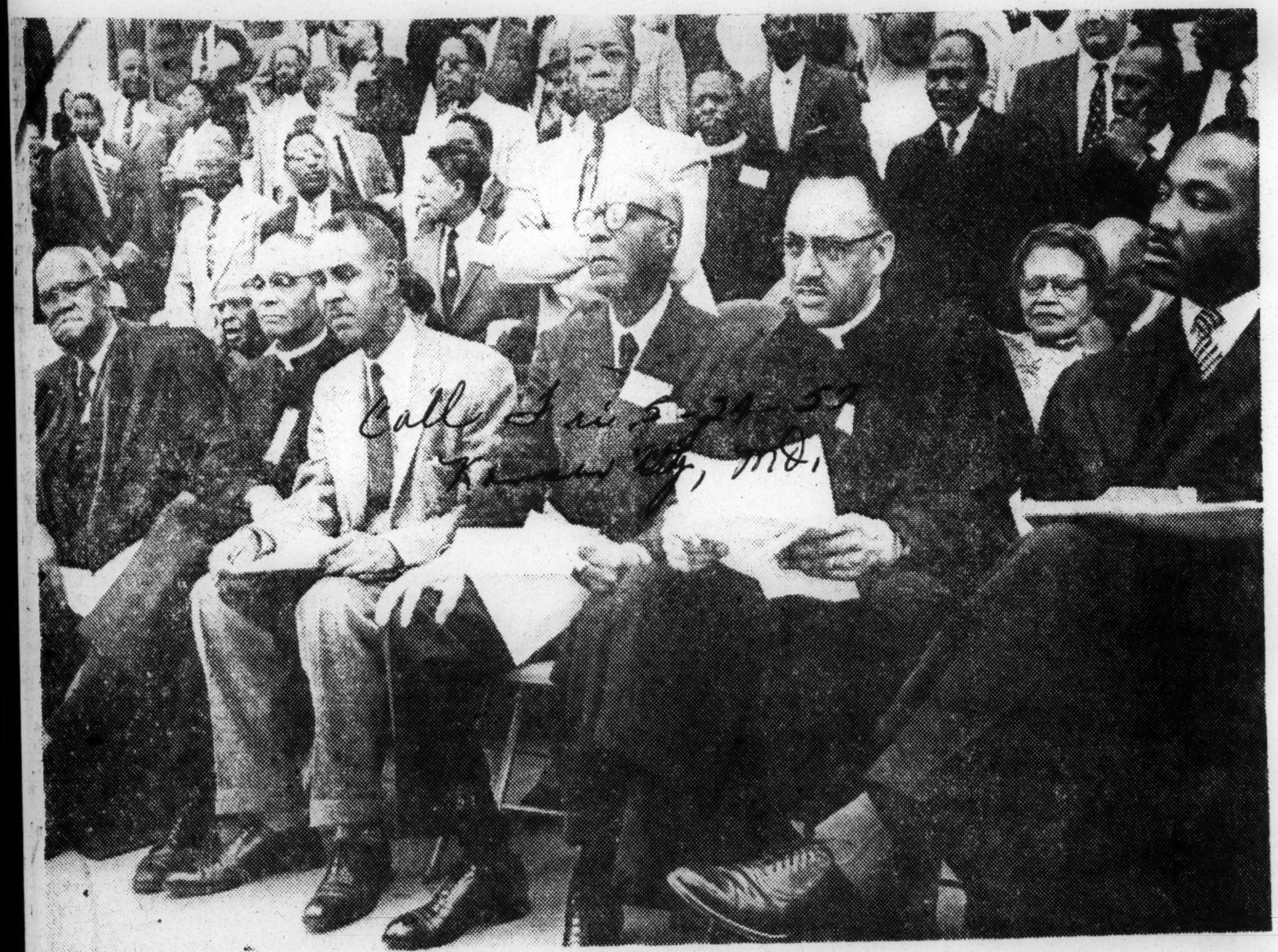
Well, the Mayor had other guests. There was a fellow named Pete who was one of those real funny cats who could break the race problem down to the barest essentials and get a whole lot of mileage out of one sentence. There was Junior, who drove and who was due to go into the Army three days after the Pilgrimage, and who scared the heck out of the Mayor, Pete and me when he would hit 90 and act like he didn't have anything to live for but the Army.

■

ANYWAY, WE WERE all filled to the brim with the joys of being colored. And as much as we laughed at each other, we kind of took the Pilgrimage pretty seriously.

The Mayor—Tommy Smalls—flashed his badge at strategic moments. And because he did it in a nice, quiet way, he got a lot of action out of state troopers and cops along the way. Then when some problem arose along the way—and, believe me, there are problems with 250 cars in a row—the Mayor would make soft talk with the local authority, while Junior, in his brash, Ivy League manner, would work on some other authority. Pete and I would sit in the car and make comments—which might as well be left unsaid since only colored people would understand them.

As we neared Washington, we got even prouder. We started to sit up straighter in the car and the fellows got their neckties in line. Junior turned around—as he'd been doing all during the trip, yet—and suggested that I comb my hair so that we all would be sharp when we arrived. I liked that. It was fun. And it was as serious as anything we had ever done.



ON THE PLATFORM.—Seated on the platform at the Prayer Pilgrimage held at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington last Friday were, left to right, Bishop S. L. Greene, Atlanta, senior bishop of the AME church; Bishop H. D. Medford of the AME Zion church; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who presided; Bishop H. C. Lawson of New York Refuge Temple and the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala.

Powell Calls For "Third Force" To Save Freedom

Journal & Guide p. 9
Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

The following are excerpts from the speech given by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., on the occasion of the Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

"We meet here today in front of the Lincoln Memorial because we are getting more from a dead Republican than we are getting from live Democrats and live Republicans.

Powell

"We must face the basic dishonesty and increasing hypocrisy of our two political parties. Only the politically free Supreme Court views the American scene against a background of morality and uncompromising legality and acts accordingly.

"In the North and South amongst Republicans and Democrats we find a studied contempt of the law of the land—the Supreme Court decisions. Even the proponents of Civil Rights legislation have made deals behind the scenes to emasculate the present bill or see that it is passed only in one House. As for the executive branch, it refuses to exercise the massave majesty and prestige of its office as it should.

• • •

"I BEGGED the Democratic Party directly through the National Chairman, Paul Butler, to speak out during its national meeting, May 5th. They absolutely refused to say one word concerning the bombings, outrages, persecutions, and present civil rights legislation now being considered by a Democratic-controlled Congress.

"Therefore, it is mandatory that we establish a "Third Force!"—A Force that will be non-partisan, but political; non-racial, but for the time being led by our Negro clergy who have given the greatest spiritual witness of any group in this century; non-denominational inviting men of all faiths to follow. It must be housed only in the churches, led only by the clergy, powered through prayer with the masses acting in unity.

• • •

"THE NAACP is now being driven underground. The technique of the South is to outlaw the NAACP for the sole purpose of preventing it from presenting cases in local and state courts. This will be an insurmountable road-block to prevent the NAACP from reaching the Supreme Court.

"We can, through this "Third Force," raise funds and channel those funds to the NAACP to continue its monumental work and where they are blocked, present cases ourselves using the same NAACP lawyers.

• • •

"WE SHALL USE as our techniques, based solely on passive resistance nationally and locally wherever the situation calls for such action — work stoppages, economic boycotts, mass demonstrations, sit-down strikes, slow-downs, picket lines, and above all, political unity irrespective of party, for and against individual candidates.

"Through these techniques we can turn the tide from hypocrisy to honesty: from flaunting the law to respect for the law. We will welcome and we will aid openly or through the underground, those white church groups, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, who are on our side—the right side, the legal side, the moral side."

Psychiatrists Point Out Evils Of Segregation

Informer
Sat. 5-25-57
Austin, Texas

NEW YORK — A group of some 200-odd psychiatrists and social scientists made a public statement last week, contending that school segregation causes psychological damage not only to the individuals affected, but to the entire community as well.

The group was making the statement in connection with a report gotten out by then entitled, "Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation." Dr Dana L Farnsworth, president of the organization, said the report was drafted by psychiatrists and social scientists working in an interracial committee, and representing every region of the country.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-25-57
P. 1

AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL, Washington, D. C., 25,000 Negroes from 48 states gather in Prayer Pilgrimage that commemorated Supreme Court ruling banning segregation in public schools. A portion of the vast crowd is shown in photo. Pilgrimage leaders are shown (inset) with Robert C. McLaughlin, president of the D. C., board of commissioners, who presented them with a key to the District of Columbia. They are A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP, and Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., leader of bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

Pilgrimage Highlights

"Hit And Run For Some; But

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

"Others Must Go Back To Face It Again" – Belafonte

Sat. 5-25-57

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"We play a hit and run game up here," a tall slim, handsome man said. It was singer Harry Belafonte, talking to a friend. "We come down here like this and say our piece, and then it's all over. But the Rev. Martin Luther King has to go back to face it all again," he said.

P. 9

The popular entertainer was talking about the participants in the one-day Prayer Pilgrimage which attracted a huge crowd to Washington, D. C., Friday for the one-day, celebration of the third anniversary of the desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The crowd was orderly but enthusiastic, and tightly packed in front of the Lincoln Memorial. Twenty-five of them fainted. A hundred more sought inhalants at a Red Cross first aid station.

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THERE WAS Robert E. Lee, 70, a West Chester, Pa., landscape gardener with a silver beard and a worn black suit, saying: "You can run a dog just so far, and he'll turn and bite a little. We been drug around long enough. We're tired of it. This is like a drop in a bucket, drop, drop, drop. It will soon fill up, if it don't leak out. I left Florida as a young man because I got tired of that foolishness."

HARRY BELAFONTE
"Others Must Face It"

One face in the crowd was that of Rosa Louise Parks, a Montgomery, Ala., seamstress who refused to change her bus seat and went to jail instead and saw Montgomery torn by the segregation battles that followed.

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"I'M JUST HERE out of curiosity," said 77-year-old R. Percy Allen of Harrisburg, Pa. "I'm a member of the NAACP, but I'm not radical about it all."

There were all ages in the crowd. "'This is on TV, isn't it?" asked Eugene Martin, 14, of Tuckahoe, N. Y. "It might wake up a lot of people."

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THERE WAS sadness at the size of the crowd. They had hoped 50,000 would turn out, but no one estimated it at more than 25,000 and Park Police estimates went as low as 14,000. "I want to ask the people of Washington why they didn't come. There are 11,000 here from New York," said Charles R. Coleman, 47-year-old religious entertainment specialist from New York City.

There was humor amid the solemnity of the speeches. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, interrupted by the noise of a helicopter, looked to the sky and said: "Sen. (James O.) Eastland must be flying that plane."

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A WEARY, foot-sore preacher was the Rev. Milton Perry, 21, of Jersey City, who walked to Washington. Mr. Perry collapsed in his seat after his speech. He said he had "walked aloong the road for the cause of freedom." He was revived with smelling salts. He said he had walked about 180 miles.

One of the oldest of the Pilgrims was William R. Smith, 88, of 138 R street, NW, only living founder of Peoples Congregational Church. "You know," he said, "a strand of cotton will break, but when you put a lot of strands together it becomes strong. That is what this pilgrimage is."

Dr. Johnson In Knoxville Talk

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Knoxville College's baccalaureate and science building dedication services are set for Sunday, May 26, at 11 a. m. respectively, in MacMillan Chapel.

Speakers are Dr. Archibald K. Stewart, General Secretary, Board of American Missions, United Presbyterian Church, North America, Baccalaureate, and Dr. Percy Julian, president, The Julian Laboratories, Inc. (formerly Suburban Chemical Co.) dedication. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University, will deliver the Commencement address to 70-odd candidates May 27 at 5 p. m., on the front campus lawn.

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DR. STEWART, in whose honor the new science building will be named, has been general secretary 12 years. He is also vice president of the Knoxville College Board of Trustees and a member of the Committee on Church Relations, which committee has been and is dealing with the matter of union with the Presbyterian Church USA.

Associated Press Wirephoto

COMMEMORATE RULING ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION: A speaker, on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, addresses the throngs gathered to observe the third anniversary of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Negroes Hold Rally On Rights in Capital

Times Sat. 5-18-57

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17—Many thousands met at the Lincoln Memorial today in a three-hour demonstration for more abundant civil rights. The rally was sponsored by Negro organizations.

The Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, which drew large numbers of Negroes from thirty states, observed the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The pitch and pace of the ceremony rose as Negro leaders called on President Eisenhower to "speak out more firmly" for civil rights, and on Congress to act.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., told the assembly that the judicial branch of the Government had shown "strong, aggressive leadership" on civil rights issues.

As the crowd shouted loud "amens" in approval, the 28-year-old preacher asserted that the executive branch was "all too silent and apathetic," and the legislative branch" too stagnant and hypocritical."

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. called for an American third force to fight for civil rights.

"We meet here in front of the Lincoln Memorial," he said, "because we are getting more from a dead Republican than we are getting from live Democrats and live Republicans."

He said the third force should be nonpartisan, but political; nonracial, "but for the time being led by our Negro clergy"; and nondenominational, but centered in the churches.

The assembly, which gathered under cloudy skies, overflowed the memorial steps, spread over Memorial Circle and occupied the greensward around the end of the reflecting pool.

Melvin Leach, Park Police inspector, estimated the crowd at 15,000. But pilgrimage leaders said this figure was much too low. The Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in New York, who was national director of the pilgrimage, said at least 27,000 persons were present.

Both figures were considerably short of the 50,000 the leaders had predicted would attend.

Throng Called Orderly

The metropolitan police, anticipating a traffic jam, had canceled all leaves for the day. But afterward the police said the crowd had moved in and out of the memorial area in a most orderly way. The ceremony, which lasted from noon until after 3 o'clock, went off without untoward incident. Some organizations of segregation proponents had issued "warnings" that disturbances might result from an influx of so many pilgrims.

Prayers, musical selections and scripture readings interlarded the speaking program, and the printed program asked that applause be withheld because of the religious nature of the ceremony.

However, A. Philip Randolph, a co-chairman of the rally, relaxed this request as the program got under way by suggesting that listeners might show approval by waving handkerchiefs and saying "Amens." They did.

Mr. Randolph, who is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had been applauded when in opening remarks he warned against the acceptance of Communist help.

"We know that Communists have no genuine interest in the solution of problems of racial discrimination," Mr. Randolph said, "but seek only to use this issue to strengthen the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Randolph praised President Eisenhower for his "high sense of humanity," but called on him to "speak out" against the "lawlessness, terror and fears that hang like a pall over the hearts of citizens of color in the South."

Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., a Negro from Michigan, said he was a believer in the power of prayer, but that action also was needed to help the Negro get the civil rights due him. Those "who came here only to pray," he added, might as well have stayed at home.

Representative Diggs, a Democrat, said that if leaders of his party in Congress "don't assure action on pending civil right legislation in Congress," they "are going to suffer in the next election."

The House Rules Committee, which has had the civil right bill under parliamentary consideration for several weeks, ended hearings today. It plans to vote Tuesday on reporting the bill out for floor action.

WASHINGTON PILGRIMAGE

Times 5-12-57

The third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools was observed in a "prayer pilgrimage" to Washington by many thousand Negroes. They assembled at the Lincoln Memorial to pray not only for more speedy implementation of the court decision but also for more action by the Congress in the field of civil rights.

There is ground for their impatience in the matter of school segregation, but there is also ground for hope. Much progress has been made, albeit slowly, and the principle has been firmly established. In the general civil-rights field there is again good ground for apprehension because of developments in Congress. This demonstration will serve a good purpose if it makes plain the obstruction that has been so evident in Congress is becoming increasingly intolerable.

The character of this demonstration was noteworthy. When a march on Washington was first proposed there was much justifiable anxiety among those who remembered Coxey's Army and the Bonus March. There was also the reasonable fear that Communist agents might take advantage of the occasion to promote disorder. Fortunately, these anxieties proved groundless. The meeting was, in the main, thoughtful and orderly.

Our First Amendment, perhaps the most treasured part of our Bill of Rights, guarantees to this people the right peacefully to assemble to petition for the redress of grievances. The assembly in Washington was completely lawful in every respect and those who organized it and led it are to be congratulated.

Precisely because of this emphasis we are not in entire sympathy with Representative Adam Clayton Powell's urging upon these supplicants the use of boycotts, work stoppages and slowdowns to make their point. Their point has already been well made and their case will be stronger if they, unlike some of their antagonists, remain rigidly within the law.

What Prayer Pilgrimage Means To America . . . and the World!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 6-1-57

By WILLIAM G. NUNN SR. P. 14

WASHINGTON — Two things stand out in bold relief as an aftermath of the historical Prayer Pilgrimage at historic Lincoln Memorial on Friday, May 17, this year!

ONE . . . The challenge to both major political parties that . . . in the future . . . both will be judged by what they DO, rather by what they SAY, on legislation directly or indirectly affecting Negro Americans.

TWO . . . A rapidly crystallizing sentiment that the pilgrimage become an annual event, to balance the books on Negro progress for each 12-month period!

■

TO THE MEN and the organization which worked so unceasingly to "make a dream come true" . . . to Wilkins, King, Randolph, the NAACP, the Negro church, the Brotherhood and other labor organizations, and to the thousands of "just plain people" who wended their way to the meeting place . . . a bow and a salute!

Official Washington was concerned about the pilgrimage.

There was concern about the affair getting out of hand.

First newspaper reports estimated the crowd at 5,000 . . . then park policemen gave reporters a figure ranging from 15,000 to 25,000!

There was a definite reason for this.

Someone . . . we won't say who . . . didn't want the pilgrimage to be a success from the standpoint of attendance.

But the "architects of doom" were sorely disappointed.

Negroes . . . and whites too . . . came by the thousands. The 27,000 guess is conservative.

They came . . . behaved themselves as well-bred Americans should . . . listened and "waved" and "Amen-ed" the brilliant array of topflight orators . . . and returned to their homes. Well-dressed and orderly, they reflected the very finest type of citizenry. Not ONE INCIDENT marred the services.

It was significant that on the lips of thousands who attended, was the far-reaching thought that the 1957 "Prayer Pilgrimage" should become an annual event.

In no other way, said those who advocated its continuance, can the so-called "Negro problem" be so dramatically presented.

In no other way, they say, can the shortcomings of our legislative leaders be pointed to, and be made a part of the "official" record.

In no other way, they insist, can the world be made to know that Negroes in America are fighting . . . with all the legal tools at their command . . . to win their never-ending battle for first-class citizenship.

And . . . these people contend . . . in no other way will world pressures make themselves one of our strongest allies.

HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT was the tone of the leaders of the movement, as they faced the microphones. Courier

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON: . . . "No suffering is too great for us now. We will not be turned back." P. 18

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: "We have come to call upon President Eisenhower . . . to speak out against the lawlessness, terror and fears that hang like a pall over the hearts of Southern Negroes as a result of bombings and intimidation"

ROY WILKINS: "If a civil rights bill that has some meaning is not passed, voters in 1958 and 1960 will know where to place the responsibility."

ADAM POWELL: "We must face the basic dishonesty and increasing hypocrisy of our two political parties. Only the politically free Supreme Court views the American scene against a background of morality and uncompromising legality and acts accordingly."

CHARLES C. DIGGS: "What kind of political pressures could have resulted in the loss of courage of a man who is not running for re-election. More and more protest votes are being cast by Southern Negroes for Republicans, and I don't blame them."

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING —"The Executive Branch of the Government is all too silent and apathetic . . . The Legislative Branch is all too stagnant and hypocritical . . . Both (political) parties have betrayed the cause of justice . . ."

■

The trend of proposed action to be taken by Negroes appears to have been forecast in these statements.

"Give Us The Ballot" . . . Dr. King repeatedly asked.

And it seems to us that this could be the "rallying cry" throughout the nation . . . in the North where Negroes do have the ballot, and in the South where they are denied its use.

From now on, these leaders were saying, the prime motivation is "strength through unity" at the polling places.

The appeal will be made from pulpits across the nation . . . and at public gatherings of every type and description.

The power of ballot could well become the Negro's theme-song as the Emancipation Centennial approaches.

They're Tougher Than Ever

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57

Looked at one way the 25,000 persons who journeyed to Washington to pray for freedom and the ballot on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial is not a great number. Baltimore, Md.

There are 17 million colored people in the United States.

Nine million of them live in the South and every day millions of petitions go up to almighty God: P. 4

That America might become a better place for themselves and their children;

And that a filibustering Congress and a silent occupant in the White House may be aroused from lethargy and give this nation the dynamic leadership in civil rights these days require.

* * *

THESE 25,000 persons could have just as well prayed to their Heavenly Father from the sanctity of their closets at home except for one thing.

The Christian belief is that where 'one or two are gathered in My name I will grant their request.'

Here were not two, but 25,000 devout leaders talking to God, believing that He answers the prayers of their congregations and drawing upon the inspiration of the multitude to firm their convictions and stiffen their determination.

They talked to God.

God spoke to them.

They talked among themselves.

They believe and know now that those who deserve freedom must fight for it no matter what the odds.

* * *

WE DO NOT discount the impression the huge assemblage made on the general public, but as we see it the chief benefit of this pilgrimage was the affect upon the pilgrims themselves.

They are a tougher bunch to deal with today than they were before they marched on Washington.

30,000 'Pilgrims' Pray For Rights Legislation

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 1

Sat. 5-25-57

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Thirty thousand people from 33 states gathered here at the Lincoln Memorial for a solemn "Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom" service commemorating the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in the Schools cases.

Washington police called the gathering the "most orderly crowd they had ever handled." Leaves had been cancelled for the entire force, but the police found their work easy with no incidents as anticipated by fearful legislators, many of whom packed their bags and left town before the hordes of pilgrims, mostly Negroes, began arriving.

The day before the ceremony, Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., one of the three co-leaders of the pilgrimage, read a statement to a crowded press conference that firmly stated the position of the leadership and quashed any ideas the Communists might have had of making capital of the rally.

NO PICKETING

Said Rev. King: "On behalf of the three chairmen and myself, all activation will take place solely at the Lincoln Memorial. There will be no picketing, no poster walking, and no lobbying in connection with the Prayer Pilgrimage.

"We have not invited Communists, nor members of the Ku Klu Klan, nor those active in White Citizens Councils. We do not want the participation of these groups, nor of individuals or other organizations holding similar views."

The program got under way promptly at noon, the hour at which the court handed down the decision on May 17, 1954. Presiding was A. Philip Randolph, jr., president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and a co-chairman of the rally along with Rev. King and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

POUR IN

Delegations had been pouring in since Thursday afternoon. The largest was 11,000 from New York City who came in on three special trains, by motor caravan, chartered buses and planes. It was the greatest mass exodus for one occasion in history. Some 8,000 pilgrims came from Southern states led by ministers prominent in the Freedom Fight there. The bulk of the participants came from church groups and labor unions who went all out in support of the cause.

In New York, union headquarters declared a holiday, Mayor Wagner issued a proclamation and some places like Lord and Taylor's dismissed all of their Negro employees to go to Washington. From Chicago, came a delegation of 300 people, with the NAACP taking the lead.

RISK OF JAIL

The crowd listened politely and attentively, but when Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard U., called for all out support of the NAACP even with underground methods at the risk of going to jail, the multitudes went wild and the pace of enthusiasm for the entire afternoon was set.

"If the Supreme Court had decided that segregation was constitutional," the noted educator declared" we might as well have wrapped up the leadership of the United States in Christmas paper and delivered it to the Communist Party."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell called for the establishment of a "Third Force," led by clergymen to take up the fight in the South where the NAACP is being driven under ground and prevented from presenting cases in local and

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

state courts.

Defender

Powell charged both political parties with deceit and hypocrisy.

While Powell's speech stressed aggressive retaliation, Rev. Martin Luther King, jr. took a more sober thoughtful view. The Montgomery passive resistance leader was the last speaker on the program and he received a thunderous ovation when he was introduced by Randolph.

Speaking in slow measured tones to the quiet spellbound group he said:

Sat. 5-25-57

"This is no day for the rabble rouser, whether he be Negro or white. We must realize that we are grappling with the most weighty social problem of this nation, and in grappling with such a complex problem there is no place for misguided emotionalism."

Those who a few months ago thought of young King as a brilliant comet shooting across the sky never to be seen again, came away from the rally with a firmer conviction than ever of his mature wise leadership when he pinpointed the whole basic struggle of the Negro in these simple phrases:

"Give us the ballot and we will quietly and non-violently, without rancor or bitterness, implement the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954. Give us the ballot and we will no longer have to worry the Federal government about our basic rights. The crowd took up the chant of "Give Us The Ballot," as five times the Reverend King invoked the plea.

He said the Executive branch of the government is all too silent and apathetic. Civil rights, the minister said is an eternal moral issue which may well determine the destiny of our nation in the ideological struggle with Communism."

Indirectly, the day was a tribute to the man who first began the agitation for full citizenship, 15 years ago in June, A. Philip Randolph who conceived the idea of a march on Washington. This was called off after President Roosevelt issued an Executive Order banning discrimination in War Industry.

For three hours, the audience listened to speeches, scriptures, prayers, a solo by Mahalia Jackson and two choirs, one an interracial group from Philadelphia. A touching highlight was when James and Theresa Gordon, formerly of Clay, Ky., the children who defied mob action to go to an integrated school, laid a wreath at the statue of the Great Emancipator.

After the benediction, everyone dispersed and the big trek back to cities and homes began. Said the Reverend King, "We anticipate that there will be some kind of follow up to the Prayer Pilgrimage."

NEGRO LEGION POSTS ARE ISSUED WARNING

Commercial Appeal p. 19

'Get Rid Of Radicals Or Face Expulsion'

Sat. 5-25-57

REPRESENTATIVE IS HIT

Memphis, Tenn.

The Associated Press

MAGEE, Miss., May 24.—Mississippi's American Legion commander Friday told Negro Legion posts in the state to "rid their membership of radical agitators or face expulsion from the organization."

The warning by Jack Pace of Magee, also criticized a Negro Representative for "inquiring about" a meeting of two white Legion posts jointly sponsored by the Jackson Citizens' Council.

"It was none of his business," Mr. Pace said of the inquiry Wednesday by Representative Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) about the American Legion-Citizens' Council meeting. Rep. Diggs had asked the national Legion commander if the organization "condones" a Legion group "joining with a group like the Citizens' Council," organized by white men to keep Negroes and whites segregated.

'Radical Agitators'

Pace's warning to Negro posts to oust "radical agitators" was contained in a news release from the State Legion Department's public relations division.

It said:

"Stating that there had been several incidents of late, such as Negro Legion post commanders condemning law enforcement agencies, radical Negro speakers being invited to speak to Negro Legion meetings, and efforts on the part of some to stir up trouble, such as the Diggs case, Commander Pace said that strong measures would be taken to put a stop to this."

The Legion-Council meeting, about which Representative Diggs complained was one addressed May 6 by New Orleans Police Sergeant Hubert Badeaux, who testified earlier this year before a Louisiana legislative committee about alleged communist infiltration of Negro organizations.

Mr. Pace said the May 6 meeting was "strictly a public service, provided by the American Legion."

As to the Citizens' Council's part in the meeting, Mr. Pace said he was "delighted to see that other organizations were waking up to the dangers of communism and trying to assist the Legion in its fight against communism and other subversive influences."

No Specific Post

Mr. Pace named no specific Negro Legion post but obviously referred to one in Jackson commanded by Albert Powell, who recently accused Jackson police of taking liquor payoffs.

Powell made the accusation at a meeting of the Progressive Negro Voters' League, a group which had asked that the city hire Negro policemen, firemen and city bus drivers.

Representative Diggs addressed a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here last Sunday and two days later wrote National Legion Commander W. C. Daniel about the joint Legion-Citizens' Council meeting.

Representative Diggs said the Legion "might as well tear up its charter of patriotism" if one of its chapters can meet jointly with "an organization whose announced objective is to defy the law of the land." He referred to the Citizens' Councils' opposition to the United States Supreme Court school integration ruling.

21 From Midwest At 'March'

Call p. 1

Fri. 5-24-57

Kansas City, Mo.

Missourians and Kansans Attend Prayers Pilgrimage

At least 21 persons from Greater Kansas City and nearby towns in Missouri and Kansas attended the Prayer Pilgrimage in Washington, D.C., Friday, May 17.

This does not include the delegation from St. Louis. The exact number of St. Louisians in attendance could not be obtained but estimates varied between 100 and 500.

In Washington from Kansas City, Mo., were: the Rev. C. S. Scott, vice president of the local branch of the NAACP; Clarence Laws, regional secretary of the NAACP; the Rev. Fred Stephens, pastor of the Bethel AME church; Joseph Gamble, Victor Barker, Oscar Jones and Fletcher Daniels, representing the Greater Kansas City branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employes; the Rev. C. E. Chapman, presiding elder of the Missouri district of the CME church; the Rev. R. E. Reid, 3344 South Benton, CME pastor in St. Joseph, and Miss Lucile H. Blu-

Call Fri. 5-24-57
Kansas City, Mo.
P. 1

THE CROWD AT PRAYER PILGRIMAGE.—Shown here is part of the crowd of some 25,000 which attended the Prayer Pilgrimage held on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial Friday, May 17. The crowd was variously estimated at between 15,000 and 25,000. The sponsors of the Pilgrimage placed it at 27,000. Early reports by the wire services that only 5,000 or 6,000 were in attendance were erroneous.

ford, managing editor of THE CALL.

Also present from the Kansas City area was the Rev. W. L. Blake of Liberty, Mo.

Two ministers were in attendance from Kansas City, Kas.: the Rev. H. Grady Neal, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, and the Rev. A. D. Banks, pastor of the Antioch Baptist church.

From St. Joseph, Mrs. R. P. Beshears, state president of the Missouri NAACP conference; the Rev. W. A. Sparks and the Rev. W. A. Phillips went to Washington.

From Wichita, the Rev. H. H. Brookins, Dr. C. A. Henson, the Rev. U. W. Barron and the Rev. J. C. Douglas were there.

The Rev. H. Calvin McMillan, pastor of the Bethel A.M.E. church in Hutchinson, Kas., was also there.

Bishop Frederick D Jordan presiding bishop of the fifth Episcopal district of the A.M.E. church was present. He and Mrs. Beshears had seats on the platform.

38a 1957

PILGRIMAGE MARCH
SPURNED BY 20 NEGRO MINISTERS

Rights March Spurned by 20 Negro Ministers

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Thus 4-30-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29 (AP)—A group of 20 Negro ministers today approved a resolution "condemning the pilgrimage on Washington or in any way interfering with the President's program at this time."

The Rev. W. H. Hall, presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, said the proposed pilgrimage was a "fanfare of publicity seekers."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery, Ala., leader of the Negro bus boycott there, and others have proposed a "prayer pilgrimage" to Washington May 17 in an effort to persuade Congress to pass civil rights legislation.

The resolution thanked President Eisenhower "for all that he has done to alleviate the suffering of Negroes. . . .

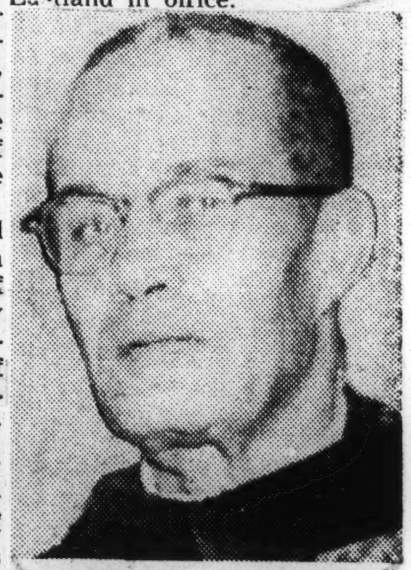
now pending in Congress.

Bishop Tucker asserted: "I think the record shows that the Eisenhower Administration and President Eisenhower have done more to procure full citizenship rights for our group than any President or Administration since the time of Lincoln.

"Everyone knows that the delay in the enactment of civil rights legislation has been occasioned by the dilatory tactics employed by Eastland of Mississippi, Ervin of North Carolina, members of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate, and Smith of Virginia, chairman of the House Rules Committee.

"I think Brother Powell and Brother Diggs would perform a yeoman service to the country if they would do some missionary work with men like Eastland, Ervin, Talmadge, Smith, Byrd of Virginia, Johnston of South Carolina, McClellan of Arkansas, Ellender and Long of Louisiana, Hill and Sparkman of Alabama and others in the Congress of the United States too numerous to mention, who are members of the party to which they belong.

Bishop Tucker claimed that Texas Negroes had a "golden opportunity" to unseat Eastland as chairman of the Judiciary Committee during a special senatorial election held a month ago, but, the prelate continued, "90 per cent of them voted for Yarborough, the Democratic candidate, which meant the perpetuation of Eastland in office."



BISHOP E. C. TUCKER

Praises Eisenhower Record

Courier Sat 6-1-57

Bishop Tucker Raps Pilgrimage Leaders

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 13

(Special to The Courier)

BATESVILLE, Miss. — Labeling the National Democratic party as "still the party of slavery, discrimination and segregation," AME Zion Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker leveled criticism at leaders of the Prayer Pilgrimage during an address delivered before the annual meeting of the board of trustees at the Johnson Institute commencement exercises.

..Bishop Tucker, chairman of the trustee board and presiding Bishop of the AMEZ Church's 10th District, took sharp issue with Congressmen Diggs and Powell, A. Philip Randolph and Rev. Martin Luther King for their criticism of the Eisenhower Administration's presentation of civil rights legislation

"To me, the national Democratic party is still the party of slavery, discrimination and segregation, and Negroes will never obtain their full civil rights nor acquire first-class citizenship until a Republican President is supported by a Republican majority in both houses of Congress."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, left, leader in the Montgomery, Ala., desegregation fight, listens to speakers. Later he made a 20-minute speech which drew many cheers.

By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

Sunday Booker, 7, left, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Bernadette Burroughs, 4, of New York City, played "pattycake" while the grownups listened attentively and applauded yesterday at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom at the Lincoln Memorial.

NAACP BRANCHES, church groups, trade unions and other organizations in localities across the country are making arrangements to go to Washington by chartered planes and buses and by special trains and car pools.

The Los Angeles group has chartered a plane as well as buses. New Yorkers will make the trip by special trains and chartered buses.

Mahalia To Prayer Pilgrimage Star, 700-Voice Choir To DC May 17

Journal + Guide Sat. 5-11-57 Norfolk, Va. P.15

NEW YORK — Mahalia Jackson, the popular and gifted gospel singer, will be heard by the 50,000 persons expected to assemble in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom on May 17, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and one of three co-chairmen of the pilgrimage, has anonunced here.

Plans for the program which will include prayer, scripture readings, music and addresses are being developed by the three co-chairmen, A. Philip Randolph president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; the Rev. Dr. Martni Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Leaders Conference; and Mr. Wilkins.

• • •

IN ADDITION TO songs by Miss Jackson, there will be a 700-voice community chorus under the direction of Warner Lawson of Howard university as well as hymn singing by the audience.

Meanwhile reports received here indicate a large turnout for this assembly which will commemorate the third aninversary of the Supreme Court's historic ruling in the public school segregation cases, call for enactment of pending civil rights legislation, protest recent anti-Negro Violence and terror in the South, and pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator.

38a

Star Sat. 5-18-57
Washington, D.C.
P.5-A

PRAYER PILGRIMAGE—Most of the crowd of 15,000 who attended a civil rights rally yesterday afternoon is visible in this picture from the top of the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. The speaker (center) is A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.—Star Staff Photo by Paul Schmick.

Pilgrimage Speakers Hit Both Parties on Rights

Star Sat. 5-18-57 P.5-A
Washington D.C.

Some 15,000 persons listened for nearly four hours at the Lincoln Memorial yesterday to a succession of colored leaders calling on the President and Congress for immediate action on civil rights legislation.

The crowd of predominantly colored persons came from 30 States for the Prayer Pilgrimage which marked the third anniversary of the Supreme Court ban on public school segregation.

38a

Assembling in orderly fashion and leaving the same way—only a few spent the night in Washington—the crowd was enthusiastically responsive to the speakers. They waved white handkerchiefs in unison, applauded, cheered and cried "amen" time and again as speakers made their points.

They heard Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, bitterly assail the "basic dishonesty and increasing hypocrisy of our two political parties" and call for a new "third force" to fight for civil rights.

"Jim Crow" Politics Assailed

They heard Representative Diggs, Democrat of Michigan, attack "bipartisan Jim Crow politics" and warn that failure to pass civil rights legislation in this session of Congress will lead to an increasing protest vote by Negroes against "Northern Democrats and Southern Dixiecrats."

Most of the crowd stood throughout the program of prayer, songs and speeches. Even those who had seats rose to their feet when the main speaker was introduced, the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the successful anti-segregation bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. King charged the executive branch with "silence and apathy" and the Congress with being "stagnant and hypocritical" on civil rights. But he asked for "a leadership that is calm and yet positive." He said "this is no day for the rabble-rouser, whether he be Negro or white."

Mr. King spoke quietly and slowly. His speech was interrupted frequently with cries of "amen" and "give us the ballot." He was applauded loudly as he concluded:

"Each of us must keep faith in the future. Let us realize that as we struggle for justice we don not struggle alone, but God struggles with us."

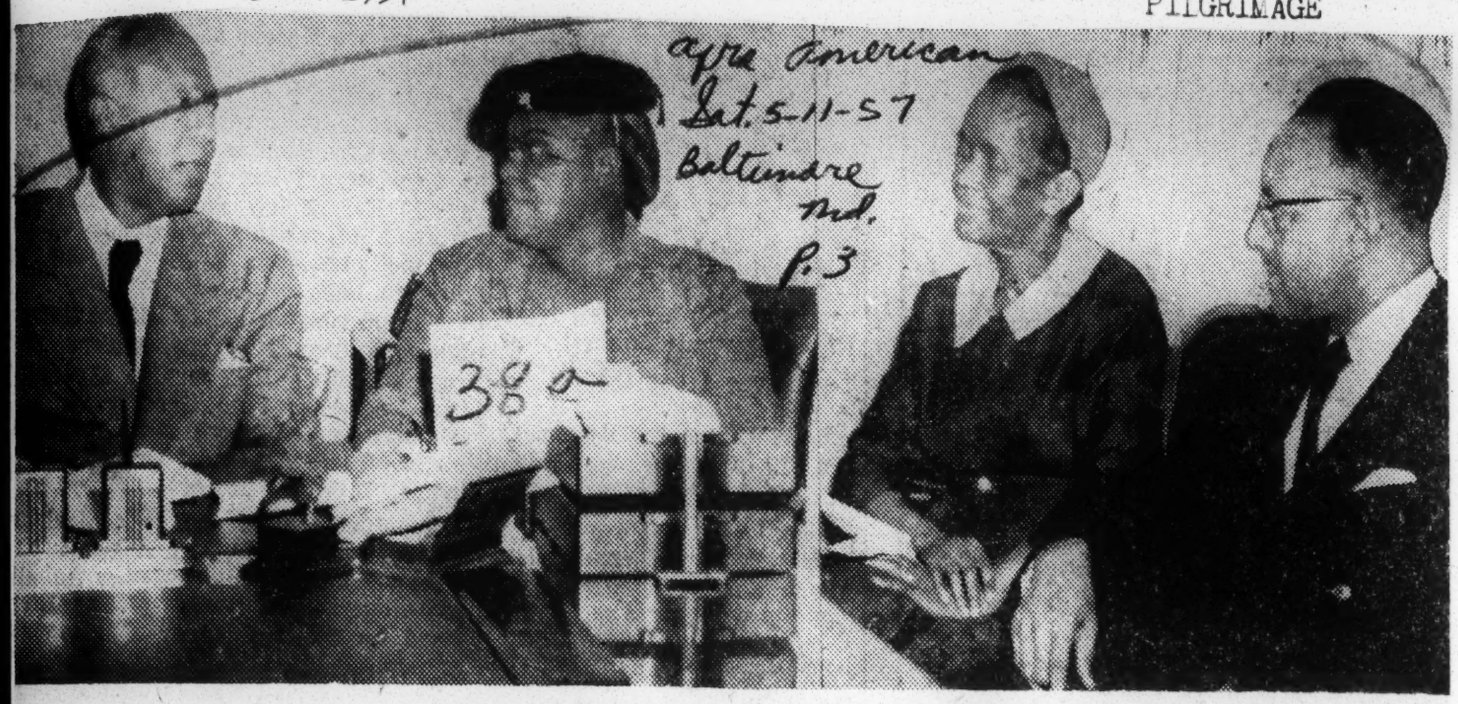
Red Cross Treats 100

The crowd, the size of which wa sestimated by Park Police nspector Melvin H. Leach, extended down the steps of the Memorial, over the surrounding roadway and onto the grass at the Reflectitng Pool. Red Cross first-aid workers treated more than 100 persons, most of them for exhaustion, none apparently serious.

Other speakers included A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who had the idea for the Pilgrimage; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Before the program began, District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin presented the keys of the city to the Pilgrimage leaders.

Commissioner McLaughlin commented, "There have been many pilgrimages to Washington that have been less unselfish than this one."

A cheer went up in the middle of the afternoon for the arrival of the Rev. Milton Perry, 21-year-old Negro minister who had walked all the way from Jersey City, N. J., to attend the ceremony. Mr. Perry said he was tired "but I would do it again for the same cause."



THE ROLE OF WOMEN in the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington on May 17 is discussed with Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of the National Council of Negro Women in the office of A. Philip Randolph in New York City. Left to right, Mr. Randolph, Mrs. Mason, Miss Ella J. Baker, staff organizer, and national director, the Rev Thomas Kilgore Jr.

Prayer Pilgrimage Preparations Made

Afro American Sat. 5-11-57 p.3

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON — By plane, by train, bus private automobiles and on foot, some 50,000 freedom-hungry colored people from all parts of the United States will converge at the Lincoln Memorial here Friday, May 17 for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom.

The pilgrimage was officially launched at a meeting of 77 leaders of church, labor and civic organizations here on April 5.

Designated as co-chairmen of the movement are the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Leadership Conference and leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement; A. Philip Randolph, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

* * *

DIRECTOR OF the movement is the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in New York City. Plans for the meeting were mapped out in meetings in scores of cities — North, East, South and West — last week.

Here in Washington, Friday, Walter Reuther, vice president of the AFL-CIO, and William Oliver, co-director of the UAW's Fair Employment Practices Department, called for unity in the fight for civil rights and for all unions in the CIO to support the May 17 pilgrimage.

"Never has there been a period in the history of our nation when the need has been greater for the extension and preservation of our civil rights and civil liberties to every American," the joint statement by the labor leaders points out.

May 17 will mark the third anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling which outlawed segregation in the nation's public schools.

* * *

MAHALIA JACKSON, world famous gospel singer, declared that she would be "delighted" to sing for the throng at the Lincoln Memorial, and prayers and speeches will be offered by leaders of the movement. In addition to songs by Miss Jackson, there will be a 700-voice community chorus under the direction of Warner Lawson of Howard University.

Preparations for the pilgrimage, as announced in a few of the cities whose people will participate in the movement, follow:

NEW YORK — Special trains and chartered buses will carry thousands of trade unionists and liberals to the nation's capital. One of the headquarters for planning for the march is Abyssinia Baptist Church, the pastor of which is the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (Dem., N.Y.)

* * *

MR. POWELL warned Thursday that "right thinking citizens of all races and creeds will meet the severest test of their sincerity" at the Lincoln Memorial meeting.

"The time for talk is over. The time for action has arrived. All real Americans will face this severe test by supporting this movement and by being present in Washington on May 17," Mr. Powell said.

CHICAGO — Willioughby Abner, president of the local NAACP, announced that special plans are under way for the organization of special Freedom trains and Freedom buses to go to Washington. Plans also include organization of car pools to transport the "pilgrims."

Bishop Walls is one of the honorary chairmen of the Chicago contingent of the pilgrimage.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention of the U.S.A., here urged all people of all races to make May 17 a "day of prayer."

He declared "we are happy over the general feeling throughout the country on desegregation and we shall endeavor to appreciate and encourage this fine spirit on the part of many people in many states."

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — A campaign to send 3,000 West Coast representatives to the Washington pilgrimage was launched by the Rev. Sylvester Odum, northwest chairman of the pilgrimage, who introduced the Rev. F. S. Shuttlesworth at a press conference here last week.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth is chairman of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and a co-sponsor of the Prayer Pilgrimage. Two of his children were injured in Birmingham by a hate-ridden, hoodlum dynamite thrower.

LOS ANGELES, Calif —An NAACP-sponsored group here in this film capital of the world has chartered an airplane as well as buses and trains to make the trip to the nation's capital on May 17.

DETROIT — Special trains and buses will be used by some 5,000 persons, many of them from Local 600 UAW, who plan to be a part of the Freedom pilgrimage.

Spearheaded by locals of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and NAACP units, several hundred buses have been chartered in communities in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to carry participants from their homes to the capital for the occasion.

There lawmakers will be solicited to pass civil rights legislation and the administration will be urged to act against the mounting violence in the South in defiance against the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings.

Rev W. H. Jernagin Among Notables Who Will Speak

Globe

Washington, May 9 — The nation's leading clergymen will be joined by civil rights leaders, including two members of Congress, as speaker at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom which is expected to bring 50,000 persons from all sections of the country to the Lincoln Memorial here on Friday (May 17) for spiritual guidance and inspiration in the struggle for human rights.

Nashville Tenn.

On call of the three co-chairmen — A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president, Southern Leaders Conference; and Roy Wilkinson, NAACP executive secretary—the people will assemble at high noon before the Lincoln shrine to "renew our strength, communicate our unity, and rededicate our efforts, firmly but peaceably, to the attainment of freedom."

In addition to the co-chairmen, speakers will include Adam Clayton Powell, the clergyman-congressman from New York City and Representative Charles Diggs of Detroit, ill in the Naval Hospital. William H. Dawson of Chicago, the third Negro congressman, will be unable to attend.

Four veterans of the Fight for Freedom in the South will report on conditions facing Negroes in that region. The Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of the famous Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atalnta, will tell of his experience in efforts to bring about integration in the buses of that city. Joining him in reporting on the bus integration movement in their respective cities will be the Rev. K. C. Steele, leader of the movement in Tallahassee, Fla.; and Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, of Birmingham, who challenged transportation segregation in his city.

There will be prayers and scripture reading by the Right Rev. Sherman L. Greene of Atlanta, senior bishop of the AME Church; the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president, National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union; and other clergymen.

Music at the event will be furnished by Mahalia Jackson, the noted gospel singer, a 700-voice community chorus under the direction of Warner Lawson of Howard University and audience hymn singing. Prayers and scripture readings will include a "Litany of Freedom."

The purpose of the Prayer Pilgrimage is to commemorate the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling in the school segregation cases, call for enactment of pending civil rights legislation, protest recent anti-Negro violence and terror in the South and pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

To make the trip to the nation's capital, NAACP branches, church groups, trade unions and other organizations are arranging for chartered planes and buses, as well as for special trains and car pools.

World Watches Prayer Protest

Courier p.3

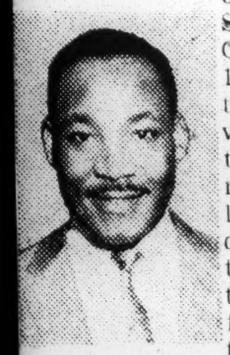
'Pilgrims' Begin Long March to D.C.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-18-57

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The vanguard of an estimated 50,000 aroused Negroes are arriving here by train, car, bus, and other transportation to be part of the "Prayer Pilgrimage," to stick the pin of awareness into the nation's conscience of equal rights for all in a gigantic ceremony to be held Friday at high noon before the Lincoln Memorial.

The specific aims of the Prayer Pilgrimage are (1) to commemorate the third anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's historic 1954 school integration ruling which declared that racial segregation is legally dead; (2) "to demonstrate unity of Negroes in the struggle for freedom and justice," and (3) to call for immediate implementation of the Supreme Court decision and for passage of civil rights bills.



Rev. King

The significance of the gathering is that "the era of Uncle Tom-ism," when most of America's largest minority passively accepted any morsels given by bigots, is dead.

Poitier

Belafonte

The feeling of thousands of members of the Pilgrimage who will demonstrate by peaceful but strong means, is personified by Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott.

REV. KING, together with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are co-chairmen and Rev. Thomas Kilgore is national director of the Pilgrimage.

The new Negro, exemplified by this leader from the Deep South, where lynchings, bombings, floggings and economic sanctions attempt to keep the Negro in an inferior status, believes that he is inferior to no one.

Reports from the national headquarters of the Prayer Pilgrimage committee bear messages that the Friday ceremonies will be a great historic meeting.

Harry Belafonte, Jackie Robinson and Sidney Poitier are to lead a "personalities group" to Washington.

Mahalia Jackson, gospel singer, accepted the invitation to sing at the ceremonies with the words, "I will be just delighted to sing."

■

AMONG THE many endorsements have been that of Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers and vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Reuther's statement from the Washington AFL-CIO office called for unity in the civil rights fight and the support of all UAW unions for the Prayer Pilgrimage.

The Pilgrimage also has the endorsement of three leading national clergymen—Rev. Father John LaFarge of the national Catholic weekly; the Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of ethics and theology at Union Theological Seminary.

The Prayer Pilgrimage arrivals are being welcomed in Washington by over 60 churches, according to John H. Young III, publicity director for the event.

The grassroots movement has accepted the services of persons of various backgrounds and occupations.

Typical of them is New York City's Reuben J. Patton who has gathered hundreds of cars to transport pilgrims to Washington.

In the South, Rev. Ralph David Abernathy of Montgomery toured the various areas as the Southern coordinator to aid in getting a number of persons to attend the ceremonies.

As a symbol of this rededication to the quest of human rights, school children James and Theresa Gordon, who braved the wrath of a Clay (Ky.) mob last September to break the color bar at a school, will lay a wreath at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial.

The Pacific Coast will be represented by a delegation of 70 ministers.

The national Baptist Association, through its president, Dr. J. H. Jackson, is participating in the program.

■

REV. KILGORE announced a partial list of supporting organizations.

Heading for Washington and the May 17 ceremony will be locals of the following international unions:

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, International Ladies' Garment Workers, United Auto Workers, United Steel Workers, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery, Retail Wholesale Workers, United Transport Service Employes of America, and others to be announced.

In New York City, the powerful District 65 of the Retail Wholesale Workers, headed by Joe Overton, has taken the lead in rallying labor forces. This local alone, will have 100 cars in a caravan led by Reuben Patton, local Buick salesman.

Judge Hobson Reynolds, head of the Civil Liberties Division of IBPOEW, issued a call to 1,492 lodges of the order. "Elks all over the country will be in Washington in great numbers," he said. The call was signed by Grand Exalted Ruler Robert Johnson.

A partial list of social and fraternal organizations taking part in the Pilgrimage is as follows: Prince Hall Masons, National Council of Negro Women, National Association of Women's Clubs, National Bar Association and National Medical Association.

ATLANTA AUDIENCE HEAR REPORT ON PILGRIMAGE

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p.1

Tues. 5-21-57

38a

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

A small receptive audience in West Mitchell Street CME Church Sunday heard a recapitulation of the Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom program held Friday at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

The occasion was a meeting of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People.

In its order of business, the chapter voted to send President J. H. Calhoun, Dr. E. C. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Frazier, Atty. A. T. Walden, and Miss Peggy Church to the national convention of the NAACP in Detroit June 26-30.

The group urged all eligible voters to return to the polls Wednesday to vote for their choice candidates.

Relating first hand information on the Pilgrimage were J. H. Calhoun, R. B. Harris, and the Rev. R. B. Short.

After the National Anthem was sung, Bishop S. L. Greene of Atlanta delivered the invocation. Opening remarks came from A. Philip Randolph who presided over the program. He is from New York City and is international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO.

Next on program were: Bishop William J. Walls of Chicago, Senior Bishop of the AMEZ Church; the Rev. Ross A. Weston of the Unitarian Church of Arlington, Va.; Miss Mahalia Jackson of Chicago; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, of Chicago, president of the National Association of Colored Women; Mrs. William T. Mason of Norfolk, Va., president of the National Council of Negro Women; the Rev. Thomas J. Kilgore Jr. of New York City's Friendship Baptist Church.

One of the principal speakers of the day was Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University in Washington. Although all speakers were limited time-wise, Dr. Johnson, one of the country's top speech makers, elaborated for 15 minutes, giving the longest talk of the program.

Delivering a report on "Southern Freedom Fighters" was Atlanta's Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Teaming with the Atlanta leader were the Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., and Rev. A. L. Davis of New Orleans, La.

The meeting continued with talks by Paul H. Douglas, Illinois Senator, Charles C. Diggs, Jr. from Michigan's 13th District, Jacob K. Javitis, Senator from New York, and Adam Clayton Powell, Representative of New York's 16th District.

Daily World

Representative Powell criticized Congress and the President for not taking a more formidable stand on civil rights.

Summarizing, Mr. Calhoun said: "The Pilgrimage was the greatest thing since the Emancipation Proclamation. Its purpose was to offer passive resistance to make American Christians think and work together."

Tues. 5-21-57

Mr. Harris said later, "Never in my life have I witnessed anything so terrific in impact, orderly and on such a high plane as the Pilgrimage."

p.4

He said that the Negro has already used two forces effectively in elevating himself toward first class citizenship. These are the ballot and economics. "Out of the Pilgrimage came a third force which will be most effective in a few years," he said, "and it is the Religious Movement." He explained that "the development of this third force will be the key to the solution of Jim Crow."

According to Rev. Short, "A new page is being written in American history due to Negro ministers and congregations assuming prominence."

38a

need to be aroused because of their attitude about the current race situation. They hide behind the NAACP instead of standing up with it. We have too many complacent people here."

With hearts satiated with pride having a five-hour tour of the Festival learned that "20 Negroes who and spirits "keyed up," the Atlanta came to Jamestown 12 years after contingent, enroute home from the the first white settlers played a big Pilgrimage, visited the Jamestown role in the colonization of Virginia, (Virginia) Festival which celebrated they were not slaves." They viewed the busts of the early Negro the anniversary of white settlement Americans in the Festival. in Jamestown in 1620.

Mr. Harris said "Atlanta Negroes Mr. Harris said the group, while

"Destination Freedom"

Atlanta Group Makes Final Plans For Pilgrimage Trips

Daily Worker Sun. 5-14-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

Atlantans are rapidly completing plans to attend the Prayer Pilgrimage on Freedom to Washington, D. C. on Friday, May 17.

In Washington, over 60 churches are being set up as reception centers so that when the buses and cars arrive in the city there will be some way for Pilgrims to get fast refreshments before the noon ceremonies.

All Atlanta delegates are to go directly to Lincoln Congregational Church, 1701 11th Street, N. W., where the Rev. C. Shelby Rooks is pastor. Busses will be provided to take them to the site of the program, the group is to assemble at the Uline Arena, Third and M Streets, NE.

The Transportation Committee here in Atlanta has set a deadline of 6:00 p. m., toway to secure tickets for the trip.

Plans for the program which include prayer, scripture reading, music and addresses are being developed by three chairmen. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Leaders Conference, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

NAACP branches, church groups, trade unions and other organizations in localities throughout the nation are making plans to attend.

The Atlanta delegation will depart Thursday, 2 p. m. and will arrive the following day in the nation's capital. Round trip fare is $16.85 per person which includes tax, life insurance and a specially arranged side tour of the 350 Anniversary Exposition of the founding of the American Colony in the towns of Williamsburg, Yorktown and Jamestown.

The Atlanta delegation will include the Reverends W. W. Weatherspool, T. C. Lightfoot, R. B. Shorts, Roy H Williams, Samuel W. Williams, A. Franklin Fisher, William H. Borders, J. L. Mitchell, George H. Dudley, M. L. Raglin, H. I. Bearden, R. Julian Smith, L. G. Long, J. A. Middleton, A. D. Williams, J. R. Hurley, Otis Moss, Benjamin Bickers, John Porter, Edsel Davis, Bruce Ross, Cameron Alexander, E. R. Searcy, Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Mrs. Annie Hudson, Mr. J. H. Calhoun, Mr. Charles W. Greenlea ,and Mrs. Daniel W. Young of Monroe, Ga.

Negro Women Back Prayer Pilgrimage

advocate P.1 Sat. 5-11-57

New York, May 7 — America's two main organizations of Negro women recently adopted a joint resolution endorsing the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, the May 17 nation-wide civil rights conclave in Washington, D. C.

The organizations are the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs whose president is Mrs. Harris B. Gaines and the National Council of Negro Women, whose president is Mrs. William T. Mason.

The resolution signed by the presidents of both organizations, said:

An Appeal To Women

The Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom to be held in the Nation's Capitol, Friday, May 17, 1957 at 12 noon will draw thousands of devout pilgrims to worship and find new strength and courage to continue the crucial struggle that all men may have the opportunity and right to live in human dignity and in grace toward one another.

We call upon women of every race and creed to support in some way this modern day Pilgrimage of spiritual unity.

We call upon the women in our respective memberships with special appeal for they have been throughout our history a beacon light, a bulwark of religious training and an enduring source of faith in God and his righteous works.

On this day of remembrance we must stand shoulder to shoulder in the shadow of our country's imperishable symbols of freedom; to rededicate ourselves to the great unfinished task of human rights, for we believe that "the God who gave us Life, gave us Liberty."

Until we meet, May 17, 1957 at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

Sat. 5-11-57

Signed: Mrs. Harris B. Gaines, President National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mrs. William T. Mason, President National Council of Negro Women.

All Who Love Freedom May Go To Washington On May 17 To Express It

Call Kansas City, Mo. Tri. 5-10-57

Crowds gathered around the rostrum in front of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' building on Manhattan's 125th St., Saturday, April 27, and watched three generations of Negro leadership in New York raise a banner calling for all who love freedom to come to Washington and express that love.

With drama and dignity, A. Philip Randolph took the rope line from the rigger and pulled the 35-foot emblem across the wide avenue as the throng cheered. Following him were Hulan borough president of M and the Rev. Thomas Kilg national director of the M Prayer Pilgrimage for Freed

Before the actual raising of "Banner for Freedom," there w brief speeches by Borough President Jack, Mr. Randolph and Congressman Alfred E. Santangelo.

Mr. Jack in an unassuming address to the crowd of over a thousand called for all those within the range of my voice "to come o Washington and proclaim this great day with many who love freedom and liberty."

With the shouting crowds roaring approval, the 67-year-old Randolph—one of the best known fighters for civil rights in the nation and an elder statesman in this perennial struggle—took the platform and gave the old war cry for liberty. "We have to demand our rights. I think some of us think they will come to us automatically"—and then very slowly, "well, we just are not going to get them by waiting. WE MUST ACT. We must go to Washington. We must fight by every legal means we know, to gain the rights we're due. Just remember, we're all going to Washington FIRST CLASS."

Pledging his active support in the civil rights fight in Congress, Mr. Santangelo said, "I shall not yield one inch in my efforts to secure sound and meaningful legislation to protect our citizens black and white."

He continued: "It is sad when Reverend King, representing an heroic community must travel to far off Ghana to make an appointment with the Vice President of our country...we rejoice because our President is a man of compassion, but when our President fails to heed the anguish of the terror-ridden South, our sense of decency is outraged." And finally, "The spirit of love, the spirit of brotherhood and the universal prayer shall be crowned with success."

Tri. 5-10-57

After Congressman Santangelo's address, all three speakers and Rev. Kilgore came to the platform and took the rope in their hands. With Randolph leading the way and seemingly bearing most of the weight in still youthful arms, they began pulling the heavy flag and its red, white and blue letters speed slowly out across the avenue in the sunny afternoon breeze: "PRAYER PILGRIMAGE FOR FREEDOM, WASHINGTON, MAY 17, at 12 noon."

The noon time ceremony was over in 35 minutes and as the crowd dispersed one old man, bent with age, was heard saying: "It don't matter how I get there, but brother, I'll be there with bells."

Around the nation from coast to coast and across the midlands, he's being echoed 50,000 times over.

DR. KING TO LEAD ANTI-BIAS TREK

Times P. 30 New York

15,000 Southern Negroes Going to Capital to Observe 3d Year of School Decree

Sun 5-12-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 11 (AP)—Next week a young Negro minister will lead a pilgrimage to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington to mark the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's school desegregation order.

The observance is expected to attract 15,000 or more Negroes from the South. The man who heads it was virtually unknown three years ago. He is the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

From Montgomery alone, 1,000 persons are expected to go in chartered buses, private cars and the church-owned station wagons put into service during the city's long bus boycott.

"We will discourage a motorcade, because we feel it will be too hazardous," Dr. King said.

The 28-year-old Baptist pastor is working with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He arrived from Atlanta in September, 1954, to become head of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, only a block from the spot where Jefferson Davis took the oath as president of the Confederacy.

Dr. King worked quietly among his parishioners, preaching the "social gospel" that a minister's duties go far beyond the realm of personal salvation. He once told an interviewer:

"A minister should attempt to improve social conditions of men at every point where they are not proper — education, cultural and economic. He must not only change a man's soul but a man's environment, too."

He was guided to a degree by the teachings of Hegel, the German philosopher who fathered the "dialectical process" of change through struggle. He

The New York Times

LEADER: The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, who is to lead pilgrimage to Washington to mark anniversary of Supreme Court ruling on desegregation of schools.

said his mission as a minister was to translate the teachings of philosophy to his congregation.

Despite his youth and relatively brief residence here, Dr. King assumed leadership at the outset of the bus boycott in December, 1955. He helped the organizing and was elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

The association guided the bus protest. Last Nov. 13, when bus segregation was outlawed by the Supreme Court, the group turned its efforts to other means of uplifting the Negro community.

Dr. King has said the next legal step probably will be toward integrating public schools or parks. Meanwhile, his organization is encouraging Negroes to improve their living conditions through their own efforts.

Throughout the boycott, and in the face of later bombings and gunfire attacks on buses, Dr. King held to his belief in "non-violence." Again and again he urged his people to refrain fror retaliation.

His home was bombed in the first weeks of the boycott. Later, a shotgun charge was fired through his front door. No one was injured.

After buses had been integrated, four Negro churches, three homes and a taxicab stand were damaged by bombings. An unexploded bomb containing twelve sticks of dynamite was found on the front porch of Dr. King's home.

Four white men were indicted by a country grand jury for the bombings and face trial late this month. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal blamed the Ku Klux Klan.

Early in the protest, Dr. King was conviced of having led an illegal boycott. He received a 386-day sentence, which was suspended pending an appeal. Two weeks ago the appeal was thrown out of court on a technicality because Dr. King's lawyer had not filed the transcript of the trial testimony within the time fixed by law.

When the boycott began, the Negroes offered to settle for what they called a fairer system of segregation — a "first come, first served" seating arrangement on buses. City authorities turned this down, and subsequently a Federal court suit was filed that led to the integration decree.

5000 Deep South Negroes expected as prayer pilgrims

News P.3-B Sun. 5-12-57 Birm. Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 11 —(AP)—More than 5000 Negroes from the Deep South are expected to make the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom to Washington next week, Southern leaders said today.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Southern director for the pilgrimage on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's public school desegregation decision, said today a goal of more than 6300 persons attending has been set in the South.

He called it "a broader expression of the Montgomery nonviolence movement which is now spreading."

THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., a co-chairman for the pilgrimage and like Abernathy, a boycott leader, said a sunrise prayer service will precede departure of Montgomery Negroes for Washington Thursday.

Leaders hope for more than 50,000 persons at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington at noon Friday for a 2-hour program, King said.

Abernathy announced the following goals for Negroes from Deep South cities to make the pilgrimage include:

Jackson, Miss., 100; Mobile, Ala., 200, and Birmingham 100.

Between 200 and 300 are expected to attend from Montgomery, he said.

CLEANNON KING

Everything Not Big in Texas

Courier p.4

Barbara Smith, a 19-year-old native of Pittsburg, Tex., who is a student at the University of Texas in Austin, has discovered that everything is NOT big in Texas. Pittsburgh Pa.

One thing that she discovered is not big in Texas is the administrators of the university and another is Representative Joe Chapman from East Texas.

Miss Smith, a dramatic soprano, was removed from the leading female role of the opera production, "Dido and Aenaes," where she would have played opposite the white male lead. Sat. 5-18-57

According to some thinking (?) of little Texans, this situation would have led straight to miscegenation or, even worse, intermarriage, so it was felt best to remove her from the part, especially with the university's annual appropriation coming up in the Legislature.

Dr. C. P. Boner, the school's vice president, another little Texan, said smugly, "We're not going to have any statement to make," as if anybody had expected them to make one.

Then, there is something else in Texas that isn't big —the permanent injunction against the NAACP issued by District Judge Otis T. Duncan at Tyler, which restricts the activities of that organization in Texas and thus handicaps it.

We're beginning to think it was quite a tragedy when Mexico lost its biggest state because none of these things would be happening in Texas if it had not won its freedom.

Southerners Report On Real Citizenship Moves

Daily World p.1 Atlanta

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Emotions were aroused to a high pitch by speaker after speaker at the culmination of the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" at the Lincoln Memorial here Friday. Sun. 5-19-57

But just how the fervor of the crowd, estimated at 18,000, may be translated into action in the fight for first-class citizenship, is a problem with which the leaders must wrestle.

The program of song, prayer, scripture reading and oratory, lasting more than three hours, went off smoothly and orderly.

The speakers for the most part were topflight pulpit orators. They included Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York and the Rev. Martin Luther King, the leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott.

Other speakers on the program included Representative Charles C. Diggs, Democrat, of Michigan and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who presided, made remarks.

Randolph, Wilkins and King were co-chairmen of the pilgrimage.

"This great gathering is one of the most inspiring gatherings I have ever looked upon in all of the 50 years of my public life," Dr. Johnson told the crowd.

Reports of 'Southern Freedom Fighters" were made by the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.; The Rev. C. K. Steele, pastor Bethel Baptist Church, Tallahassee, Fla.; The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor, Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., and the Rev. A. L. Davis, pastor, New Zion Baptist Church, New Orleans, La.

Baptist Church, New Orleans, La.

BORDERS REPORT

The Rev. Mr. Borders reported on the arrest of six preachers who boarded a bus in Atlanta and sat hypocrisy of right wing, reactionary northerners."

Mr. King pleaded for the President and members of Congress to provide a strong, moderates of the white south and the colored community.

in front seats traditionally occupied by whites. The incident occurred last Jan. 7, after the Supreme Court had ruled racial segregation on buses operating within state and city limits unconstitutional.

"We were put in jail and the Governor of Georgia threatened to call out the state militia because the Georgia law on segregation as to common carriers had been violated," the Rev. Mr. Borders said.

The Rev. Mr. Steele, who was the leader of a bus boycott in Tallahassee, brought greetings from "the only unconquered state capital of the Confederacy.

SHUTTLESWORTH SPEAKS

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said bombs were continually being exploded in the South and men were being intimidated, threatened and even murdered for attempting to vote or send their children to unsegregated schools.

The voice of power in the South, he said, is that of White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan.

He described Birmingham as the city where the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution was declared unconstitutional by a city judge.

The Rev. Mr. Davis told of sitting in the Federal District Court in New Orleans and hearing Judge Shelley Wright on Wednesday render his decisions outlawing segregation on buses and street cars and city parks in New Orleans.

KING WANTS VOTE

The Rev. Mr. King called upon the President and Congress to "give us the right to vote."

With the ballot, he asserted, colored people will protect themselves from violence, send men of goodwill to state legislatures, elect to Congress men who will not sign "southern manifestos, elect just judges, and implement the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

He charged that both political parties have betrayed the cause of justice.

"The Democrats have betrayed it by capitulating to the prejudices and undemocratic practices of the southern Dixiecrats," he said, adding:

"The Republicans have betrayed it by capitulating to the blatant

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At Prayer Pilgrimage

Courier Sat. 5-4-57 P.2

Voice of Negro Will Be Heard!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Special to The Courier)

NEW YORK—The voice was that of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP!

The thundering echoes were the voices of 17,000,000 American Negroes, buttressed by Americans of good-will throughout the nation!

The dramatic climax will highlight an historic "Prayer Pilgrimage" which will descend on Washington, D. C. . . . our nation's capital . . . on Friday, May 17.

"It's a demonstration to arouse the conscience of the nation."

So spoke Mr. Wilkins last week, as details of the epochal event took shape.

To Mr. Wilkins . . . Rev. Martin Luther King . . . A. Philip Randolph . . . and the organizations they so ably represent, the events of May 17 are beginning to take concrete form.

The voice of Negro America is starting to be heard!

■

FROM 8,000 pulpits across the nation . . . crossing denominational and racial lines . . . will go ringing challenges to "stand up and be counted."

By special trains, buses, motorcades they'll storm the city where the nation's laws are made.

Telephones in the local office of the NAACP, national headquarters, are ringing incessantly.

Whenever the telephone rings . . . or a telegram arrives . . . the message is always the same.

They're telling those in charge: "Count us in!"

These messages are coming from California, Ohio, Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Michigan, Virginia, Pennsylvania, the New England states!

As the "Pilgrimage" mushrooms and expands into a national anthem of action, it is good to take stock of the whys and wherefores. From the morning of Feb. 15, this year, when Rev. Martin Luther King first announced the proposed "Pilgrimage" over Dave Garroway's TV show, the idea has grown . . . and grown . . . and grown.

It follows the same principle so successfully adopted by the Birmingham group in so vividly pointing up bus segregation in their town.

It's non-violent in concept and traditionally American.

"It's not a protest march, nor is pressure a dominant factor," Roy Wilkins noted as he outlined the four cardinal points to be stressed when that great crowd kneels in prayer at the Lincoln Memorial at noon of that Friday. Prayer . . . singing . . . speeches . . . they'll not last too long. Everything will be finished by 3 P. M. Then . . . home!

"We want to commemorate the third anniversary of the day when the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its now historic decision outlawing segregation in education," Wilkins continued.

"Then we want to register our protest against bombings, violence and the reign of terror which has swept the South.

"We also want to register our protest against the attacks on the NAACP.

"Finally," Wilkins concluded, "we want to dramatically call attention to the dire need for action by Congress to pass adequate civil rights legislation."

■

AS THE NAACP executive finished, one gathered that this demonstration, to him, marked another milestone in the Negro's unending fight for recognition as a first-class citizen.

It was evident he believed its impact would register around the world . . . with biting and helpful significance.

As we left the NAACP office, Wilkins added one statement:

"The technique is different, but the purpose forever remains the same."

the southern freedom fighters, to protest the crippling of the NAACP in the south, to protest violence directed against those in the south who stand for equality and freedom and to press for civil rights legislation before Congress which stands a chance for the first time since Reconstruction days of being enacted."

He added that the, "ease with which the Dixiecrats bottled up civil rights legislation adds great urgency to the Pilgrimage." Regarding southern participation in the Pilgrimage, Rev. King announced that a southern headquarters has been opened in Montgomery by Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who along with himself was a leader of the year-long bus protest action. Active mobilization is taking place in Atlanta, Birmingham, Tallahassee, Baton Rouge and New Orleans as well as in other cities.

In other sections of the country seven headquarters have been opened. Rev. King quoted a west coast organizer of the Pilgrimage as stating that 3,000 persons are coming to Washington on May 17 all the way from California. Over 50,000 persons from all sec-

Weekly P.1 New Orleans, La. Sat. 5-4-57

Rev. Martin Luther King

50,000 From All Sections Expected To Converge On D.C

Weekly P.1 New Orleans, La. Sat. 5-4-57

NEW YORK (ANP) -- Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., at a press conference here Wednesday described the objectives and plans for the May 17 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom of which he is co-chairman along with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

These aims, as stated by Rev. King, are "to demonstrate unity of Negroes in the struggle for freedom and justice, to provide a means for people in the north to act in common on a great issue with tions of the country are expected to converge on Washington for the Pilgrimage in chartered buses, trains and planes, car pools and individually.

Rev. King said he expects particularly large deputations from Virginia and North Carolina -- the southern states closest to Washington -- and from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the New England states.

Asked what bearing a strong civil rights statement from President Eisenhower in the immediate future would have on the Pilgrimage, Rev. King asserted that the demonstration is not aimed at the President but is broader in scope since it is "an appeal to the conscience of the nation on these major issues we confront." He denied that President Eisenhower's April 23 message to interracial religious leaders in Nashville could be considered a strong statement and asserted that it was merely a message of greeting usually sent to gatherings of this type.

Expect 1500 In Pilgrimage Caravan

N.O. 'PILGRIMS'

Stirred by recent delays and the failure of Congress to enact adequate civil rights legislation, an exodus to freedom is sweeping New Orleans in a determined effort to send 1500 pilgrims to join the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom on next Friday, May 17, at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial in the nation's capital, Washington, D. C. at 12 noon, according to the Rev. Robert D. Sherard, chairman of the local pilgrimage committee.

"We expect hundreds of pilgrims from all walks of life and from every section of Louisiana to join us in swelling the national pilgrimage to 50,000. Already the response to our cause has been gratifying. Telephone calls, wires and letters are beginning to flood our office for reservations on the air-conditioned chartered busses which we are securing. There will be many who will go by plane and others by train."

"MUST BE REPRESENTED"

"We of the South must be fully represented," Rev. Sherard said "and if we fail, this will be propaganda for the Eastlands who will tell the world that only Negroes from the North, the East and the West are interested in breaking down racial segregation and not Negroes in the South. We are hoping that the largest representation to the pilgrimage will come from the South," Rev. Sherard added.

Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, which spearheaded the bus segregation suit, announced that funds had been made by the Alliance to set up an office staff to work with and in connection with the organization and the promotion of the pilgrimage on a local basis.

Several committees with leaders in business, professional, fraternal, educational and other groups were formed to contact persons in all walks of life and even persons on the street for donations to charter enough busses to send at least 1500 persons to Washington.

All churches are urged to send their ministers and members of the laity.

A partial report meeting will be held at 7:30 P. M. Friday and the final report meeting on Sunday, May 12 at 4 P. M.

On the national scene, America's two main organizations of Negro women have adopted a joint resolution endorsing the pilgrimage. They are the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs of which Mrs. Harris B. Gaines is president and the National Council of Negro Women, whose president is Mrs. William T. Mason.

The Washington offices of the United Automobile Workers, Walter Reuther vice president of the AFL-CIO and William Oliver, co-director of the UAW's Fair Employment Practices and anti-discrimination department, called for unity for Civil Rights and for all unions in the UAW to support the May pilgrimage.

One of the main features of the pilgrimage will be the appearance of Mahalia Jackson, New Orleans' own gift to the realm of music. She has just notified the leaders of the pilgrimage that she will be "just delighted" to sing.

Harry Belafonte, the famed folk ballad singer, will also be present as a private citizen.

Meanwhile in New York, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D., N.Y.), today warned "right-thinking citizens of all races and creeds" that their sincerity would meet its severest test at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. on May 17th.

Observance of the national Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom occurs on that date, he pointed out, and thousands of citizens from over the country would be assembling "in a moment of crisis" to demand immediate implementation of the Supreme Court decision on schools and the immediate passage of civil rights legislation by this Congress.

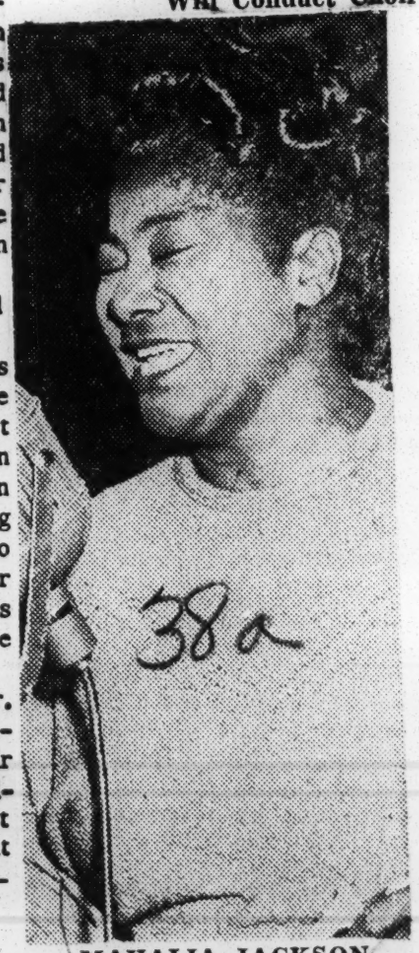
"In this observance of the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision, it is wise to note that our $10 million to Jordan is just so much money down the drain unless we are willing to let the world know, especially the two billion colored people, that we stand unequivocally for obeying our laws - mainly those of the Supreme Court," Congressman Powell warned.

Congressman Powell declared:

"Right - thinking Americans of all races and creeds have been long on talk and short on action at this crisis point in our history when hoodlums in the South have been bombing homes and churches of Negro ministers in a reign of terror designed to forestall freedoms guaranteed by the Supreme Court and the Constitution.

"The time for talk is over. The time for action has arrived. No matter what their race or creed, all real Americans will face this severe test by supporting this movement and by being present in Washington on May 17th."

WARNER LAWSON
Will Conduct Choir



MAHALIA JACKSON
Scheduled To Sing

Minister Plans 220-Mile Walk For Pilgrimage

NEW YORK—(INS)—A 21-year-old preacher will walk the 220 miles from Jersey City, N. J., to Washington next week as part of a "prayer Pilgrimage" against racial discrimination.

The Rev. Milton Perry, pastor of the Deliverance Temple Church in Jersey City, announced his plans today during a News Conference held at Freedom House.

He said he will leave for the Capitol Sunday, immediately after a mass meeting at his church called as a preliminary to the giant rally scheduled to take place at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington May 17.

This is the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in the public schools. Some 50,000 persons from all over the U. S. are expected to attend the meeting, which is sponsored by the "prayer Pilgrimage for freedom."

Officials of the Pilgrimage said they are making plans with local police and Red Cross chapters to take care of Perry on his trip to Washington along U. S. route 1.

Rev M L King Outlines Aims

Thousands To Descend On D C May 17

Sat 5-4-57 Houston, Texas

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These aims, as stated by Rev King, are "to demonstrate unity of Negroes in the struggle for freedom and justice, to provide a means for people in the north to act in common on a great issue with the southern freedom fighters, to protest the crippling of the NAACP in the south, to protest violence directed against those in the south who stand fir equality and freedom and to press for civil rights legislation before Congress which stands a chance for the first time since Reconstruction days of being enacted"

He added that the, "ease with which the Dixiecrats bottled up civil rights legislation adds great urgency to the Pilgrimage."

Regarding southern participation in the Pilgimage, Rev King announced that a southern headquarters has been opened in Montgomery, Ala, by Rev Ralph Abernathy, who along with himself was a leader of the year-long bus protest action.

Active mobilization is taking place in Atlanta, Birmingham, Tallahassee, Baton Rouge and New Orleans as well as in other cities.

In other sections of the country seven headquarters have been opened. Rev King quoted a west coast organizer of the Pilgrimage as stating that 3,000 persons are coming to Washington on May 17 all the way from California. Over 50,000 persons from all sections of the country are expected to converge on Washington for the Pilgrimage in chartered buses, trains and planes, car pools and individually.

Rev King said he expects particularly large deputations from Virginia and North Carolina-- the southern states closest to Washington-- and from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the New England states.

Asked what bearing a strong civil rights statement from President Eisenhower in the immediate future would have on the Pilgrimage. Rev King asserted that the demonstration is not aimed at the President but is broader in scope since it is "an appeal to the conscience of the nation on these major issues we confront." He denied that President Eisenhower's April 23 message to interracial religious leaders in Nashville could be considered a strong statement and asserted that it was merely a message of greeting usually sent to gatherings of this type.

Negro Civil Rights Show May 17, Certain, Says King

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs 4-25-57

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP) — A Negro civil rights demonstration planned for May 17 in Washington, D.C., will be held even if President Eisenhower comes out strongly for civil rights legislation, a sponsor said today. P. 7-A

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro minister who led the year-long bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., told a news conference that about 60,000 persons are expected to take part in the "prayer pilgrimage."

Both Acts Necesary

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 5-4-57

On May 17, the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's momentous school decisions, more than 50,000 Americans are expected to invade Washington on a gigantic "prayer pilgrimage."

The march is being directed by the triumvirate of Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins.

Meanwhile at the call of National Baptist President Joseph J. Jackson, millions of Baptists are inaugurating a gigantic "Urge Congress" movement.

A committee of national leaders has been asked to formulate resolutions urging the prompt enactment of civil rights legislation, presently blocked in both the House and Senate by recalcitrant Southerners.

We think both efforts are laudable and necessary.

If the frustrating tactics of the Dixiecrats are to be overcome, all-out persuasion and influence of all freedom-loving Americans will be needed.

Let's bombard our Congressmen with letters demanding that they sign a petition to take the bill from the hostile House Rules Committee on or before May 2.

Then let's arrive in Washington by train, by air, or by auto on May 17, pray and then button-hole these legislators, Republican and Democrat, reminding them that both parties are pledged to act on this issue and that we are depending on them to fulfill their pre-election promises.

Asked if a strong presidential statement favoring pending civil rights legislation would affect the plans, he said it would not, tha "the pilgrimage is not aimed at the President."

"Its purpose is to appeal to the conscience of the nation and to Congress," he said.

He listed five objectives of the pilgrimage:

To demonstrate Negro unity, provide means for northern aid to "Southern freedom fighters," to protest against the "crippling of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People" in some Southern states, to protest against violence against "Southern freedom fighters," and to press for success of pending civil rights legislation.

He said participants will go to Washington from all parts of the country — by train, plane, bus and car pools.

Local Leaders See 1,000 Taking Part In Pilgrimage

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga. Sun 5-12-57

A group of Atlanta leaders announced Friday evening that an estimate 1,000 local persons will participate in the Prayer Pilgrimage which is scheduled to terminate in Washington, D. C. May 17th.

The announcement was made following a meeting at Wheat Street Baptist church which was arranged by the Love, Law and Liberation Movement and the local branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Participating in plans for the Atlanta delegation was Rev. Ralph Abernathy, a leader in the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, and Southern Director of the Pilgrimage. He revealed that plans have been made for the following cities to send delegates:

Montgomery, Ala. 1,000 Birmingham 1,500, Mobile, 200; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., 1,000 Miami, Fla., 200; Jacksonville, Fla., 200; Baton Rouge, La., 150; New Orleans, La., 1,500; Memphis, Tenn., 100; Nashville, Tenn. 1,000; Jackson, Miss, 100, Savannah Ga., 100; Charleston, S. C., 100; Greenville, S. C., 100, Baltimore, Md. 1,000 ushers for the occasion and New York City, two trains and 10,000.

All of these delegates are instructed to gather at the Lincoln Memorial Monument in Washington at 12 Noon, Friday, May 17, the anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Some of the nation's outstanding Negro leaders will appear on the program; singer Marian Anderson and Mahala Jackson will sing selections. Other participants include: Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of NAACP, Rev. M. L. King Jr., president Montgomery Improvement Association; A. Phillip Randolph, president International Association of Sleeping Car Porters; Harry Belafonte; Bishop Sherman L. Greene, A. M. E. Church; Bishop John Love, Methodist Church, Bishop, Bishop W. Y. Bell, C. M. E. church, Bishop Joseph Walls, A. M. E. Zion Church, Rev. William H. Borders, Atlanta, Rev. R. T. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala., Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, La., and Rev. E. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Atlanta delegation traveling by bus, is scheduled to leave from Wheat Street Baptist Church, Corner Auburn Ave. and Yonge St. at 2 p. m. Thursday May 16, and arrive in Washington at 9 a. m. Friday, May 17.

After the day in Washington, the busses will leave at midnight Friday, spend five hours Saturday in Williamsburg, Va., for the Anniversary Exposition of the founding of the American colonies in Virginia, and return to Atlanta at 8 a. m. Sunday, May 19.

That afternoon there will be a mass meeting in which delegates will report at 4 p. m. at West Mitchell CME Church.

The Atlanta participation is being sponsored by the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, Rev. Borders, president and the Atlanta Branch NAACP and of which J. H. Calhoun, president.

KING OUTLINES AIMS, PLANS FOR PILGRIMAGE

World Wed. 5-1-57 B'ham, Ala

P. 1

NEW YORK — Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., at a press conference in New York Friday described the objectives and plans for the May 17 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom of which he is co-chairman along with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

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Today, April 27 will mark an important step in the progress of the Pilgrimage plans. The Mayor, the Borough President of Manhattan, several Congressmen and the Co-Chairmen of the Pilgrimage have been invited to raise a banner at a noon ceremony. The banner will extend across 125th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues and will bear the message of the Pilgrimage to Washington. More will follow on this after the ceremony.

Chicagoans Preparing For Pilgrimage To Washington

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 3

Sat. 5-11-57

A Chicago committee for the Prayer Pilgrimage or Freedom has been organized and is now at work to mobilize a delegation of at least 1,000 to attend the celebration of the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on May 17 and is planned to "arouse the conscience of America in support of pending civil rights legislation in Congress and to protest terror and violence in the South," said Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP and chairman of the Chicago committee for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom.

Serving as co-chairman is Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president of the National Medical association. Other co-chairman to head church, labor, fraternal and civic divisions are to be selected.

The Chicago Committee for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom was launched at a series of meetings last Friday at which Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., national director of the movement outlined the plans for getting 50,000 to 100,000 people in Washington on May 17 "to express their deep desire for freedom and first class citizenship for all Americans."

Abner announced that plans are under way for the organization of special "Freedom Buses" and "Freedom Trains" to go from Chicago to Washington. Plans also include organization of car pools to transport the Pilgrims. Further details on travel arrangements will be announced within a few days.

Meantime all interested organizations and individuals are asked to call or contact the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom headquarters at the Chicago NAACP office 841 E. 63rd st., DOrchester 3-6406.

Among those attending the meetings and joining the Chicago Committee for the Prayer Pilgrimage were Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP; Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president National Medical Association; Rev. Charles Wesley Burton, South Congregational Church; Manuel Golladara, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, AFL-CIO; and Rev. Alva Tompkins, Olivet Presbyterian Church.

Also, George McCray, American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees, Ken Douty, American Civil Liberties Union; Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church; Leon Beverly, District i, United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO; Atty. James T. Horton, Cook County Bar Association; Rev. Morris T. Tynes, Monumental Baptist Church; Atty. Willie M. Whiting, executive secretary Chicago NAACP; and Rev. T. J. Griffin, St. Matthew Methodist Church.

Also Morton Prinz, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL-CIO; George Mitchell, Chicago Branch, National Alliance of Postal Employees; Robert L. Thompson, chairman Northside NAACP Unit; Rev. H. B. Gibson, Gorham Methodist Church; Sam White, Men's Club, Good Shepherd Congregational Church; Sidney Williams, vice president Hyde Park NAACP Unit; Rev. James Wiley Brown, Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church; Raymond McMillan, Parkway Express Lodge No. 6132; Robert L. Birchman, director of publicity Chicago NAACP; Benjamin F. Bell, Jr. and Mrs. Eleanor Lofton, executive committee members Chicago NAACP.

Numerous church, labor, fraternal, community and civic organizations have indicated their support for the movement. Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago is one of the honorary national chairmen.

Chicago members of the national committee of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom include Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president of the National Medical Association; Eugene E. Frazier, president of the United Transport Service Employees, AFL-CIO; Rev. Morris H. Tynes, pastor Monumental Baptist Church and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president National Association of Colored Women's clubs.

National co-chairmen of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom are Rev. Martin Luther King, president Southern Leadership Conference and leader of the successful Montgomery, Alabama bus protest movement; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO and a vice president of the AFL-CIO; and Roy Wilkins, exeutive secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom was officially launched at a meeting of 77 leaders of church, labor, fraternal and civic organizations in Washington on April 5. In the call for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom after reviewing events since the historic Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools they said.

be released soon."

* * *

HE PRAISED the AFRO as "one of the finest papers we have in America."

Mr. Robeson said he is hopeful of accepting offers made for his appearance on the stage in England, despite the travel ban imposed on him by the State Department.

He was accompanied to Washington by Mrs. Robeson, who was filling a special press coverage assignment on the "historic occasion."

Robeson calls meeting an historic occasion

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 13

WASHINGTON

"This is a real historic occasion. It represents to the nation and all people that we are united for full and complete citizenship."

The speaker was Singer-Actor Paul Robeson Friday on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial where colored and white citizens gathered from all over the country for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom.

Mr. Robeson was surrounded by admirers, youths and adults, seeking his autograph.

* * *

"I'M HERE today as a part of my people," he said. "I'm a member of the AME Zion Church. I am very proud to be here. The church has been a part of our struggle for freedom."

Mr. Robeson said, "I'm resuming my whole career. I'll start a concert tour around the end of the month on the West Coast, beginning in Los Angeles.

"I made some records this week," he added. "They will

Leaders Sound Call For New Pilarimage

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 Chicago, Ill.

Here is a complete text of the call issued by leaders following a conference held late last week at which plans were made for a prayer pilgrimage for Freedom to be held in Washington May 17.

The date is the third anniversary of the U.S. Supreme court decision outlawing Jim Crow public schools, and the site of the pilgrimage is the Lincoln monument where Marian Anderson sang to a throng of 75,000 a decade ago after being denied use of Constitution Hall for a recital. P. 6

The call was issued by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Poters; Rev. Martin Luther King, world famous leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored eople.

The text follows:

As we approach the third anniversary of the ruling of the United States Supreme court against racially segregated public school systems, we invite all believers in the God-given concept of the brotherhood of man and in the American ideal of equality, to assemble, review the national scene, give thanks for the progress to date, and pray for the wiping out of the evils that still beset our nation.

The May 17, 1954, ruling against state-imposed segregation came about in orderly fashion, through the courts, from the lowest to the highest. Our appeal was based upon the Constitution of the United States of America. It was made after fifty-eight years of enduring the grossly unequal "separate-but-equal" doctrine laid down in 1896. It came after decades of patience and of reliance on morality and justice. It came slowly, step by step.

It came without violence, terror, or assassination. No bombs were thrown. No school shacks were burned down. No Jim Crow trains were dynamited. What was then the law of the land was not defied.

The Negro citizens of the land made the most of their circumstances. They got what education they could for their children. They "made out" with little or no public recreation. When they traveled they endured insult and physical assaults. They took such jobs as they could get at such wages as they were paid. They lived where they were herded. They were barred from the ballot boxes on election day.

They abided by the kind of justice they received in the courts. They served their country in a Jim Crow army. They were victims of the bestial crime of lynching. However, this blanket of inequality and oppression did not completely smother the struggle for human rights. Time after time the challenge was met with steadfastness and courage, even in the face of disheartening odds. The valiant freedom fighters for civil rights became inspiring for our time.

The May 17 decision, then, was a New Emancipation. At last Negroes were to be recognized as citizens and the states were forbidden to set them off by law, solely because of race, in public education and elsewhere. In Montgomery the people caught the meaning of the hour and struck a mighty spiritual blow for human dignity. 38a

On the public school question, nine states and the District of Columbia have either completed desegregation or have made a beginning. But eight states have defied the nation's highest court and have refused to begin in good faith with all deliberate speed, to comply with its ruling. In these states privately organized groups have exerted economic pressure upon Negro citizens who have simply asked obedience to the Supreme Court. Men and women have been fired from their jobs. Merchants have been refused credit and goods. Farmers have been d d loans.

The governments of these states have joined the assault on democracy by moving to put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of business. While the NAACP is the declared target of these actions, the true victims are the white and Negro citizens who are thereby restricted in the exercise of their right to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and petition, and freedom to seek redress of grievances through the courts.

In view of this historic role the association has played in the life of American Negroes, the attack upon it becomes a very special and particular one upon the constitutional rights of Negro citizens. Abridging the basic rights of citizens is in itself a high crime; but depriving them of the agency through which they have sought, in the courts, to secure these very rights is shameful compounding of the felony. It makes a mockery of citizenship.

The law enforcement agencies of these states have permitted violence to be visited upon individuals and institutions which oppose segregation. Ministers have been arrested, threatened and shot. Churches and homes have been bombed. School children have been threatened by mobs.

Accompanying all this has been a campaign of racial slander of the most vicious and reprehensible nature, typified by characterization of the Negro as inherently criminal and diseased, and as a mental incompetent.

This defiance, this legislative harrassment, this economic pressure, this slander and violence have been encouraged by public officials, including Mayors, Governors, Attorneys General, and United States Senators.

At the Federal level the civil rights bill has been trimmed and delayed in the Congress by members from the states where defiance of the Supreme Court is state policy. The avowed purpose is either to whittle it down to nothing, or to kill it altogether.

One hundred years ago, in the Dred Scott decision, it was held that the Constitution did not include Negroes in its protection of the rights of citizens. Even though a war was fought and the Constitution amended, some states today are seeking to wipe out history and to restore to force the Dred Scott decision of 1857.

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, this is a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." We believe its people treasure the heritage of equality before the law. They uphold this principle because they know that every man, whatever his race, religion, or station, must be free if our nation is to remain strong.

We believe Americans are deeply religious and wish to order their lives and their country according to the great moral truths to be found in our common religious heritage.

As the Founding Americans prayed for strength and wisdom in the wilderness of a new land, as the slaves and their descendants prayed for emancipation and human dignity, as men of every color and clime in time of crisis have sought Divine guidance, so we now, in these troubled and momentous years, call upon all who love justice and dignity and liberty, who love their country, and who love mankind, to join in a Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington on May 17, 1957, where we shall renew our strength, communicate our unity, and rededicate our efforts, firmly but peaceably, to the attainment of Freedom.

Negroes Plan Washington Prayer Rally

Post Herald Sat. 4-13-57 Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, April 12 (AP) —Two officers of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. will lead a delegation of Montgomery Negroes to Washington May 17 to participate in a mass "prayer pilgrimage for freedom."

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the Negro First Baptist Church said he and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the MIA, would attend the rally in addition to "large numbers" of other local people.

Abernathy and King attended a meeting in Washington on April 5 when plans for the rally were made.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has estimated 50,000 Negroes will participate in the rally, which will be held in front of Lincoln Memorial on the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing classroom segregation.

March on Capital on May 17

The American Sat. 4-13-57 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

From all parts of the nation at least 50,000 colored people will make a prayer pilgrimmage to Washington, May 17, to "protest the terrible intimidations and terror in which colored people are living," according to a conference of 75 civil rights leaders who met here Friday afternoon.

The conference of leaders, representative of varied community organizations across the country, gathered at the Metropolitan Baptist Church to formulate the initial plans for the mammoth march whose stopping place is to be the mall in front of Lincoln Memorial.

Significantly, the prayer pilgrimmage will mark the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's school integration decision. It will culminate in a day of prayer before the monument of the great Emancipator — Abraham Lincoln.

"The pilgrimmage is largely a spiritual renewal of our faith in America," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told a press conference after the meeting of conference leaders.

* * *

MR. WILKINS was co-chairman of the meeting, along with Dr. Martin L. King, leader of the Montgomery Bus Boycott and of the Southern Leadership Conference, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice-president of the AFL-CIO.

The NAACP leader told the conference that the plans for transportation of "a minimum of 50,000" colored people to the Capital City will be worked out on local levels, although there are headquarters set up in New York City for publicity and related affairs.

Also, he said, there are area headquarters set up in Montgomery and Harlem.

Mr. Randolph emphasized that the pilgrimage is "a spiritual march—not a march on Washington." He estimated that there would be "20,000 ministers alone" in the march.

* * *

ASKED WHETHER the pilgrimage is a "substitute" for the message President Eisenhower refused to bring to the South at the request of the Atlanta Conference of Negro Leaders, Dr. King answered: "We still want the President to make a speech." 4-13-57

"But," he added, "the purpose of this pilgrimage is broader than getting the President to make a speech."

Mr. Wilkins, with the other co-chairmen concurring, gave the conference leaders' purpose of the prayer march: P. 2

1. To demonstrate the unity of the whole colored community—to show that they are behind civil rights demands.
2. To demonstrate our support of the May 17 decision.
3. To show the desire of the colored citizen that the May 17 decision be implemented.
4. **To protest the terrible intimidation and terror in the South which colored people are living.**
5. To appeal to the conscience of the people of America.
6. To show the desire of the colored people in America to be first-class citizens.

* * *

CLARENCE MITCHELL, director of the Washington national office of the NAACP, said that he had asked the Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, for permission to use the Lincoln Memorial area for the pilgrimage.

A reply has not yet been received, Mr. Mitchell said.

In answer to a reporter's speculation that permission to use the site might not be granted, Mr. Wilkins said:

"We cannot imagine that the Government of the U.S. will refuse colored people permission to pray before the monument of the man who freed us."

The leaders said the day of prayer will begin at noon (the hour the May 17 decision was handed down) and will last for approximately three hours.

* * *

NO OFFICIALS of the State Department have as yet been asked to participate, but responses suggested its possibilities.

Asked by a reporter whether "Senator Eastland, for example" would be invited to the prayer pilgrimage, Mr. Wilkins re-emphasized that the march was a "spiritual renewal of faith," and added: "I understand that Mr. Eastland is a good lay Methodist."

When one reporter pointed out that the May 17 date was "in the height of the tourist season," and added that there would be "thousands of people" wanting to come into the Lincoln Memorial area, Mr. Wilkins remarked: "That will make our occasion a little better."

* * *

DURING THE three-hour prayer program, the leaders said, noted artists would sing, and various persons prominent in the struggle for civil rights would be asked to speak.

Other leaders present at the conference representing 15 states included the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the Montgomery Improvement Association; the Rev. C. K. Steele of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council; and Lloyd Miller, Los Angeles attorney; the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Birmingham integration movement.

Also present were Bayard T. Rustin, longtime non-violence advocate; Mrs. Ella Baker, ardent civil rights advocate of New York City, and other representatives of labor unions, women's leagues and social fraternities.

Plan Pilgrimage To Nation's Capitol

Weekly P. 1
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 4-20-57

Plans for a May 17 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, to be held in the nation's capital, are announced in Washington by (left to right, at table): the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery bus protest movement; A. Phillip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. The Freedom Pilgrimage, which is expected to bring to Washington 50,000 civil rights advocates from all sections of the nation, will take place on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation school decision. The Pilgrimage will commemorate the Supreme Court decision, support federal civil rights legislation, and protest southern violence and resistance to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decrees. The planning conference for the Pilgrimage was attended by 77 leaders of church and civic groups, organized labor, fraternal organizations and NAACP units, who came from 15 states to the April 5 meeting.

Mystery of the Missing Pilgrims

Courier P. 9
Sat. 6-1-57

It was widely and confidently forecast by the spokesmen for the recent "Prayer Pilgrimage" to Washington, D. C., that there would be from 40,000 to 50,000 Negroes at the Lincoln Memorial.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Actually, there was scarcely more than half that number, and the police (who are experienced in estimating crowds) placed the maximum at 15,000, or 12,000 less than the "Pilgrimage's" press agent said were present.

The panoramic picture of the gathering seems to support the estimate of the Washington police that about 15,000 were on hand.

It is therefore pertinent to ask where were all of the "pilgrims" who were supposed to "march" and so indicate their undying desire for the passage of civil rights legislation and their fiery opposition to terrorism in the South?

Within a radius of 250 miles from Washington there are almost 4,000,000 Negroes, so a prediction that 50,000 of this number would "march" to Washington seemed not too fanciful, and yet but 15,000 appeared.

With well over 300,000 Negroes in Washington (who could all have reached the Lincoln Memorial within a few minutes for a few cents) it is surprising that they did not swell the total attendance to the predicted total, but apparently they didn't nor, seemingly, did the 300,000 in nearby Baltimore.

Question: Where were all the "race piatriots"?

SEGREGATION FOES MARCHING ON WASHINGTON

Daily Tribune
Fri. 5-17-57
Chicago, Ill.

Washington, May 16 (AP)—The first contingents in an anti-segregation March began converging on Washington today.

Sponsors of the movement from all parts of the nation predict 50,000 will be on hand for noon ceremonies tomorrow at the Lincoln Memorial.

The first group to arrive was a contingent of 70, mostly west coast clergymen, flying from California.

Another big delegation — 200 Negroes—set out by bus from Montgomery, Ala., with a send off of prayers and good wishes from others of their race.

"Prayer Pilgrimage"

The leader of the Montgomery group, the Rev. M. L. King, prominent figure in the long bus desegregation fight in the Alabama capital, said the mission is a "historic occasion that ranks in American history with the Declaration of Independence."

The occasion is the third anniversary of the Supreme court's school integration decree.

Sponsors call it a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom."

The "pilgrims" aim at forcing action to put into effect the Supreme court's ruling against racial segregation in schools, passage of civil rights legislation in Congress, and an end to acts of racial discrimination, particularly in the south.

Co-chairmen of the demonstration are Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP], A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, and the Rev. Mr. King from Alabama.

Cancel Police Leaves

In expectation of heavy traffic jams to accompany tomorrow's demonstration, metropolitan and park police canceled all leaves for the day.

Backers of the movement stress its religious aspect and deny there is any prospect of disturbances or even of political features. A public relations spokesman said participants were asked not even to try to involve their own congressmen.

Jack Rathbone, board chairman of a group calling itself a chapter of "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties" in nearby Arlington county, Va., wired government and police officials to be on the alert for "possible civil disturbances and other overt acts that this vast horde of pressure lobbyists could set off."

Expecting 50,000

Courier P. 2

Prayer Day May 17 in Washington

Sat. 4-20-57

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, has called upon all local and state units of the association to rally to the support of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, in Washington on May 17, the third anniversary of the historic U. S. Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public education.

The NAACP executive is serving as co-chairman of the movement together with A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Leadership conference and leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement.

■

THE PRAYER pilgrimage was officially launched at a meeting of 77 leaders of church, labor, civic and fraternal organizations in Washington. The leaders unanimously approved a call to the nation to gather in Washington in observance of the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision, in support of pending civil rights legislation, in protest against terror and violence in the South, and in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln.

The prayer pilgrimage, the NAACP leader said, "Is not a March-on-Washington in the sense of the 1941 movement inasmuch as it is not designed to exert pressure on the executive branch of the Government."

■

AN OFFICE for the pilgrimage has been set up in the NAACP national headquarters, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y., with the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in New York, as executive director. The Rev. Mr. Kilgore will work under the supervision of the three co-chairmen. Additional working space has been set up in Montgomery, Ala., and in Harlem. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery is Southern director.

In a letter to all NAACP units, Mr. Wilkins called upon them to initiate steps to get a large delegation to make the trip to Washington on May 17. The aim is to get a minimum of 50,000 persons in the city for an open air meeting scheduled for the park area in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

Action On Violence Is Sought

Journal + Guide Sat. 5-4-57

Norfolk, Va.

Rev. Martin King

Outlines Aims Of D. C. Tour May 17

P. 11

NEW YORK — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., at a press conference in New York last week described the objectives and plans for the May 17 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom of which he is co-chairman along with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

These aims, as stated by Rev. Mr. King, are "to demonstrate unity of Negroes in the struggle for freedom and justice, to provide a means for people in the North to act in common on a great issue with the southern freedom fighters, to protest the crippling of the NAACP in the South to protest violence directed against those in the South who stand for equality and freedom and to press for civil rights legislation before Congress which stands a chance for the first time since Reconstruction days of being enacted."

• • •

HE ADDED that the, "ease with which the Dixiecrats bottled up civil rights legislation adds great urgency to the Pilgrimage."

Regarding southern participation in the Pilgrimage, Rev. Mr. King announced that a southern headquarters has been opened in Montgomery by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who along with himself was a leader of the year-long bus protest action. Active mobilization is taking place in Atlanta, Birmingham, Tallahassee, Baton Rouge and New Orleans as well as in other cities.

• • •

IN OTHER sections of the country, seven headquarters have been opened. Rev. Mr. King quoted a west coast organizer of the Pilgrimage as stating that 3,000 persons are coming to Washington on May 17, all the way from California. Over 50,000 persons from all sections of the country are expected to converge on Washington for the Pilgrimage in chartered buses, trains and planes, car pools and individually.

Rev. Mr. King said he expects particularly large deputations from Virginia and North Carolina--the southern states closest to Washington--and from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the New England states.

• • •

ASKED WHAT bearing a strong civil rights statement from President Eisenhower in the immediate future would have on the Pilgrimage, Rev Mr. King asserted that the demonstration is not aimed at the President but is broader in scope since it is "an appeal to the conscience of the nation on these major issues we confront."

He denied that President Eisenhower's April 23 message to interracial religious leaders in Nashville could be considered a strong statement, and asserted that it was merely a message of greeting usually sent to gatherings of this type.

Paul Robeson Was Pilgrimage Spectator

Courier 5-4 Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Paul Robeson, singer-actor-orator, and one of the nation's most controversial figures, was observed as an interested spectator at the Prayer Pilgrimage here May 17.

Sat. 4-20-57

An unconfirmed report also placed Benjamin Davis Jr., former New York City councilman, at the event.

When a March Is Not a March

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Marking the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing racially segregated public school, Negro leaders from 15 states met in Washington last week to lay plans for a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" to the capital on May 17.

Sat. 4-20-57

Spokesmen for the group are said to expect 50,000 people to join the pilgrimage "to protest the intimidation and terror under which colored people are living," but denied that it is a "March on Washington."

P. 9

This would seem to be an excursion in semantics because there is really no difference between a pilgrimage and a march except that the former would seem to be a softer term implying a more peaceful approach to the same goal, more persuasion than force, and indicating a new approach in keeping with the avowed Gandhian principles of the Rev. Martin Luther King, one of the promoters.

Undoubtedly this demonstration will dramatize the Negroes' protest against Southern opposition to and disobedience of the U. S. Supreme Court's revolutionary decree with the hope of spurring enactment of a meaningful civil rights law, and will be so understood and publicized at home and abroad.

Whether this demonstration is a pilgrimage or a march, however, it will offer dramatic evidence of the solidarity and determination of the pilgrims (or marchers) in the fight for fullest citizenship for all.

'Give Us the Ballot,' Rev. King Urges

By WILLIAM G. NUNN

WASHINGTON — Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., whose name today is a symbol for a revitalized, fighting spirit among the nation's 17,000,000 Negro Americans, told the Prayer Pilgrimage Friday to "give us the ballot."

The 28-year-old Montgomery leader, co-chairman of the movement, electrified his audience as he word-painted his philosophy for the future.

"Give us the ballot," he said in measured tones, "and we will no longer have to worry the Federal Government about our basic rights.

"Give us the ballot, and we will no longer plead to the Federal Government for passage of an anti-lynching law; we will, by the power of our vote, write the law on the statute books of the Southern states and bring to an end the dastardly acts of the hooded perpetrators of violence.

"Give us the ballot," he said will transform the salient misdeeds of blood-thirsty mobs into the calculated good deeds of orderly citizens.

"Give us the ballot and we will fill our legislative halls with men of goodwill and send to the sacred halls of Congress men who will not sign a Southern manifesto because of their devotion to the manifesto of justice.

"Give us the ballot and we will place judges on the benches of the South who will 'do justly and love mercy,' and we will place at the head of the Southern states governors who have felt not only the tang of the human, but the glow of the divine.

"Give us the ballot and we will quietly and non-violently, without rancor or bitterness, implement the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954."

Concluded Rev. King: "This dearth of positive leadership from the Federal Government is not confined to one particular party. Both parties have betrayed the cause of justice."

He termed their betrayal of legislators as men who "so often have a high blood pressure of words and an anemia of deeds."

"Big Three" Of Prayer Pilgrimage

The three co-chairmen of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom pledge continuing work for racial justice directly after the May 17 program in Washington, D. C.

Left to right: Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president, Southern Leaders Conference; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO.

Secure Lincoln Memorial For Prayer Pilgrimage

NEW YORK (ANP) -- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been informed that the Lincoln Memorial in Washington will be available for the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom on May 17, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said here Thursday.

Use of the Memorial for this purpose was requested last month by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Association's Washington bureau. After a month's delay, the National Park Service at first turned down the request on April 16 on the ground that an assembly of 50,000 persons at the Memorial would deprive thousands of tourists of the free access to the shrine. E. T. Scoyen, acting director of the National Park Service, suggested that the meeting be held at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds.

Upon further representation by Mr. Mitchell who pointed out the symbolic significance of holding the meeting at the Lincoln Memorial, the earlier denial was rescinded on April 18. The meeting will be from noon until 3 P.M. on the third anniversary of the United States Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public education.

The Pilgrimage was called following a conference of 77 leaders of church, civic, labor and fraternal organizations in Washington on April 5.

The program will consist of prayers, music and addresses. A wreath will be placed on the Lincoln Memorial.

"Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom"

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Each May 17 since 1954 Negroes in the United States have observed this date on which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional segregation by law in the public schools of the nation. Early this past April Negro leaders announced a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" as the 1957 form of observance. The spokesmen said they expected a 50,000 attendance, but emphasized it was not to be a march on Washington. Nevertheless there were forebodings voiced in several quarters.

Last Friday the Negroes assembled under the pastor of a New York Baptist church. There were not 50,000 of them. But a crowd from 31 states, variously estimated at 15,000 to 27,00, stood on the steps and lawns in front of the Lincoln Memorial Police declare the throng was notably orderly. Demonstrations took a form familiar to Negro churchgoers: chorused and scattered "Amens."

Listeners heard speakers warn against accepting any Communist aid, acclaim the courts and Department of Justice, and express hope that President Eisenhower, with his "high sense of humanity," would speak out more strongly against violations of Negro rights. Speeches were punctuated by songs and prayers.

From here and there throughout the country come occasional reports of individual Negro boorishness, even violence—often provoked, no doubt, by personal insult of latent sense of group injustice. There is crime, too, and sometimes gang hoodlumism, which may or may not have racial significance. But thus far when American Negroes have taken considered action as a race and under their own leadership they command the respect of the nation.

Negroes on Pilgrimage Rap Ike, Both Parties

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Massed thousands of Negroes met in prayer and protest today—three years, to the very hour, after the Supreme Court banned segregation in public schools.

Ranged in a great semicircle before the Lincoln Memorial, for this unprecedented "prayer pilgrimage for freedom," they applauded speeches charging that President Eisenhower and congressional leaders of both parties have failed in the wake of the high court ruling to lead the way toward equal rights for all.

URGES PRESSURE GROUP

Rep. Powell (D-NY) set the tone by calling on Negroes to establish through their churches a "third force—nonpartisan but political"—to bring pressure on political leaders.

"We meet here today in front of the Lincoln Memorial," the Negro congressman said, "because we are getting more from a dead Republican than we are getting from live Democrats and live Republicans."

Pilgrimage Prayer

Courier Sat. 6-1-57 p.9

• The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who gained in stature as a leader, ended his rousing speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on a note that could be summed up as the "Pilgrim's Prayer." Said Rev. Mr. King: Pittsburgh Pa.

"I conclude by saying that each of us must keep faith in the future. Let us not despair but realize that as we struggle for justice we do not struggle alone, but God struggles with us. He is leading us out of a bewildering Egypt, through a bleak and desolate wilderness, toward a bright and glittering promised land. Let us go forth into the glorious future with the words of JAMES WELDON JOHNSON resounding in our souls:

"'God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might,
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.

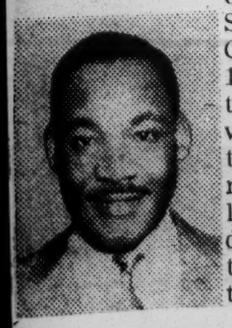
"Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee.
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever stand
True to our God, true to our native land.'"

World Watches Prayer Protest

'Pilgrims' Begin Long March to D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The vanguard of an estimated 50,000 aroused Negroes are arriving here by train, car, bus, and other transportation to be part of the "Prayer Pilgrimage," to stick the pin of awareness into the nation's conscience of equal rights for all in a gigantic ceremony to be held Friday at high noon before the Lincoln Memorial.

The specific aims of the Prayer Pilgrimage are (1) to commemorate the third anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's historic 1954 school integration ruling which declared that racial segregation is legally dead; (2) "to demonstrate unity of Negroes in the struggle for freedom and justice," and (3) to call for immediate implementation of the Supreme Court decision and for passage of civil rights bills.



Rev. King

The significance of the gathering is that "the era of Uncle

Catholic weekly; the Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of ethics and theology at Union Theological Seminary.

The Prayer Pilgrimage arrivals are being welcomed in Washington by over 60 churches, according to John H. Young III, publicity director for the event.

The grassroots movement has accepted the services of persons of various backgrounds and occupations.

Typical of them is New York City's Reuben J. Patton who has gathered hundreds of cars to transport pilgrims to Washington.

In the South, Rev. Ralph David Abernathy of Montgomery toured the various areas as the Southern coordinator to aid in getting a number of persons to attend the ceremonies.

As a symbol of this rededication to the quest of human rights, school children James and Theresa Gordon, who braved the wrath of a Clay (Ky.) mob last September to break the color bar at a school, will lay a wreath at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial.

The Pacific Coast will be represented by a delegation of 70 ministers.

The national Baptist Association, through its president, Dr. J. H. Jackson, is participating in the program.

Prize Photo

Afro Magazine Baltimore Md 8-57

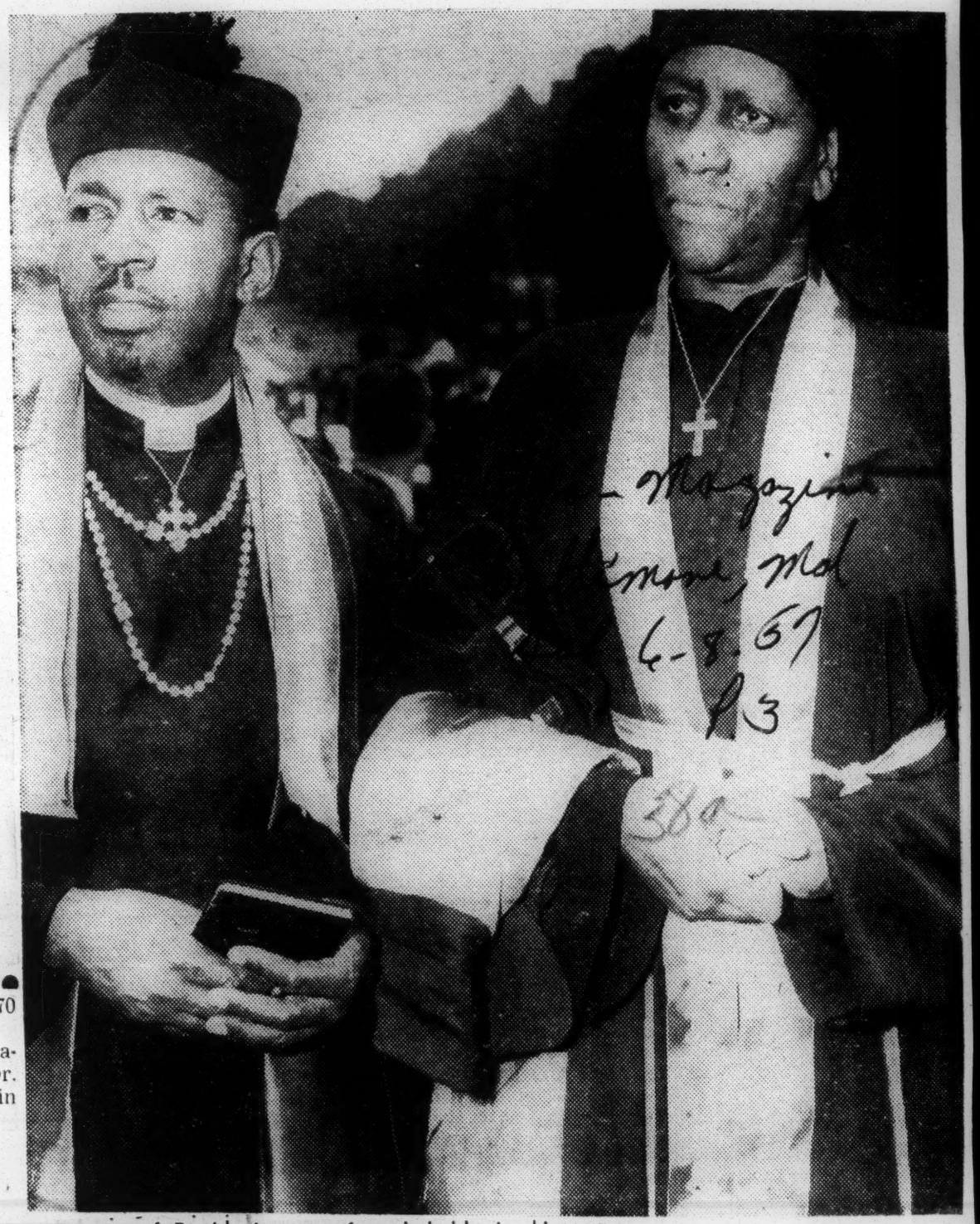
Prize photo of Prayer Pilgrimage of 25,000 to Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. May 17, 1957. It was taken by AFRO staff photographer, I. Henry Phillips.

Bishop St. Paul Alvin Shelton of Washington, and his mother photographed at the services when pilgrims prayed for the success of President Eisenhower's Civil Rights program in Congress.

Note headdress, gown and prayer scarf of the erect and statuesque figure of the bishop's mother—her expression of faith and courage.

The clasped hands are eloquent of an emotion so well-controlled that it is not visible in her face.

The bishop wears his prayer scarf and holds in his hands Hiscox's Manual.



Magazine Cumberland Md 6-8-57 p.3

World P.1
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 4-13-57

PLANS FOR A MAY 17 PRAYER PILGRIMAGE for Freedom, to be held in the nation's capital, are announced in Washington by (left to right, at table): the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery bus protest movement; A. Phillip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. The Freedom Pilgrimage, which is expected to bring to Washington 50,000 civil rights advocates from all sections of the nation, will take place on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation school decision. The Pilgrimage will commemorate the Supreme Court decision, support federal civil rights legislation, and protest southern violence and resistance to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decrees. The planning conference for the Pilgrimage was attended by 77 leaders of church and civic groups, organized labor, fraternal organizations and NAACP units, who came from 15 states to the April 5 meeting.

A Job Well Done

Afro-American
Sat. 6-8-57
P.4
Baltimore Md.

More than 25,000 people poured into Washington for the Prayer Pilgrimage at the Lincoln Memorial.

Pilgrims came from all over the United States.

They made an impressive moral demand upon the Congress of the United States and the President to enact civil rights legislation.

It is estimated that the Pilgrimage cost in excess of $20,000 and it was worth it.

It was staged under the direction of the NAACP (Roy Wilkins), The Montgomery Improvement Association (Rev. M. L. King), and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO (A. Philip Randolph).

A tremendous amount of work was done. Thousands of pieces of mail, posters and circulars were distributed by the NAACP and labor, both of which have large national organizations.

Transportation (special busses, trains and planes) was arranged for in advance.

Places for registration, accommodations to house and to feed these delegates were set up.

Labor and the NAACP had to provide scores of people from their regular staffs to do the work. Help of NAACP branches and labor unions and churches in all sections of the country had to be solicited.

There were many committee meetings on the national level in which the NAACP, labor and the churches resolved their differing points of view and united upon the program, out of which came success for the gigantic movement.

Any program of this size, involving diverse organizations, calls for give and take among the planners — that's common even in small organizations.

But what we can be proudest of is the fact that they harmonized their differences, they overcame all opposition of the White Citizens Councils and other enemies who sought to smear the pilgrimage as Communist led.

Others intimidated government employees declaring the Prayer Pilgrimage a political movement and any participation in it would be a violation of the Hatch Act.

As we see it, A. Philip Randolph, the Rev. Mr. King and Mr. Wilkins are to be highly commended for a job well done.

Pilgrimage Goals To Be Pushed By College Groups

Daily World Wed. 6-5-57 P.1
Atlanta Ga.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — (ANP) — Dr. Deborah Partridge, Qheen College professor and Grand Basiehs of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, last Sunday in a Brooklyn Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church Women's Day address characterized the present era as a "Time when it is not popular to be good."

"We pay more attention to what we do than what we say,' the Columbia University lecturer said. "Though we call ourselves Christians in this nation, we are still a long way from the goal of the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. We cannot talk about a home in Heaven until we have demonstrated our love for our fellow man," she stated.

DELTA CONFERENCE

In an interview, Dr. Partridge spoke of the June 1 special meeting of the American Council for Human Rights at the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority House in Washington, D. C. She emphasized the importance of the conference of leaders of the Zetas, Deltas, Alpha Kappa Alpha and Sigma Gamma Rho Sororities and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. She pointed to the urgency of the conference to consider the role of college organizations in implimenting the shgestions and ideas offered at the recent Prayer Pilgrimage to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

"If we can contribute a potent force toward the attaining of a full franchise for Negro voters as advcated by Dr. Martin Luther King, we will have achieved a major victory toward complete freedom," she said. She stressed also that there is a further need to awaken Negroes every where to a greater appreciation of the importance of voting and electing the right individuals.

Daily World

Labor To Participate In Mass Protest Rally

Defender P. 4 Sat. 4-13-57

WASHINGTON — A prayer pilgrimage for freedom protesting mounting unjustices in the South and possible passage of civil rights legislation for the first time since

ROY WILKINS

Reconstruction brought 75 of the nation's most prominent Negro leaders here to plan ways of bringing this about.

Co-chairmen of the all-important meeting Friday at Metropolitan Baptist church were Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Dr. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, Ala., and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The pilgrimage to Washington planned by these leaders is expected to draw some 100,000 Negroes to the Nation's Capital on May 17, third anniversary of the famed U.S. Supreme Court decision against racially segregated schools.

ISSUE MANDATE

Following White House refusal to intervene in the Dixie racial disturbances, Southern leaders from some 40 communities issued a mandate on Feb. 14 for a prayer pilgrimage to Washington.

The meeting on Friday was a follow up to this mandate and gave top Negro leaders an opportunity to plan it.

Among those from Chicago who atteended the planning conference was Eugene Frazier, international president, United Transport Service Employees Union.

Frazier hurried to the conference in reply to a telegram from Dr. King, Randolph and Wilkins which stated in part:

"Supremacy of law and order increasingly endangered. Widespread terror is visited upon law-abiding citizens, clergy and churches

Chicago Tel

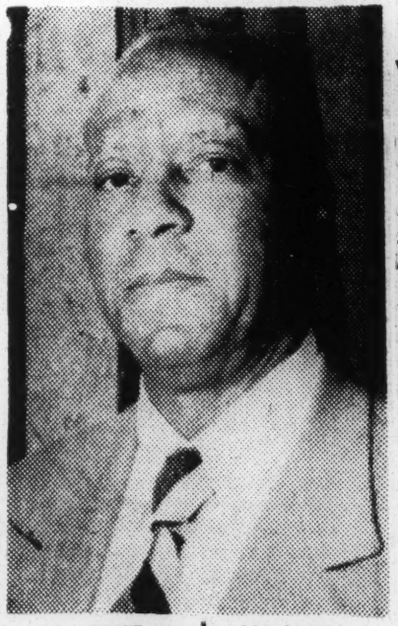
DEFIANCE CITED

"There is outright defiance of the courts and threat to the spiritual fibre of the nation and the breakdown of morality . . . in this context dignified massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail seems to us an historic necessity.

MARTIN KING

"Your counsel is of utmost importance in making the necessary plans for the observance."

Frazier said tentative plans call for 20,000 ministers representing all faiths, along with some 100,000 persons to meet at the base of the Lincoln Memorial here to dedicate and reaffirm their allegiance and



A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

loyalty to the Constitution and pledge support to impending Congressional civil rights legislation

$20,000 BUDGET

Frazier said an estimated operating budget of $20,000 was presented to the conference to cover expenses of the pilgrimage. Some $13,000 was pledged during the meeting, while $6,000 was collected in cash and checks.

Randolph who presided, declared:

"As the founding Americans prayed for strength and wisdom in the wilderness of a new land, as the slaves and their descendants prayed for emancipation and human dignity, as men of every color and clime in time of crisis have sought Divine guidance, so we now, in these troubled years, call upon all who love justice, dignity and liberty, who love their country, and mankind, to join in a prayer pilgrimage to Washington on May 17.

"We shall renew our strength, communicate our unity and rededicate our efforts to the attainment of freedom."

Negroes Plan Washington Prayer Rally

Post Herald Birmingham, Ala., Sat. 4-13-57

MONTGOMERY, April 12 (AP) —Two officers of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. will lead a delegation of Montgomery Negroes to Washington May 17 to participate in a mass "prayer pilgrimage for freedom."

P. 4

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of the Negro First Baptist Church said he and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the MIA, would attend the rally in addition to "large numbers" of other local people.

Abernathy and King attended a meeting in Washington on April 5 when plans for the rally were made.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has estimated 50,000 Negroes will participate in the rally, which will be held in front of Lincoln Memorial on the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing classroom segregation.

Citizens Are Thanked For $1,800.25 Gift

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. 7-27

Because of your investment, we were able to present the story of Martin Luther King Jr. to thousands of people and to participate on a program with Young Freedom Fighters from all over the United States.

Because of your investment, we were able to see New York City, live in luxury at the Henry Hudson hotel and sell Oklahoma City to people of all races, creeds and colors.

Because of your invesement, we were able to stop in 14 states, visit Washington, D. C., with all of its historical buildings, such as the White House, Capitol Building, Lincoln's Memorial, Jefferson's Memorial, Arlington Cemetery, Smithsonian Institute, Ford Theatre, Washington's Manument, the Pentagon; visit Mount Vernon, George Washington's home; The Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's home in Nashville, Tenn.; Fisk university, and many other places.

Because of your investment, we have a new lease on life, a new confidence in our fellowman, and a new determination to take our responsibility as citizens—citizens that you will be proud of.

Humbly submitted,

William Miles, Maxine Dowdell, Joe Hill, Criss Davis, Doris J. Luster, Joanne Johnson, Carolyn Lee, Alma Posey, and others. Clara Luper, sponsor.

The trip taken by the Oklahoma City Youth Council of the NAACP was a success and the play was presented three times. The officers from the high school division were William Miles, president, and Alma Faye Posey, secretary. Several officers for the elementary group attended.

The Youth Council wishes to thank the citizens of this city for this trip.

The Council will meet Monday, June 10, at the Fourth Street Branch YMCA.

On to New York City

"On to New York City" was the slogan of a group of people who were determined that 26 young people would participate in a Salute to Young Freedom Fighters program, which was sponsored by the youth and college division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Hats off to Mr. D. J. Diggs, Jean Warmsley, Rev. J. S. Sykes, Atty. Green, John White and Dr. E. C. Moon for the success of this trip.

As our special thanks to you, we will present the play here soon. Watch for the date.

The following people contributed.

Rev. and Mrs. C. Brown, Omaha, Nebr., $7.50; Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Black, $3; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Parker, $25; Mr. C. Butler, $50; Mr. M. A. Franklin, $40; Mr. Howell, $25; Mrs. Geneva Keyes, $1; Mr. and Mrs. L. Marshall, $1; Mr. G. W. Carmen, $1; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, $1; Mrs. Mattie Jackson, $1; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reeves, $1; Mrs. Chaney Williamson, $1; Mrs. Wilma J. Alexander, $1; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McDaniel, $1; Mrs. Harmon, $1; Mr. Arthur Cork, $1; Mr. William Garrison, $1.

Mrs. Annie Torrance, $1; Mr. Yancy Lewis, $1; Mrs. Betty J. Garrison, $1; Mr. and Mrs. Ruby Terrell, $1; Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Hamilton, $1; Mrs. J. B. Jacobs, $1; Mrs. Betty J. White, $1; Mrs. Ruth Norton, $1; Rev. L. D. Farmer, $1; Mr. O. J. Mills, $1; Mr. Tom Morris, $1; Mr. Curley Sloss sr., $1; Mrs. Thelma Jones, $1; Mrs. Saundra Butler, $11.50; Mrs. Mattie Garrison, $2; Mrs. Iosa Sanders, $2.05; Mr. and Mrs. Lenox Battle, $2; Mr. D. W. Caulk, $2; Mrs. Ruth Allen, $2; Rev. and Mrs. Rankin, $2.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor, $2; Mr. and Mrs. N. Wedgeworth, $2; Mr. and Mrs. T. Watkins, Los Angeles, Calif., $2; Mrs. Elizabeth Younger, $2; Mrs. Mary Wedgeworth, $2; Mrs. Addie Jordan, $2.50; Miss Ghita Anderson, $5; Mrs. Willie Peevy, Tulsa, Okla., $5; Miss Joyce Mitchell, $5; Mrs. Hollis, $5; Mr. John White, $5; Mr. Radford Leach, $5; Mr. W. B. Parker, $5; President G. L. Harrison, Langston university, $5; Mr. F. D. Moon, $5; Mrs. T. Crawford, $5; Mrs. E. Lee, $5; Mrs. Ponds, $3; Mr. Jimmy Stewart, $15; Mr. Bingham, $1; Mr. M. McMurray, $2; Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, $50.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tucker, $5; Mr. Doc Williams, $40; Mr. D. J. Diggs, $100; Mrs. D. J. Diggs, $45; Mr. Stevenson, $10; Dr. Biscoe, $10; Mr. Scott, Bartlesville, Okla., $10; Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel, $50; Rev. J. S. Sykes, $20; Dr. E. C. Moon jr., $5; St. John Baptist, $40; Cleaves Methodist, $25; Fifth Street Baptist, $25; Fifth Street Senior Choir, $7.50; Metropolitan Baptist Junior Choir, $2; Bethlehem Star Baptist, $20.24; East Sixth Street Christian, $4.50; St. Mary's Benevolent, $2.50; Joe Hill's Church and friends, $59.

Junior Class, Dunjee School, $5; Senior Class, Dunjee School,, $5; Amigos Club, $5; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, $100; New Farmers of America (Mr. Parker, sponsor) $27.50; N. H. A. (Mrs. Davis, sponsor) $5; Mrs. C. Daughty, $2; Mrs. Inez Luster, $15; Mrs. Florence Perkins, $15; Mrs. Adelle Harris, $10; Mrs. Kansas Lawrence, Oakland, Calif., $10; Mrs. A. F. Williams, $10; Floyd Blair and friends, $17.10; Donald Butler, $8.25; Criss Davis' friends and church, $44.25; Mrs. Essie Anderson, $1; Mrs. T. Browning, $2; Mrs. Cartwright, $1; William Wiley, $3; Alvin Mitchell's friends, $64; Winfred Parker's friends, $30.50; Gilbert Tampkins, $19.50; Veverlene Burke's friends, $27.30; Maxine Dowdell's friends, $42.25; Carolyn Lee's friends and church, $65; Shirley Scott's friends, $59; Mrs. C. Kemp, $15; Barbara Richardson's friends, $25.40.

Joyce Taylor's friends, $8.50; Mrs. Betty Osborne, $53; Gladys Williams, $40; Dr. S. J. Thompson, $5; Mrs. Helen Callaway, $5; Dr. Virginia Harden, $5; Mrs. Charles Atkins, $5; Mr. Charles Hardin, $1; Mr. L. L. Filson, $1; Mr. House, $1; Mr. Berryhill, $1; Mrs. Corine Breeding, $1; Mrs. Ida Price, $1; Rev. McCowen, $1; R. M. Fields, $1; Catherine Benford, $1; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Deckard, $2; Mr. Raymond Fortune, $2; Mrs. Lydia Kemp, $1; Mrs. W. L. Sparks, $1; Mrs. Mauderie Wilson, $3.50; Mrs. Celia Miller, $7.50; Atty. Thompson, $2; Clara Luper, $50; Marilyn Luper, $25; Calvin Luper, $25; Saletta McCary, $1; Louise Reed, $1; Mr. and Mrs. M. Allen, $5; Mr. and Mrs. E. Benefee, $21; Mr. and Mrs. W. Ruth, $2; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Broadnax, $2; Mrs. Essie Anderson, $1; Mrs. Cornelius Adams, $1; Rev. J. B. Bratton jr., $1; Mr. A. F. Delaney, $1; Mrs. John B. Williams, $1; Mrs. Charles Daughty, $1; Clyde Taylor (Japan) $10; Charles Parker, $5; Willard Reed, $5.

50,000 Expected Here For Civil Rights Rally

Post Times Herald P. 1. B

Washington D.C.,

An estimated 50,000 civil rights advocates from 30 states are expected to attend a three-hour "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" today at the Lincoln Memorial.

Tu. 5-17-57

The three-hour ceremony—marking the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision declaring public school segregation unconstitutional—is to begin at noon.

Most of the pilgrims are expected to begin arriving here about 6 a. m. by bus, plane, trains and private motorcades. Metropolitan and Park police have canceled all leaves and assigned special police details to handle the traffic jams expetced to develop from the pilgrims at Lincoln Memorial.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., one of the co-chairmen of the pilgrimage, emphasized that all activities in connection with it will take place "solely" at the Lincoln Memorial.

He said that there will be "no picketing, no poster walking and no lobbying in connection with the Prayer Pilgrimage." If any such activities are done, he said, "they will not be done under our auspices or with our approval."

King, who gained national renown as leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, said the purpose of the pilgrimage is "to arouse the conscience of the Nation in favor of racial justice."

He said it would be attended by "persons of good will," both white and Negro.

The other co-chairmen are Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Spokesen at the pilgrimage headquarters, in the local NAACP office, said that the various delegations have been directed to go to Uline Arena and 32 local churches when they arrive in town. They will be taken to the Memorial in 200 chartered buses.

Parking for those arriving in private cars has been arranged on land cleared for the Southwest redevelopent project at 3rd and E sts. sw. Shuttle buses will take motorists from the parking area to the Memorial.

Most of the participants are expected to leave town immediately after the ceremony, spokesmen said.

March on Capital

Prayer Pilgrimage May Draw 75,000

Courier p.2 Sat. 4-27-57

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A veteran of the World War II FEPC "March on Washington" joined with other "generals" in mapping plans for a new pilgrimage to Washington which will take place on May 17, third anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation edicts.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The strategist is "General" A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO). His troops are expected to number some 75,000 American citizens who will be equal in strength to five World War II-type triangular Army divisions.

The 75,000 "Pilgrims" would also be equal to the entire population of Kenosha, Wis.

• Randolph issued a call for volunteers here last week by asserting, "The implementation of civil rights legislation is a legal means of obtaining human rights. This is the hour of action. The question of civil rights is the most challenging issue to the American conscience. The Pilgrimage to Washington is intended to arouse that conscience."

The Pilgrimage's "chief of staff" is Rev. Thomas Kilgore. Serving as national director of the proposed march on Washington, Rev. Mr. Kilgore pointed out that the main problem that the Pilgrimage is facing is that of transporting the expected 75,000 people into Washington.

Rev. Mr. Kilgore pointed out that persons traveling from nearby cities, such as New York and Philadelphia, will be able to travel via special trains at half fares. Buses can also be utilized by these groups. In other parts of the country, car pools are in the process of being organized.

■

TO FACILITATE the "mustering" of "troops," a total of 10 regional Pilgrimage offices have been opened in such cities as Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Montgomery, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York.

In support of the plans, those unable to attend the Washington meeting on May 17 are mapping plans for a nationwide fast and day of prayer.

The Pilgrimage is being timed to coincide with the proposed advancement of civil rights legislation in Congress.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Outlines Plan for Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington May 17; Randolph Speaks

Bystander p.1 Des Moines, Iowa Thurs. 4-25-57

New York—A meeting of 106 religious labor and civic leaders was held on Thursday in New York to map plans for the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington on May 17.

The meeting opened with an invocation and then a stirring address by A. Philip Randolph. "There are two kinds of rights—Human Rights and Civil Rights; Human rights are God-given; they belong to us as human beings. Civil Rights are intended to implement Human Rights and to do the work is to achieve these. The assembling of tens of thousands in the historic Prayer Pilgrimage will carry us toward our goal by arousing the conscience of the nation. The issue of civil rights is the most challenging issue of our time.

Offices Opened

After Randolph's address, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, National Director of the Pilgrimage, gaven an outline of the plans, so far. Regional offices have been opened in ten cities. The major ones are: Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Montgomery, Alabama, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In addition to these, there are larger headquarters in Washington and New York.

The main discussion revolved around the problem of transportation for tens of thousands of people into Washington.

Bystander p.6

Special Trains

As the plans now stand economywise, the Pilgrimage coming from most of the larger cities will be able to r de special trains to Washington at half fares. Busses will be travelling at lower rates also.

Courier 4-25-57

Car pools are reported from all over the country. There is talk of hitch-hiking and even some plans for walking from New York and Connecticut. Those on foot plan to start out of May first and average ten miles per day.

Communists Seek to Infiltrate Negro March on Washington

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Sun. 5-12-57

By Maureen Gothlin
United Press

The Communist party is making an all-out attempt to infiltrate a Negro "March on Washington" scheduled for next Friday, it was revealed yesterday. P. 12-A

Leaders of the pilgrimage have vowed to keep the Communists out.

The "march" was decided on at a meeting of 97 churchmen and leaders from all sections of the nation at New Orleans Feb. 4. Timed for the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's school integration ruling, its aim is to commemorate the decision, protest violence against Negroes, and press for enactment of civil rights legislation.

A United Press check showed the Communists have made infiltration of the mass pilgrimage their current number one objective. The Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, has exhorted its readers to join it. Negro Communist leaders in several cities have summoned the party faithful to join the "march."

Organization of the pilgrimage, which is officially called a "prayer pilgrimage for freedom," is under three co-chairmen, each with an anti-communist record. They are Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Wilkins said in New York that the program is under control of the cochairmen and "no Communist has been or will be invited to participate either as a speaker, a singer, a prayer leader or a scripture reader."

He said the gathering will be a "public, open air observance" on Government property. He said the official call invited "all who love justice and dignity and liberty, who love their country, to join in a prayer of pilgrimage to Washington."

He added that the pilgrimage will be a "spiritual assembly inspired primarily by Negro clergymen and the NAACP." He noted that Communists "openly avow their opposition to all religious teaching."

Sponsors of the pilgrimage expect it to draw 50,000 participants to a mass meeting at the Lincoln Memorial, with 35,000 to 40,000 coming from outside Washington. The slogan adopted for the meeting is "to arouse the conscience of the Nation."

The Rev. Smallwood E. Williams, pastor of Bible Way Church, 1130 New Jersey ave. nw., is chairman of Washington activity for the event. Eugene Davidson, president of the District NAACP unit, is coordinator. Davidson emphasized the religious aspects of the pilgrimage.

[A permit for the use of the Memorial has been issued by National Capital Parks. Edwardd J. Kellyy, NCP sujerintendent, said the Memorial will be closeed to public visits from noon until 3 p. m. Traffic will be rerouted to the west of the structure.

Orders went out to get party members into the vanguard of delegations signing up for the pilgrimage, to use it as a means of demonstrating the strength of the party and to enlist white people in the pilgrimage as a means oftrying to convince negroes the party is working for them.

Washington hotels already have many reservations from prominent Negroes.

Rev. King Vows No Communist Help Wanted In 'Prayer Pilgrimage' At Washington Friday

Advertiser Sun. 5-12-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

By ART OSGOODE

Negro leaders want no help from U.S. Communists when they put on a mammoth demonstration of unity in Washington next Friday, according to the Rev. Martin Luther King, one of the organizers of the coming "Prayer Pilgrimage."

The event, which commemorates the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, is expected to draw 150,000 Negroes to the nation's capital. It had been reported that U.S. Reds were planning to "infiltrate" the demonstration.

"Not at all," the Negro minister said here yesterday when asked if the Communists might horn in on the proceedings.

"We have had no Communists in on the planning. There are none on the program."

"We are not even asking their help. There is no place for atheistic Communism in this. . .this is a spiritual crusade."

King's comments were echoed in New York by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and a co-chairman of the pilgrimage.

"No Communists have been or will be invited to participate in the program either as a speaker, singer, prayer leader or scripture reader," Wilkins said. "There will be no place for the irreligious. . ."

King, in announcing plans for the event, said here that a number of nationally prominent whites have been invited to take part in the two-and-one-half hour event, which is to begin at the Lincoln Memorial.

King himself is to speak, as is Wilkins and A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and also a co-chairman for the pilgrimage.

The purpose of the pilgrimage is threefold, said King. He listed as its objectives:

1. The demonstration of the "unity of Negroes in their struggle for freedom."

2. A protest of "the violence and terror suffered in the South" by Negroes.

3. An appeal to Congress to pass civil rights legislation "now being sabotaged by a small group of reactionaries."

An estimated 300 or more Negroes are to leave Montgomery in chartered buses for the pilgrimage following a sunrise service at the First Baptist Church at 347 N. Ripley St. The service is to begin at 5:30 a.m. Thursday.

Montgomery Negroes attending the pilgrimage will pay $12 for the round trip, the remainder of the cost having been made up by contributions from individuals and businesses. The buses will not form a caravan, said King, because of traffic safety considerations. Sun. 5-12-57

However, he said, he does not expect the buses to meet with any violence on the trip. They will return to Montgomery almost immediately after the conclusion of the pilgrimage. P. 2a

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Southern director in charge of preparations for the event, reported finding "great interest" in planning sessions held in major cities of the South.

Unless a large number of Southern Negroes is in attendance, the event will lose much of its effect, he acknowledged. Abernathy said 11,500 are expected to attend from New Orleans, 200 each from Baton Rouge, Miami, Mobile, Charleston, S.C., Greenville, S.C., and 1,000 each from Atlanta and Nashville.

"We are hoping that the presence of 150,000 people in the national capitol will show people there is a new Negro in the nation today who intends to be free and is willing to suffer and sacrifice in order to win freedom," said Abernathy.

Cab drivers' pilgrimage role cited

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

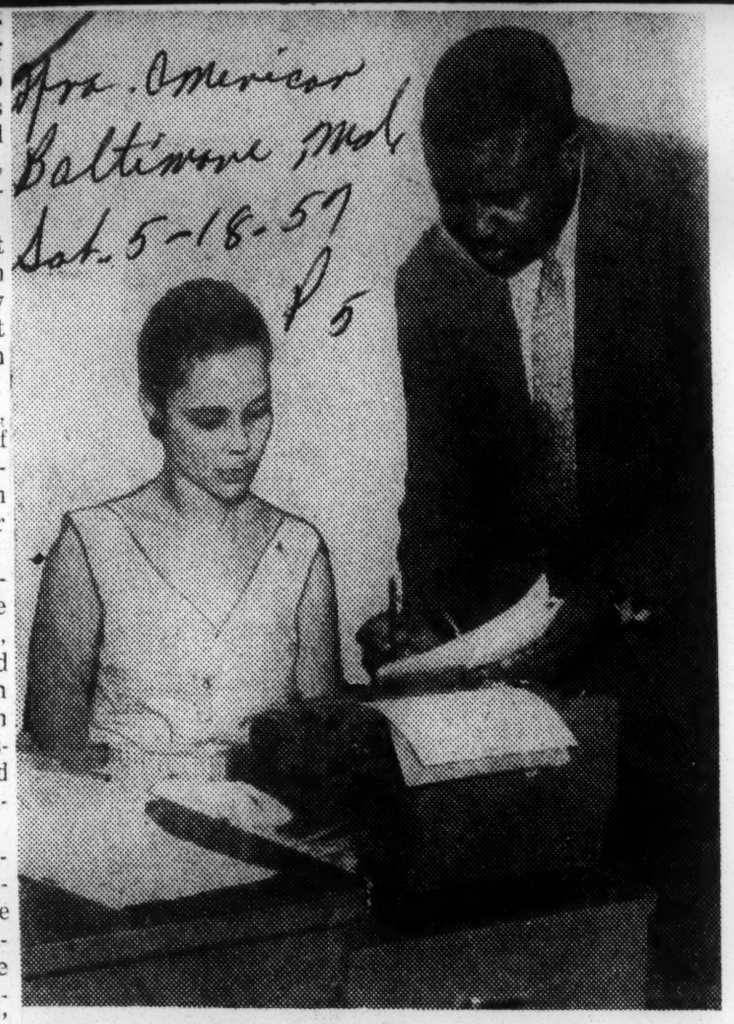
Count the service of more than 100 cab drivers in the generosity shown by Washington residents to visitors during the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom. P. 15

Cab drivers gave from two to three hours of free service in transporting pilgrims to and from the Lincoln Memorial according to Frederick D. Gray, unit block 58th St., SE, who organized the effort.

"We had representation from every colored cab company in town," Mr. Gray said. "I had the pleasure of picking up Mahalia Jackson at the Statler Hotel, also Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mitchell at the Memorial.

Others he rode were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gray of Alabama, attorney in the bus desegregation fight and later in the news when the local draft board reclassified him 1-A.

"I was very surprised to meet my name sake," Mr. Gray said. "I had heard so much about him."



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-18-57 P. 5

FINAL PLANS—Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of Alabama's Montgomery Improvement Association and southern director of the "Prayer Pilgrimage," goes over final plans for the "March to Washington" with the association secretary, Mrs. Maude Ballou, in Montgomery, Ala.

Pope To Reject Group's Bid To Keep Separation

Journal + Guide P.1

Sat. 8-17-57

Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

Sources in the Vatican said this week that Pope Pius XII is definitely opposed to all forms of discrimination and that the Pope has turn a deaf ear to the association of Catholic Lay-men's petition that Archbishop Francis J. Rummel be ordered to cease attempts to integrate New Orleans Parochial schools.

Archbishop Rummel has ended segregation in the churches and announced that he intends to end segregation in the schools. He also threatened to excommunicate the group if they did not cease activities.

* * *

THE NEW Orlenas association las tWednesday asked the Pope to declare that segregation is not a sin and that the Archbishop had no right to "define a matter of morals."

The Pope, it is said, is expected totake a dim view, when of the request for the high pontiff to make a public pronouncement of such a nature. It follows, church officials said, that the Church is completely and unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination-in New Orleans as much as in the Union of South Africa.

As far back as Hitler's days the Catholic church has stood firmly against racial discrimination and its opposition has not weakened since. Nor does the Vatican attach any importance to argument that segregation does not necessarily constitute discrimination. The Vatican thinks it does and believes in any matter, that the matter was settled by the Catholic church teaches that Catholics must obey legal constituted aurtorities.

The Pope, whose word is law to some 30,000,000 Catholics in the United States, has throughout his reign made a special point of underlining the universal character of the church by emphasizing that all men are equal in his eyes.

Like his predecessor, he has created Negro bishops and had two white bishops in Africa consecrated by native African bishops. It was he also who elevated Chinese and Indian ecclesiastics to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

Opinion is in the Vatican that the Pope will take some occasion in the near future to speak or write about racial discrimination.

VATICAN ASSAILS SEGREGATION BID

Times

Sat. 8-10-57

Sees Grave Error in Request by New Orleans Group

New York

By ARNALDO CORTESI

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, Aug. 9—The Vatican took a serious and most unsympathetic view today of an appeal to the Pope by a New Orleans association of Roman Catholic laymen against racial integration in their archdiocese.

A high Vatican source said that the Catholic laymen had committed "a grave error" as far as the substance of their case was concerned. They apparently think it conceivable, he said, that the Holy See could declare itself against integration. This can never be, it was stated, because the church is "concerned with souls and all souls are equally dear to her."

It follows, the high Vatican source stated, that the Church is completely and unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination—in New Orleans as much as in the Union of South Africa.

The Catholic laymen of New Orleans, who transmitted their appeal yesterday, compounded their doctrinal error with an error of form and an offense against church discipline, the Vatican indicated.

Their error of form is that they should have addressed their appeal not to the Pope, but to the Sacred Congregation of the Council, the spokesman said. This department of the Vatican administration is committed to the "universal discipline of the secular clergy and the christian people." The New Orleans catholics' breach of church discipline is that they let it be known publically that they had appealed to the Pope against their ecclesiastical superior.

The written appeal of the New Orleans Catholic laymen was understood to be under study by the Papal Secretariat of State today. It will probably be submitted to the Pope tomorrow in his summer residence, Castel Gandolfo. The appeal consists of a request that the Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, take no further steps toward integration in Catholic schools and that the Pope make a solemn pronouncement that segregation of races is not morally wrong and sinful, as the Archbishop said it was.

Archbishop Rummel has ended segregation in the churches and announced that he intends to end segregation in the schools.

Council Expected to Act

Opinion in th Vatican is that the Pope will refer the appeal of the New Orleans Catholics to the Sacred Congregation of the Council, to which it should have been addressed in the first place.

This at least is what has been done in the past in cases of this sort. The Congregation of the Council will reply in due course, making it clear that it does so on instructions from the Pope and after consulting him.

It is considered virtually impossible that the Pope will allude to the appeal of New Orleans Catholics in a public pronouncement. It is possible, however that he may take some occasion in the near future to speak or write about racial discrimination in general and perhaps even about integration in particular.

It all depends, it was pointed out, on whether he thinks the problem grave enough to require his intervention. This is at any rate a subject into which the Pope has not yet entered in his public utterances.

Stands Against Discrimination

Although the Pope himself has not yet said the last word on these problems, there is absolutely no doubt of what the Holy See's opinion about them is.

As far back as Hitler's days the Catholic church stood firmly against racial discrimination. Its opposition has not weakened since. Nor does the Vatican attach any importance to argument that segregation does not necessarily constitute discrimination. The Vatican thinks it does, and believes in any case that the matter was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Catholic church teaches that Catholics must obey their legally constituted authorities.

The Vatican has repeatedly made its opinion about segregation and kindred problems clear through its newspaper Osservatore Romano.

Rummel Commended

On Oct. 7, 1955, Osservatore was without any doubt reflecting the opinion of the Holy See and perhaps even of the Pope when it commended the Archbishop of New Orleans for the stand he had taken against segregation. It urged all Catholics to fight against racial prejudice, which it described as "inhuman rather than barbarous."

Since then Osservatore has commented more than once and always in the same sense on racial discrimination, not only in the United States but also elsewhere.

Pope Pius XII, it is pointed out in the Vatican, has throughout his reign made a special point of underlining the universal character of the Catholic Church by emphasizing that all men are equal in her eyes. His predecessor created the first Negro Bishops. The present Pope extended this practice and had two white bishops in Africa consecrated by native African Negro bishops. It was he also who elevated Chinese and Indian ecclesiastics to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

He created no native African Cardinals, it is said in the Vatican, only because no churchman of sufficient caliber has emerged in the African continent.

Pope Urged Integration To Help Bar

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. — (AP)— The Association of Catholic Laymen—bypassing its archbishop—today asked Pope Pius XII in Rome to stop racial integration in the church.

In a letter that challenged the right of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel to define a matter of morals, the group of New Orleans Catholics asked:

"That Archbishop Rummel be requested "to take no further steps" toward integration of white and Negro Catholics pending a papal pronouncement, and.

"That the papacy decree that segregation is not morally wrong and sinful as the archbishop has said it is.

The letter also listed types of segregation in regions of the nation and the world outside the South.

STATEMENT LATER

Archbishop Rummel said he had no immediate comment. He said he would issue a statement later.

"For over two years now," the letter to Pope Pius said, "conscientious and sincere Catholics in the archdiocese of New Orleans have been confronted with the strange new doctrine, propounded by our archbishop, his excellency, Joseph Francis Rummel, that the segregation of the white and Negro races is 'morally wrong and sinful.'

"Indeed, this concept is both new and strange, for even the clergy and the church itself have participated and are participating in the perpetuation of this type of segregation by, among other things, sanctioning the establishment and maintenance of separate churches and schools.

"Despite the fact that no competent attempt has been made to offer a conclusive proof to establish the validity of the principle, nor to demonstrate a bishop's authority to define a matter of morals, Catholics have been admonished that they are bound in conscience under pain of possible serious sin to accept it."

'DEMORALIZATION OF SOULS'

As a result, the letter said, educated Catholics have become demoralized and uneducated ones scandalized.

"For the good of souls," said the letter, "something must be done and done swiftly."

The letter said some clergy had advised the laymen that the Pope would not consider the question worthy of direct attention, but "we can not be convinced that this is so."

Catholic consciences, the letter continued, seek to find out "whether the separation of any people or race from any other people or race is in itself 'morally wrong and sinful.'"

Pope Backs Stand Against Segregation

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 10 (AP)—Pope Pius XII and the Holy See stand squarely behind New Orleans Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel in his condemnation of racial segregation as "morally wrong and sinful," a high Vatican source said Saturday.

Archbishop Rummel

The source was commenting on an appeal sent to the Pope by a group of Roman Catholics in the New Orleans diocese. They asked the Pope to support racial segregation.

The source said it was highly unlikely that the Vatican secretariat of state would reply directly to the appeal. If anything, the source said, a reply would be made either through Msgr. Amleto Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States, or through the New Orleans archbishop.

* * *

THE VATICAN source said a formal reply to the New Orleans Assn. of Catholic Laymen was unnecessary because the Pope already had made the church's opposition to racial discrimination crystal clear.

He said the Pope did this in the first encyclical of his reign—"summi pontificatus" (of the supreme pontificate), issued Oct. 20, 1939.

In the encyclical, Pope Pius declared all men to be "equal sons in the house of the Father" once they are baptized and enter the church.

He reaffirmed this viewpoint in 1945 when a world Jewish delegation called on him to thank him for what he had done to help the Jewish people during World War II.

Segregation Plea Loses At Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 10 (AP)—Pope Pius XII fully supports Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans in his fight against racial segregation in the church, a high Vatican source said today.

It appeared that the Vatican, indirectly, would reject an appeal to the Pontiff by the New Orleans Association of Catholic Laymen asking him to halt the Archbishop's program of racial integration.

The source said the Church's stand was contained in the first encyclical of the Pope's reign issued Oct. 20, 1939. In that encyclical the Pope declared all men "equal sons in the House of the Father" once they have been baptized and enter the church.

However, the source said it was unlikely that the Pontiff or the Vatican Secretariat of State would reply directly to the appeal of the New Orleans Catholics.

He said a reply probably would be made either through Msgr. Amleto Cicognani the apostolic delegate to the United States or through Archbishop Rummel himself.

Archbishop Rummel ruled that segregation in the church was "morally wrong and sinful," a statement which the semi-official Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano has echoed frequently in sharp editorial language.

In October, 1955 the paper said it was th duty of American Catholics to erase the "color smudge." At the time, Archbishop Rummel had closed down the St. Cecelia Mission at Jesuit Bend, La., as punishment because the parishioners refused to accept a Negro priest.

An even more bitter attack on segregation appeared in the paper last Sept. 6, when it charged that racial discrimination in the United States was a "sin against the nature of Christianity."

Anti-Negro riots in Oliver Springs, Tenn., sparked that editorial in which Osservatore said race discrimination "mortifies" the United States and denies it the full flowering of its "genius."

New Orleans Laymen Ask Pope Bar Integration in Archdiocese

By The Ass

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8 —The Association of Catholic Laymen of New Orleans, bypassing its archbishop, today asked Pope Pius XII to stop racial integration in the church.

In a letter that challenged the right of Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel to define a matter of morals, the group of New Orleans Catholics asked:

¶That Archbishop Rummel be requested "to take no further steps" toward integration of white and Negro Catholics pending a papal pronouncement, and

¶That the papacy decree that segregation was not morally wrong and sinful as the Archbishop said it was.

The letter also listed types of segregation in regions of the nation and the world outside the South.

Archbishop Rummel said he had no immediate comment. He said he would issue a statement later.

"For over two years now," the letter to Pope Pius said, "conscientious and sincere Catholics in the Archdiocese of New Orleans have been confronted with the strange new doctrine, propounded by our Archbishop, His Excellency, Joseph Francis Rummel, that the segregation of the white and Negro races is 'morally wrong and sinful'.

"Indeed, this concept is both new and strange, for even the clergy and the church itself have participated and are participating in the perpetuation of this type of segregation by, among other things, sanctioning the establishment and maintenance of separate churches and schools.

"Despite the fact that no competent attempt has been made to offer a conclusive proof to establish the validity of the principle, nor to demonstrate a bishop's authority to define a matter of morals, Catholics have been admonished that they are bound in conscience under pain of possible serious sin to accept it."

Demoralization Charged

As a result, the letter said, educated Catholics have become demoralized and uneducated ones scandalized.

"For the good of souls," said the letter, "something must be done and done swiftly."

The letter said some clergy had advised the laymen that the Pope would not consider the question worthy of direct attention, but "we cannot be convinced that this is so."

Catholic consciences, the letter continued, seek to find out "whether the separation of any people or race from any other people or race is in itself 'morally wrong and sinful.'"

"We respectfully submit that, viewed in this light, the resolution of this question of worldwide significance becomes a most serious obligation of your Holiness," the letter said.

Jackson G. Ricau, association executive secretary, said the letter closed with assurance the association would accept as final any papal decree.

The association's letter came only a few weeks before the start of the 1957-58 parochial school year.

The Archbishop, however, indicated that conditions must be right before he would order integration. There has been no indication whether the traditional segregation would be abolished when Catholic schools open next month.

Emile Wagner Jr., association president and a New Orleans lawyer, said the association was formed in the spring of 1956 and its membership numbered "some thousands." He later estimated membership at 2,000 to 3,000.

Mayor Closed Operations

Mr. Wagner, who made the letter public, said the association had ceased operations when Archbishop Rummel last year issued a decree ordering its discontinuance.

The letter emphasized that it sought a ruling on the morals of segregation as it affected the Southern Negro. It said that while segregation of Negroes from whites "obtains openely here, it is equally true that it obtains throughout the rest of the nation, although great pains are taken to deny the fact in many areas."

"Besides," it said, "there are other types of segregation in this country as well as in the rest of the world: the American from the Mexican in Texas; the Caucasian from the Oriental on our Pacific Coast; the Caucasian from the Indian in the Midwest and Northwest; the Christian from the Jew in the Northeast; the white from the Negro in Africa, and, among others, the caste system in India."

Archbishop Rummel has been a leader in efforts to integrate Catholics in the Archdiocese of New Orleans. In October, 1955, he suspended masses at St. Cecilia Mission at Jesuit Bend, twelve miles south of New Orleans, after parishioners objected to a Negro priest assigned to the mission by the Archbishop. The suspension is still in effect.

At Shamrock Press Conference

Mrs Roosevelt Lashes Eisenhower's Civil Rights Attitude; Lauds Negro Actions

By GEORGE A McELROY

HOUSTON — The people of the United States — Southerners in particular — Must realize that the Supreme Court's decision is the law of the land. This was the answer of Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt when she was asked if she was in accord with the high tribunal's 1954 school integration decree.

In a press conference in her 14th floor suite of the Shamrock Hilton Hotel Wednesday evening, the former 'First Lady' boldly told the press corps that she is definitely a pro-integrationist, that she is a member of the national board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Eisenhower is as timid as a pet white rabbit as far as civil rights legislation is concerned."

Mrs Roosevelt, one of the world's most respected women, chastised the methods Southerners are employing in attempting to evade the domestic issues.

She said it is a known fact that the South has many customs, restrictions and statutes, "but they must be innovated in order to comply with the laws of the Supreme Being and the regulations of the Supreme Court.

When informed of the local school integration case now in progress, Mrs Roosevelt reminded the group that she is not a Texan and she did not come here to give her views on the local situation. However, she — in a wide — eyed manner — lashed the 'gradual' process fo integration which is seemingly the ace that Southerners hope to get when the courts deal the cards.

A reporter told the 73-year-old states-woman that the local school officials have pointed out that Negro pupils are far behind whites on the same grade level, and asked her if she didn't believe that immediate integration would be a disadvantage to the Negro.

Mrs Roosevelt did not answer the query but asked, "Do you think it's so?"

Smiling as only she can, she then asked, "Do you think the conditions that lead to this should continue?"

Then Mrs Roosevelt pointed out that inadequate schools — for the most part — turn out inferior pupils.

"But America needs intelligent youth if she is to continue to be a pace setter in global competition," she added.

When asked by this writer if she is still on the national board of the NAACP, Mrs Roosevelt answered with a cheery, "Why certainly!" She added that she is also a member of the non-discrimination housing committee in New York City.

After answering several questions on the Egyptian-Israeli conflict of last year, Mrs Roosevelt continued to answer questions issued by this writer. She said that she was "terribly shocked" when she learned of the injunction placed on the NAACP in Texas last fall.

"We felt that we were operating according to Texas laws, however, there seems to have been a technicality which caused the action," she added.

The reknowned writer—diplomat—world traveler pointed out that America's Negroes have used only non-violence procedures in their efforts to obtain their just rights, and referred to Dr Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala, boycott, as a 'modern day Ghandi....

She called the violence of the Southerners—the bombing of Negro churches, home and business places—fuel for Russia's gigantic propaganda machine.

"We must realize that our domestic problems have far-reaching affects on the world situation.

"If we are to be world leaders, we must have our problems solved first," Mrs Roosevelt said. "You cannot tell others how to operate their affairs if yours is in a state of turmoil and disunity," she added.

Speaking of the national political forecast, Mrs Roosevelt—an ardent booster of Adlai Stevenson—said she believes Mr Stevenson is a "dead duck" politically. She said it's too early to know who will run on the Democrat's ticket in 1960, but she quickly added, "If Dick Nixon runs, I hope he (the Democrat) wins.

Mrs Roosevelt was in the city as the main speaker for the "Bonds for Israel" banquet in the Shamrock Hilton Wednesday night.

During the banquet a group of pickets, reportedly from the White Citizens' Council, paraded in front of the hotel entrance in protest of Mrs Roosevelt speaking in the city. The widow of the former president said, however, that she did not know that the picket line was formed until after she had completed her speech.

About 9:15 p m, the lone man in the seven-person picket line was beaten by a reporter for the Houston Post when the picket, who wore a Confederate Army cap, referred to Mrs Roosevelt as a "Jew lover." Later the segregationist cursed the newsman and called him a "no good ——— Jew."

The reporter hit the picket twice and sent him scurrying away in his automobile.

One of the placards borne by the race haters read: "NAACP Officials Unwelcome."

Dispute on Civil Rights Bill Is a Shame, Mrs. FDR Says

Herald Mon. 6-17-57 Miami Fla

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — It seems a pity that there should be a rift between people who should stand together in getting the civil rights bill through the House of Representatives without crippling amendments.

ELEANOR

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) may have thought that by his letter he was helping the cause, but judging from the reaction it received, the letter seems to have created violent antagonism.

I know nothing about the pros and cons of this difficulty, but I feel that anyone who is genuinely interested in getting these House and Senate bills passed should avoid any possible antagonism of those who support them.

The proposed amendments must be defeated or the bills will have no value at all. The bills are not very strong, but if the amendments are accepted, the legislation will be completely useless.

★ ★ ★

ALL WOMEN must be proud of the fact that it was a woman scientist, Rose R. Ichelson, director of research at St. Luke's and Children's Medical Center in Philadelphia, who is reported to have succeeded in isolating and cultivating a germ responsible for multiple sclerosis.

Her findings have to be proved and experiments will have to be made, of course, but she has given hope to a great many people who have felt they were incurable once they were stricken with this disease.

Of course, the cure must still be found, but once the cause of the disease has been isolated, one feels much more certain that the remedy soon will be discovered.

★ ★ ★

I WENT to Boston to attend commencement exercises at Brandeis University.

Former President Harry Truman made the commencement address, and for those of us interested in constitutional government and the powers of the presidency it was particularly interesting.

Mr. Truman made it clear that the president's position is different from that of any other head of state and that there were great powers of leadership inherent in the position as it has been developed.

The nicest touch of the whole day came at the luncheon when President Sachar of Brandeis presented Mr. Truman with two bibs and a most adorable dachshund, with an academic cap on its head, for the former president's new grandchild. I hope that the dog in a few years will be one of Clifton Truman Daniel's favorite toys!

MRS. ROOSEVELT WARNS ON SOVIET

New York

Back From Visit, She Sees Urgent Need to Counter Moscow's Diplomacy

New York Times

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned yesterday to New York from a twenty-five-day tour of the Soviet Union with a warning about the urgent need for Americans to counter the Soviet diplomatic offensive.

At a press conference at New York International Airport at Idlewild, Queens after her arrival, Mrs. Roosevelt described the Soviet Union as "a going concern that cannot be defeated by military force.

"We've got to beat it by being far better than they are," she said.

To make a successful appeal to the world against the Soviet Union's persistent and carefully conducted diplomacy, Americans need greater knowledge and understanding of that country's background and motives, Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

"As a people we know remarkably little and understand less" about the Russians, she said.

To achieve better understanding of the Russians, Mrs. Roosevelt advocated that Americans "study history as you have never studied it before," she also urged "greater interchange" with Russia, "and much greater confidence in ourselves."

Silent on Interviews

The wife of the late President declined to give details about her two-and-three-quarter-hour interview with Nikita S. Khrushchev, leader of the Soviet Communist party.

"I went as a journalist and I am going to write articles about the interview myself," she said. She went to the Soviet Union as the representative of The New York Post and United Features.

Stories about the conflict over school integration in Little Rock, Ark., and in Kentucky, were the only news about the United States printed in Soviet papers while she was there, Mrs. Roosevelt said with a touch of bitterness.

Mrs. Roosevelt deplored the fact that "in the twentieth century we in the United States had to have something like that happen to shame us before the world."

Asked for her opinion about the integration situation, she replied, "the only solution to the problem is to obey the law."

Dr. A. David Gurewitsch, medical director of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in Manhattan and of Blythedale Hospital in Valhalla, N. Y., and Miss Maureen Corr accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt on the trip. Dr. Gurewitsch, who speaks Russian, was helpful as an interpreter, but went primarily to study health services in the So-

Mrs. F.D.R.'s Dilemma

Afro-American p. 15

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has apparently run into one of those rough days according to her "My Day" column in the Monday issue of the Scripps-Howard press when she stated that the reporters gave her a hard time on her recent visit to Texas.

Baltimore, Md.

In her article Mrs. Roosevelt says, "I was in Texas when a court hearing was being heard on the speed for compliance with the Supreme Court's order on desegregation of schools. This led the press to ask me a number of questions which it was unfortunate for me to have to answer, particularly since I feel that my attitude and belief on this question have been so well known."

Sat. 6-8-57

This is probably Mrs. Roosevelt's main difficulty. Neither the anti-desegregation people of Texas nor her friends on the opposite side of the fence know exactly where Mrs. Roosevelt stands.

On the one hand she has appeared to be a great liberal and forthright on most questions affecting the race as evidenced by her membership on the executive board of the NAACP, her resignation from the DAR for their insult to Marian Anderson and her smashing of tradition by entertaining the followers of Mrs. Bethune annually during her sojourn in the White House.

But under the present circumstances she has expressed opposition to the Powell Amendment to the Public Schol Construction Bill, which would deprive those states which defy the Supreme Court desegregation ruling of sharing these funds.

This amendment was designed to put the teeth in the Supreme Court ruling by hitting the recalcitrant states in the pocketbook where it would hurt. In short, Mrs. Roosevelt appears to both her friends and her hecklers as a person who is opposed to law breaking but is timid at calling the police. No wonder the Texas press gave her a rough time.

viet Union, Mrs. Roosevelt said Miss Corr is her secretary.

Associated Press

RETURNS FROM RUSSIA: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt conversing with reporters at Idlewild Airport yesterday.

Russians Slowed Down For Mrs. FDR

Herald P.I.C. Miami, Fla.

Fri. 9-6-57

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

MOSCOW — We arrived in Moscow Tuesday evening, and I was struck by the number of planes on the ground, most of them two-engine craft but far more than one would see coming into New York's Idlewild or La Guardia airports.

FALL FEATURAMA FESTIVAL

We were met by a most efficient tourist guide who had two cars waiting. An assistant took our baggage while our special guide, Mrs. Anna Lavroa, went in the car with us, pointing out various things of interest on the way from the airport.

-Herald Staff Photo by Ray Fisher

Mrs. Roosevelt

. . . touring Russia

She said she had seen my husband at Yalta and that they very much liked my granddaughter, Kate Roosevelt, and found her well educated, very pretty and very nice To be remembered so long is a real compliment, I think.

On the first part of our trip into town we merely crawled along the road until one member of our party decided that perhaps they were going so slowly because of my age.

So we queried the guide on the speed limit and discovered we might go somewhat faster. This we did, shortening considerably our trip into town.

Each of us has different first impressions of Moscow. Mine are of the tremendous amount of building going on in the two sides of the city — one through which we passed in driving into town and one through which we drove after dinner Tuesday night.

The Kremlin, lighted up, is most impressive when you see it for the first time at night. The moon is on the wane, but it was very brilliant Tuesday night, and Red Square looked very beautiful.

We got out of the car and looked into the windows of a department store which covers three blocks on one side of the square. Prices seemed to us to be very high, but certain things aren't so expensive at the tourist rate of exchange. And, of course, the real cost of living must be figured in relation to the amount people earn.

Mon. 9-30-57

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Idlewild Airport yesterday

Herald-Tribune, New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Roosevelt In, Says Force Can't Beat Reds

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned yesterday from a twenty-five-day visit to the Soviet Union. She said the United States can triumph over the Russians, not by force but only by being "far better than they are."

Arriving at Idlewild Airport, Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by her secretary, Miss Maureen Corr, and Dr. A. David Gurewitsch, director of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 400 First ave.

Mrs. Roosevelt called for "a greater understanding" between ourselves an dthe Russians and "much greater confidence in ourselves." She advised students of Russian affairs to "study history as you have never studied it before."

She described Communist party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, whom she met in a two and three-quarter hour interview, as a "strong personality, an articulate person, a worker and one who genuinely feels that communism is the wave of the future."

38a 1957

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

MRS. F.D.R. EXPLAINS

Why Russians Don't Have Private Farms

Herald p. 1 Section E

Fri. 10-18-57

Miami, Fla.

38a

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — Agriculture is basic to the life of nearly all great countries, but in the Soviet Union it is very important indeed because so many people have to be fed.

Mrs. Roosevelt

So, the Soviets decided to do away with agriculture run on a private basis.

This was not very difficult to put across with the employes of large estates. They were serfs accustomed to doing what they were told to do and quite willing to continue along these lines.

But there were peasants who had risen to owning their own land and some difficulty was experienced with these people.

The first effort was to establish collective farms and now the second experiment is in state farms.

My first excursion into an agricultural area was to see a state farm 28 kilometers outside of Moscow. It is called Lesnie Poljana, which means Prairie Among the Forest.

Two thousand acres are under cultivation and the farm produces milk and milk cows for breeding purposes. The name of the breed is Holmogor, and the farm has 550 pedigreed cattle in all, 226 of which are milking.

All feed for the cattle is raised right on the farm and only a concentrate is bought from outside.

Two hundred and thirty people work on the farm all year round and about 20 extras are hired in summertime. The milk is shipped in cans to institutions only.

Women work in the cow barns and much of the milking is done by hand, although they also have machines.

The beef cattle do not look to me as well fattened as ours look and certainly meat in the Soviet Union is not as tender as ours, probably because they don't hang their meat as long. Whether this is because the old type of refrigeration is not adequate, I cannot tell.

But even chickens are usually freshly killed and therefore, are not as tender as ours. One rarely has a roast chicken. It is always boiled or minced in croquettes or used in soup in some way.

★ ★ ★

Houses Are Overcrowded

ON THE STATE farm I asked if I might go into one of the worker's homes and I was told that at the lunch hour it would be possible. So they took me to one of the newly built homes right across the street from some of the old ones.

I tried to get over to get a look into the latter and was promptly told they were not as good because the families did not have separate entrances.

I realized that several families probably lived in the same room, for there seemed to be a good many people pouring out of these houses.

The new house had a good-sized plot of ground around it, which was surrounded by a fence. The house consisted of a little entry which held for the most part winter shoes and winter coats hanging on nails along the wall.

Then down a little corridor on the left there was a small kitchen. This not only had the traditional wood stove, but there was a one-plate electric burner.

Our hostess, who was one of the workers with the dairy cattle, took us into the one other room of the cottage. A dining table stood in the middle of it, with some chairs around it. There were two beds on opposite walls and one sofa bed on the third. There also was a TV set and a radio and one or two extra chairs.

The room was horribly overcrowded, as you can imagine, and it evidently was used for sleeping, eating and living.

I asked the woman whether she had running water in the house and was told "no," but she did not have to carry it from too far away. By another year, she hoped, they would have it piped into the house.

The house was immaculately clean but they still had an outside toilet. This woman earned 800 rubles ($80) a month and her husband, who works in a factory nearby, made about 1,000 rubles ($100) a month. On the whole, they seemed fairly well off.

★ ★ ★

This Is a State Farm

A STATE FARM differs from a collective farm in that all the employes on a state farm are paid a salary by the state.

They are given a house and a small plot of land, which they cultivate on their own. The manager of a state farm is appointed by the state.

Of course, a state farmhand does not take the risk that a collective farmer does if the year is a poor one, but a collective farmer, as you will see when I describe a collective farm, in a good year can raise his income considerably.

Mrs. R. Sees Texas Cows In Russia

Herald, Miami, Fla.

P. 9A Sat. 10-19-57

38a

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

When we went down to Tashkent we visited a collective farm, and there in Central Asia cotton was the main crop. The collective farm was called the Usbeckistan Farm, and the financial organization was as follows:

MRS. FDR

Seven per cent of the total made on the farm goes to the government in payment of taxes; seven per cent is taken from the collective and is divided among capital reserve, hospital and welfare services, amortization and the individual incomes that go to the members of the collective.

This particular farm, while it had cotton as its main crop, also had cattle for meat and for milk. It had 1,160 houses and 1,700 able people for work. Twelve different nationalities were represented in these families.

We were shown one of the old houses on the farm as well as one of the new ones. There was still no running water in the houses but there was electricity.

Each farmer, annually received 30 pounds of meat, a certain amount of grain, and 150 pounds of potatoes. And he is allowed to plant and own the products from 0.15 hectares of land, and he can have one cow.

He can sell on the free market whatever he does not need for his family. The cow's food comes from the collective.

The manager of the collective farm is chosen by a board of directors. He acts as chairman and after a year he reports on his work. If it is satisfactory, he is allowed to continue.

The board of directors is selected by the members of the collective and its size depends on the size of the farm.

One little item may be of interest to those Americans who know a breed of cow called Santa Gertrudes which comes from the King Ranch in Texas.

Some of these cows were sent to the Soviet Union a few years ago and I was told they had disappeared and nobody knew what had happened to them.

When I asked about them at the ministry of agriculture, I discovered that they were living and thriving in the southern part of the Ukraine and that the minister himself took a special interest in them.

I think we have to realize that just as we ourselves would show the best we have to foreigners, these two farms were probably better than the average, perhaps even pilot projects.

But the mere fact that they exist means that more and more will develop along the same lines.

When things do well, it is safe to assume that they are going to be duplicated as quickly and as often as possible in the U.S.S.R.

What A Difference 40 Years Makes!

Today Education In Russia Is Free

Ex-First Lady Notes Contrasts With Czarists' 10 Pct. Literacy

380

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

New York, Oct. 15.—Forty years ago, before the revolution in the Soviet Union, only about 10 per cent of the people could read and write. Today education is free.

It is a little difficult to divide Soviet education and health and social welfare into completely separate departments because the training of a doctor comes under education and certain medical institutes come under social welfare.

Actually, education starts in the first year of a child's life. From the time he is born the mother takes the child to the district center once a month for medical attention and is trained herself in ways of exercising and training her baby. Then the baby goes to a nursery, after that to a kindergarten.

May Go to Technical School

From the kindergarten the child begins seven- or 10-year-school. At 14, when he completes seven-year-school, the child may decide to take a technical education. Here there may be three or four years of training, leading toward some kind of a skilled job. A nurse, for instance, would have seven years and three or four more in specialized training.

If a child goes on to 10-year-school, he then must make up his mind whether he wishes to be an engineer, an architect, a teacher, or a lawyer. Five years are needed to prepare for a chosen profession.

Must Give State 3 Years

If the child decides to be a doctor, he must have six years, after which three years are given to the State, wherever the State decides. At present, though, an effort is made to consult the wishes of the student. After that, the doctor may specialize, and higher examinations must be taken.

Anyone who goes to technical school for three or four years may take an examination if he decides to go on to a university.

Visited Moscow University

In Moscow, I visited Moscow University, a new building with a tall tower that gives a beautiful view of the city. There is a separate building for engineering and for other facilities.

In the 1955-57 term there were 22,000 enrolled in the university, 16,000 on full-time and 6,000 in correspondence or evening courses.

In the country as a whole, there are 1,800,065 enrolled in 765 universities and colleges. Students are divided as follows:

Gets Subsistence Grant

Engineering, science and architecture, transport and communication operators, agronomists, economics and law, teacher training, medicine, and sports. There are 3,800 technical institutions.

A student is granted 290 rubles ($29) to live as a student for the first year and 780 rubles in the higher grades. Twenty-one rubles pays for a room and three rubles, three kopecks for a meal, three meals a day.

My main impression of Soviet education was the fact that the pattern laid down in Moscow is actually carried out throughout the whole country. Nurseries

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

exist everywhere—on State farms, collective farms, and in factories. So do the kindergartens; so do the schools.

Actually, in a country as big as the U.S.S.R. with a varied population, there have to be educational adjustments in various parts of the nation. Each republic, they told me, is independent.

Local Language Taught

In many cases, where the language is different, the schools teach the local language, with Russian as the second language. I will tell you how this is accomplished in Tashkent, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is as far as I could get from Moscow.

The organization of education, medicine, or social welfare is much the same everywhere. In Tashkent, as I went through an academy of music, I was told they had 30 schools of music in the Uzbek Republic. Specializing in music at the academy requires five years of training.

This academy has 350 students and 150 teachers. Its purpose is to seek out young people gifted in music to become teachers or enter into any of the many musical careers open to them throughout the Soviet Union, where there are many orchestras. Music is provided in the amusement parks and in many of the city squares.

Academy Has Orchestra

I was told that 40 years ago there were no music schools and the music of the area was handed down from generation to generation. While the music of all countries now is taught, the playing of national instruments is still preserved.

This particular academy in Tashkent has a philharmonic orchestra with two divisions, and the State provides 6,000,000 rubles a year to run the academy. The academy is not only interested in music, however. There are 30 theaters in the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing employment for youngsters who take drama.

A new development in the U.S.S.R. school system is the boarding school. I went to visit one in Tashkent. Here children enroll as they leave kindergarten, going home to their families on the weekends.

I surmise these boarding schools are established largely for political reasons, to control the thought of young people. But I was told they were set up to make life easier for the families because, as yet, housing is difficult and, since all the women work, it is not easy to look after the children at home.

Interested In Research

There are 12 boarding schools in Tashkent and 19 in the whole Uzbek Republic, as well as 85 orphanages for the very needy. The Republic has 72,000 teachers.

Samarkand, near Tashkent, is a very old city. The oldest part was destroyed and only the ruins are left, but much is being restored and some of the colors of the old mosaics have remained brilliant.

In Samarkand, there are 41 schools with 26,000 pupils. They have 16,000 students in four colleges and 1,400 students in the medical institutes. They have six scientific research institutes.

I would like to stress the fact that the Government of the U.S.S.R. is interested in research in every possible field and the advances being made are due to the fact that both money and men are available to these research institutes.

Samarkand is the center of a great agricultural district. It also has factories. Some make cinema apparatus, but they concentrate on the food industry and spare parts for agricultural machinery.

I went through a Samarkand hospital where 260 children suffered from bone tuberculosis and had come from throughout the district.

Engineers Get Top Pay

In Tashkent, I went through a factory that makes cotton and thread and employs 18,000 workers, of whom 75 per cent are women. The average factory wage is 750 rubles ($75) a month. But for engineers the wage is 1,200 to 2,000 rubles a month and the chief engineer who showed us around makes 2,500 a month.

The factory runs on three shifts and, while I was assured that the air is kept free from lint, I was not convinced that this was done to the point of absolute safety.

This will give you some idea of the extent of the organization of education and of the way health, education, and social welfare all impinge on each other.

All Planned In Moscow

It is well to bear in mind that everything in the Soviet Union is planned in Moscow and carried out along much the same plan in every part of the country, except for minor adjustments that may be absolutely essential. But whatever form is adopted, it is compulsory.

There were many questions in my mind that could not be answered in my short stay in the Soviet Union. I am trying, however, to give you a picture of conditions there as they are today. But, remember, we have to look at this from the point of view of people who had very little of either education or medical care in the days before the revolution.

Backgrounds Different

There are many things that Americans would get very little out of and would resent, because our background and opportunities have been entirely different. But it is a mistake not to recognize what is happening in the U.S.S.R. so that we may be better prepared to meet the challenge and show the real gains that can be made in a free country to the benefit of the world.

Mrs. FDR Lauds Bill On Rights

Lexington Herald Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-3-57

NEW YORK — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said last week that the biggest achievement of President Eisenhower's second term has been the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Praising the administration for the passage of this controversial legislation, the former First Lady stated that "it may not be all that some of us would like it to be, but it is a beginning — a step in the right direction—and therefore a great achievement."

Mrs. Roosevelt made this statement in her monthly question-and-answer column in the current issue of McCall's magazine. Asked to name the worst mistake of the President's second administration, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed to foreign policy.

She said, "The great mistakes have been, I think, in the area of foreign affairs. I think real statesmanship and foresight might have averted the Suez crisis, from which so many other difficulties have stemmed."

Mrs. Roosevelt Hits Demo Leadership

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 10-23-57

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — Eleanor Roosevelt declared Sunday that the Democratic party's leadership in Congress has been "poor."

Asked if she meant Senate Majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson she replied that Johnson is one of the "ablest" meneuverers "but I see no real decisions as to what the Democratic party stood for.."

The former first lady made the comments in a television interview on "Meet The Press" (NBC), devoted mostly to her recent 27-day trip to Russia and private, three-hour interview with Communist party boss Nikita S. Khrushchev.

She said she thinks Khrushchev was "honest" when he told her war is "unthinkable" because it would mean mass destructon. But she said there is "no basis at prescent for "cooperative coexistence between the West and Communist worlds."

She said the Russians have made up their minds they "can win what they want without war, and the U. S. must therefore prove to the neutral nations that democracy can do more for them than communism in order to keep them out of the Red sphere.

Asked if President Eisenhower is providing proper leadership in this respect, she replied: "I can't tell." But she added that the "people have not been curious enough to bring about the right kind of leadership."

She described the administration as a "businessman's administration that has had "more concern about financial questions' thn other matters.

Then, in answer to a question she said: "Our (Democratic) leadership (in Congress) has been poor."

Mrs. Roosevelt Leaves For Russia

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt left today by plane for her first visit to Russia.

She said before boarding a plane at Idlewild that she would visit Red China if she were granted a visa.

Sat. 8-31-57

Mrs. Roosevelt termed ridiculous Dulles' previous ban on travel to Red China. She said she had always wanted to go there and would go if she were granted a visa.

She said she was going to Russia as a journalist to learn all the facts she could and that she expected to speak to top government officials.

Eleanor Roosevelt Comments on Saud

Des Moines, Iowa

New York City—(CNS)—Eleanor Roosevelt, in her column, "My Day" aired her views on the controversial subject of King Saud and his treatment here in New York. Said she:

"There is undoubtedly great feeling in this country against certain policies and practices which have been prevalent in King Saud's kingdom. To many of us, the King does not seem to have exercised his powers to raise the standard of living of his people, to get rid, at this late date, of all slavery in his kingdom, or to have been a factor for reasonable and peaceful solutions in the troubles of the Middle East.

"He has traveled enough in the Western world to realize that a nation like Israel, once created by the United Nations and having existed for 10 years, cannot be wiped off the map. He could understand, too, the difficulties of the other Arab states and he might have been a force for peaceful solutions.

Herald 2-9-57

"All these may be the reasons why President Eisenhower has felt that through personal contact he might accomplish better results. Had the President told us all of his reasons, I think we would have respected them, even if we might have been doubtful he could achieve the results he hoped for."

Race Hate Incidents Harm U.S.

Herald p. 14E

Miami 38a

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

CHICAGO — I was nothing less than shocked to read the newspaper account of how a crowd in Birmingham, Ala., attacked a white man after he had been sitting beside a Negro couple in a railroad station waiting room.

ELEANOR

When he left the station the attackers followed him, beating and threatening him. And after escaping in his car in a shower of stones, the court fined him for reckless driving!

I wonder if people who take part in this kind of thing realize that such news is flashed around the world and they have made enemies for their country in the whole of Asia and Africa. No diplomatic representation or expressions of good will can wipe out the effects of one story of this kind.

Mrs. FDR Says Equality In U.S. Vital To Peace

Call Fri. 2-15-57 P. 2a

Kansas City Mo.

BROOKLYN.— (ANP)— Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt told more than 1,000 persons at a scholarship benefit program at the Concord Baptist Church last week that the hope for achieving a permanent world peace through the United Nations is fraught with responsibility.

The "First Lady of the World" said that while the U.N. furnished the machinery, the success or failure depends upon peoples of the world accepting each other without compromise. Pointing to the United States, she declared that, because of its responsibility of leadership, it behooves America to get its house in order.

"People learn by examplee," she stated. "What we do here in every community is the picture we paint."

This in her opinion, is why Americans cannot treat their minorities unequally, if they expect to win on their side the two-hirds of the world's peoples in India, Asia and Africa.

The presentation of Mrs. Roosevelt was by the Brooklyn Chapter, American Association for the United Nations, Mrs. Harry Schoenfield, president, and the Sisterhood of Concord, Mrs. Hortense Brahm, president. Warren Marr II served as general chairman.

Ministers participating were: Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, host pastor; the Revs. J. Archie Hargraves, Nazarene Congregational Church and Henry B. Hucles III, St. George Episcopal church.

Special music was presented by Samuel Dilworth, pianist, and Jimmy Randolph from Carmen Jones.

U.S. Government Can't Run Schools, And We Do Need Federal Aid: Mrs. R

Herald Sun. 3-26-57 Miami, Fla. P. 1-C

38a

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

EN ROUTE TO MOROCCO—An old cliche, which says that if you accept money from the federal government for such things as construction of school buildings, the federal government will control the schools, is haunting Congress again.

MRS. F.D.R

This false fear has always frightened people all over the country and, as a result, frightened their representatives in Congress. More and more people are coming to realize, however, that you cannot educate children without schoolrooms and teachers.

When I was in Washington a short time ago, I found the school situation all over the United States being discussed. There is no doubt that a public school crisis exists.

★ ★ ★

I HAVE BEEN traveling widely throughout the country, and if our representatives in Congress think that the shortage of schoolrooms is to be encountered only here and there, they are very much mistaken. Everywhere I went I had only to mention schools and children's education to get an immediate reaction.

At one place a mother told me that her child, just entering school, would — unless a miracle made school building possible—have only two hours a day in school for the next seven years.

Our forefathers realized the importance of education to a nation, and particularly the importance of an educated people in a democracy, but we seem to have forgotten what sacrifices they made to start a public school system in this country.

★ ★ ★

IT IS A SHAME that the country with the biggest national income, far exceeding that of any other nation in the world, is unable to provide today's children with an opportunity for education.

It seems to me that we had better review what happened to an administration bill introduced into congress last year at the request of Marion B. Folsom, secretary of health, education and welfare, with the President's backing.

It was introduced by representative Stuyvesant Wainwright II, New York Republican. But in the debate on the legislation he said:

"I should never have introduced that bill. The federal government should stay out of local school districts . . . Historical analysis proves that the evil leaders of each and every totalitarian state, on seizing control of that state, first put their paws on the educational system of that nation. You can say that it cannot happen here, and maybe it cannot. But let us not give it a chance to happen here."

What a courageous man to pilot such a bill through Congress for the administration! He fell before the old cliche, not before reality, for there was nothing in the bill that could have given the federal government control over the curriculum of any school. All it provided was help to build schools.

My Day

Herald

South May Lead North On Races

Thurs. 4-18-57 Miami, Fla. P. 23e

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

LOS ANGELES — I was interested in the story and picture in the New Orleans Times-Picayune recently which told of three ministers and a priest presenting a statement to New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and the city of New Orleans asking for a positive program to bring about desegregation on the city buses and street cars.

ELEANOR

The statement was signed by 41 ministers and priests, most of them white, and the total signers numbered 125.

It is encouraging to see these little straws in the wind coming up from the South. It may well be that something will be done more quickly in the South in the matter of complete desegregation than in some of our northern states.

★ ★ ★

AN EXCELLENT article on the increase in urbanization in our country appeared in one of our metropolitan newspapers and to this was added some pertinent information by D. A. Williams, administrator of the Soil Conservation Service of the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Williams said an estimated million acres of productive land are converted to non-agricultural uses every year. The Soil Conservation Service has estimated that in the last 15 years more than 17 million acres of the best farm lands have been converted to such use.

"The projection of the present rate indicates that an additional 27 million acres of productive land will be withdrawn from agriculture by 1975," it was pointed out. "Once buried under steel or concrete, productive land, for all practical purposes, is never again available for agricultural production."

Williams points out that it is impossible to stop urbanization but we must be concerned as to where urbanization takes place. He feels that "the growth of our cities, our highways and our industries should be directed away from our most productive lands."

There often are alternative areas to be considered for urban development, and if we do not choose the least productive areas for this purpose, we will find ourselves at some time in the future unable to produce sufficient food for our increasing population.

Because we have farm surpluses now does not mean we will have them forever, particularly since our population is growing so rapidly.

We have had, comparatively speaking, cheap food in our country. The average family spends one-fourth of its income on food, whereas in some other countries 40 to 80 per cent of income goes into food. The availability of relatively inexpensive foods has been one of the greatest factors in our industrial growth.

This is a note of warning to which we should now pay attention.

7 Segregationist Pickets March at Mrs. FDR's Hotel

Herald Miami, Fla. P. 21-A

Fri. 5-24-57

HOUSTON—(AP)—Seven pickets favoring racial segregation marched outside a Houston hotel as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke at a "Bond for Israel" rally of 500 persons.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she knew about them but she did not otherwise comment.

MRS. ROOSEVELT HITS GOVT. STAND ON INFORMATION

Herald Sat. 4-20-57 38a

Birm. Ala. P. 8

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — (INS) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Wednesday criticized the Federal government for not keeping the American people informed in the field of Foreign Affairs.

The widow of America's only four-time president said in an address at the United Auto workers convention in Atlantic City that the government "has not been very articulate in the information it has given us, particularly in the area of foreign affairs."

Noting that the United States, as a result of the middle East crisis "has taken on the responsibility alone for keeping the peace of the world," she said:

NO RIGHT TO

"Now this is a great responsibility It is greater than we have ever carried before, and we are a democracy, and have no right to take on these responsibilities and then let our people be unconscious of the great responsibility that they as people in a Democracy now carry."

Mrs. Roosevelt said American Workers "have a responsibiltiy to know what goes on in the world, to make a study of where we stand and to make sure that our government does not fall short and leave a vacuum in which the only possible way to have it filled would be by the Soviet Union."

SOVIET UNION

"This is the struggle that we now face," the speaker added. "Will we fill the position of leadership in the United Nations, in the world that we have assumed or will it be taken over by the Soviet Union?

UAW president Walter Reuther presented the Union's 20th Anniversary freedom award to Mrs. Roosevelt for "distinguished service to mankind." The award was made last year but she was unable to accept it in person at that time.

Talking to reporters earlier she said President Eisenhower had been "about as aggressive as a little meek rabbit" on civil rights.

Asked about a segregation suit now being tried in Houston, she said: "I'm not a Texan. I'm not here to tell Texans what to do. Now, if you ask me what I believe—I believe in obeying the law."

Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary received a telegram, addressed to the former first lady, which said: "Trains and planes are going each way. Goodbye Elinor, you've had your day."

It was signed: "The Texas Citizens' Council."

The same message, including the misspelling of Mrs. Roosevelt's first name, appeared on the placard carried by one of the seven pickets.

In her speech at the bond rally, Mrs. Roosevelt said "strengthening Israel is one of the ways to build peace in the Middle East."

She described the Eisenhower administration's policy in the Middle East as "negligent."

Mrs. Roosevelt's Talk Picketed By Segregationists

Courier-Journal Fri. 5-24-57 Louisville, Ky.

Houston, May 23 (AP)—Seven pickets favoring racial segregation marched outside a Houston hotel last night as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke at a "Bonds for Israel" rally of 500 persons. P. 4

At a news conference earlier she said President Eisenhower had been "about as aggressive as a little meek rabbit" on civil rights.

Asked about a segregation suit now being tried in Houston, she said:

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Mrs. F.D.R.'s Dilemma

Afro-American WASHINGTON

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has apparently run into one of those rough days according to her "My Day" column in the Monday issue of the Scripps-Howard press when she stated that the reporters gave her a hard time on her recent visit to Texas.

Baltimore Md.

In her article Mrs. Roosevelt says, "I was in Texas when a court hearing was being heard on the speed for compliance with the Supreme Court's order on desegregation of schools. This led the press to ask me a number of questions which it was unfortunate for me to have to answer, particularly since I feel that my attitude and belief on this question have been so well known."

Sat. 6-8-57

This is probably Mrs. Roosevelt's main difficulty. Neither the anti-desegregation people of Texas nor her friends on the opposite side of the fence know exactly where Mrs. Roosevelt stands. P. 15

On the one hand she has appeared to be a great liberal and forthright on most questions affecting the race as evidenced by her membership on the executive board of the NAACP, her resignation from the DAR for their insult to Marian Anderson and her smashing of tradition by entertaining the followers of Mrs. Bethune annually during her sojourn in the White House.

But under the present circumstances she has expressed opposition to the Powell Amendment to the Public Schol Construction Bill, which would deprive those states which defy the Supreme Court desegregation ruling of sharing these funds.

This amendment was designed to put the teeth in the Supreme Court ruling by hitting the recalcitrant states in the pocketbook where it would hurt. In short, Mrs. Roosevelt appears to both her friends and her hecklers as a person who is opposed to law breaking but is timid at calling the police. No wonder the Texas press gave her a rough time.

My Day

News & Observer

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Sat. 8-11-57

HYDE PARK, N. Y., August 9 — I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Adlai Stevenson for a short time the other afternoon, just after he had faced a mammoth press conference. It is rather hard, I think, to be asked so many questions about situations in the United States on the first day you are back here from travels abroad. You have hardly had time to catch your breath before you are asked about things that you have only seen reported in foreign papers, which naturally do not cover them as completely as do our papers, and it is extremely difficult to be prepared to answer.

I agreed entirely, however, with what Mr. Stevenson said on the Civil Rights Bill. He would prefer to have even the little that will come with this bill than to have nothing.

In his travels, he has had the opportunity to see the change that is coming about, even in the last two years, among peoples in many areas of the world. As in Central Africa, for instance. Mr. Stevenson knows, therefore, how important what we do here is for our position in countries where people want freedom and respect as human beings and a chance to grow. Little as this Civil Rights Bill seems to do, it will at least give us some chance of growing, in this country.

I think the Southern senators, led by Senator Lyndon Johnson and Senator Richard Russell. have won a costly victory — because this fight for civil rights is not going to stop. If the people of Africa are on the move, the people of the United States are also on the move. Our people are not going to be satisfied with crumbs such as this Civil Rights Bill gives them. It will bring us no peace, but it is better to pass it and see what we can achieve with even this slight change.

I hear from Washington, however, that the Republicans, in all probability, will just let it lie over and do nothing, and then will try to use it as an issue in the next campaign. Vice-President Richard Nixon and Senator Johnson both are trying to fool the people, white and colored people alike. It will be interesting to see how far they both succeed.

12 State Talks On Bias Urged By Harriman

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Gov. Harriman announced today that he and Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan have invited the governors of ten other states with effective anti-discrimination procedures, to meet in New York City on Dec. 12, for a mutual exchange of information on the operation of their respective programs, and for a discussion of ways to improve such programs against discrimination in all of its aspects.

Gov. Harriman said that representatives of the twelve states will meet in Detroit on Nov. 18 to arrange an agenda for the December meeting of the governors. The governors are McNichols of Colorado, Ribicoff of Connecticut, Furcolo of Massachusetts, Freeman of Minnesota, Meyner of New Jersey, Holmes of Oregon, Leader of Pennsylvania, Roberts of Rhode Island, Rosellini of Washington and Thomson of Wisconsin, in addition to Govs. Harriman and Williams.

In a telegram of invitation it was noted that although the principal emphasis of the civil rights issue in recent months has been focused on the South, states in the North have their own special problems pressing for solutions.

"We believe," the telegram read, "that all the states with effective laws for the protection of these minorities should at this time assess the situation in the light of what they have accomplished to date, and outline a program that will accelerate the fulfillment of their objectives."

desegregation

News + Courier
Tues. 6-11-57
P. 9-a

The Deep South Says

Charleston, S.C.

NEVER!

Thousands of articles have been published in recent months on the tense and critical problem of segregation in the Deep South! Unfortunately, many of these articles are biased, slanted, often fragmentary reports tailored to fit any number of prejudices without respect for fact or the truth!

It is for this reason that The Saturday Evening Post sent famous prize-winning reporter John Bartlow Martin into the Deepest South with the instructions "to report what is actually happening!" What reporter Martin found will bring comfort to neither the opponents nor proponents of integration—but will bring you what we believe to be the most honest, penetrating and eye-opening look at the problem yet published in the United States!

You'll learn:

- the major, yet seldom expressed, reasons why many Southern leaders say there will "never" be desegregation in the South—and why they claim the Southern position is, in reality, more humane than what the North offers.
- how the Citizens' Council, the white instrument for segregation in the South that includes many top civic organizations, actually operates—and the big difference between the Citizens' Council and the Ku Klux Klan.
- the story behind the famous Emmett Till and Autherine Lucy cases.
- the little-understood positions of Southern leaders such as Senator James O. Eastland, former Supreme Court Justice James Byrnes, and Georgia's Herman Talmadge.
- what segregated life is really like in the hard-core deep Southern states – and why it has worked hardships not only on the Negroes, but on the whites themselves.

Don't miss this deep-digging report on the most critical social issue of our time! Get your copy of The Saturday Evening Post and read "The Deep South Says 'Never!'" by John Bartlow Martin.

Also in this issue:

Showdown with WYATT EARP

When Post writer Pete Martin got the drop on Wyatt Earp (alias actor Hugh O'Brian) and began firing questions, the famous marshal, cool as cactus juice, shot back some straight-from-the-shoulder answers that will surprise even his most devoted fans!

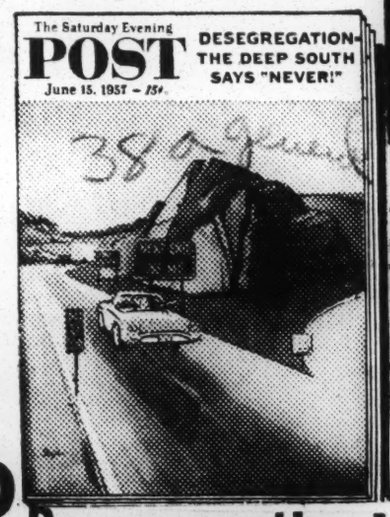
In this exclusive Post interview O'Brian gives you a bead on:

- the *real* Wyatt Earp, and why he (O'Brian) feels so close to him.
- why he has battled to keep excessive gunplay and bloodshed *out* of his shows.
- his off-camera life—including the plans he is making for his own romantic future.
- his attitude toward his television audience and the reason why it's 66% adult.

Be sure to read: "I Call on Wyatt Earp" by Pete Martin.

IN ALL, *8 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials, many cartoons.*

Get your copy today!



38a

Desegregation!

News + Courier
Charleston S.C.

Victories— and Failures— of Citizens' Councils!

Tues. 6-25-57
P. 3-A

In this week's Saturday Evening Post, famous reporter John Bartlow Martin corrals the head men of the Citizens' Councils to dig out the real story behind such explosive items as:

- the feud between Council men Sam Engelhardt and gun-toting Ace Carter—and what effects it could have on the whole segregation movement.
- the Council's plan to ruin Alabama's Gov. Folsom.
- the part that anti-Semitism plays in the Councils.
- the charge that Councilman John Kasper is an N.A.A.C.P. "plant."
- Mississippi Council leader Patterson's claim that their "cause" is spreading North.
- the struggle in the "new" Ku Klux Klan that recently erupted in gunplay.

Don't miss "The Deep South Says 'Never!'" in this week's Saturday Evening Post.

IN ALL, *7 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials, many cartoons.*

Get your copy today!

The Saturday Evening
POST
June 29, 1957 - 15¢

Magazine Tells How South Is Blocking Progress

Call P. 20
Fri. 6-28-57
Kansas City, Mo.

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — The Saturday Evening Post is currently carrying a series which graphically depicts how the Citizens Council movement has been successful in blocking integration in the Deep South.

Entitled, "The Deep South Says Never," the first article tells how the first Citizens Councils was founded in Indianola in the summer of 1954. The founder's name was Robert Patterson, of Greenwood, planter and former college football player.

"At that time, desegregation seemed inevitable and not far off," the article says. "Today, in the Deep South, it seems unlikely in the foreseeable future.

"At that time the South was divided, perplexed, resigned. Today, the solid South is a fact and its resistance to desegregation is granitic."

The article speaks of Circuit Judge Thomas Brady of Brookhaven as the "intellectual father of the council movement" and quotes extensively from the jurist's book "Black Monday."

It also tells how the council outmaneuvered the NAACP in the petitioning of admission for Negroes in five Mississippi cities to white schools, the Emmett Till case, and the University of Alabama—Autherine Lucy case—all of which are examples of how the Citizens council has been constantly on the move to fight down the once rising tide of integration.

DESEGREGATION

News + Observer
Tues. 7-2-57

How long can the White Council resist the law of the land?

Raleigh, N.C.
P. 9

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38a

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The Saturday Evening
POST
July 6, 1957 - 15¢

Lays Action To Talks' Widening

Other 4 Governors Will Keep Date on Integration Issue

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

Members of a special mediation committee of Southern Governors last night determined to go right ahead with today's scheduled conference with President Eisenhower despite last-minute withdrawal of a deep South member of the group.

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, lone Democrat segregationist on the five-member negotiating group, wired Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, newly elected chairman of the Conference of Southern Governors, he won't be here for the meeting.

Griffin based his withdrawal on the President's move to broaden today's discussion beyond the main question the Dixie Governors are interested in, getting Federal troops out of Little Rock.

Collins voiced keen disappointment at Griffin's refusal to come to Washington, but indicated the conference with the President will go on as scheduled at 12:30 p. m.

Dangerous 'Times'

"These are dangerous and critical times," the Florida Governor said before leaving Tallahassee for Washington. "If we close the barriers to discussion we just make our position more difficult."

Collins conceded the resolution setting up the mediation committee mentioned only the school issue, but said he felt individual Governors might be helpful in giving the President a clearer understanding of conditions we are facing."

Clement First to Arrive

Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, first of the governors to arrive in Washington for the White House talks, voiced a similar view.

Said Clement: "We can't tell other nations to put down their bayonets and sit down at the conference table, and then refuse to do the same thing at home."

Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina, chairman of the negotiating committee of governors, and Maryland's Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, only Republican member of the mediating group, similarly made it plain they intended to go ahead with the meeting. An 8 a.m. breakfast meeting of the group is tentatively scheduled to talk over the agenda in advance of the conference.

Meantime it was learned that Gov. Clement has urged Gov. Collins to aname another Governor from the deep South to replace Griffin. As things now stand the three Southern Democrats on the negotiating committee, Hodges, Clement and Collins, are all "moderates," representing the middle of the road Southern view, whereas Mr. Eisenhower's actions are staunchly championed by the lone Republican member, McKeldin.

May Pick Coleman

Clement thinks it is essential the deep South be represented as well. One of those under consideration as a Griffin replacement is said to be Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi.

Griffin had insisted from the outset that nothing would come of today's meeting, even though he agreed last Wednesday to attend it.

He based his turnabout on Mr. Eisenhower's request for a discussion of the whole school integration problem.

"The President has not agreed to discuss the only subject (use of Federal troops in Little Rock) the Committee was authorized by the Southern Governors Conference to discuss with him," Griffin wired Collins.

"I cannot accept your (Collins') suggestion that as Governor of Georgia I should undertake to discuss with the President at this meeting the operation of the public schools of Georgia.

"Therefore, I will not be present in Washington on Tuesday."

(Griffin's name was an 11th-hour entry against Collins for chairman of the Southern Governors Conference at the annual meeting in Sea Island, Ga., last week. Collins was unanimously elected, however.)

McKeldin's View

McKeldin told reporters he will be glad to discuss Maryland's integration problems and any other questions with the President. He termed Griffin's attitude "in sharp and, I believe, unhapy contrast to the position of our Conference chairman (Collins) that 'each of us will be free to discuss any phase of the integration problems cordially and respectfully'." He said he hoped Griffin "will change his mind and join with us."

Clement, on his arrival at National Airport, told newsmen he had a "plan of action" of his own to place before today's meeting, but declined to disclose it in advance.

It is probable the so-called "moderate" bloc — Hodges, Clements and Collins—will present a united front when they meet with the President this afternoon. These three Southern governors worked closely together at Sea Island, and are likely to talk over a common approach before they go to the White House.

TV's 'Segregation and the South' Pulls No Punches, Shows 'Rehearsal' During Boycott, Offers Talmadge

Constitution Mon. 6-17-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 19

By J. P. SHANLEY

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK, June 16—"Segregation and the South," the filmed documentary shown today on television, was, despite some marked technical imperfections, a balanced and impressive study of a vital national issue.

This one-hour presentation, made by the Fund for the Republic, was distilled from a mass of 35,000 feet of film. Most of the material never had been shown before; a small amount of it was from newsreels. The film covered a three-year period that began with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision ordering integration in the nation's schools on May 17, 1954.

The same subject had been previously investigated for television by the Columbia Broadcasting System's program, "See It Now." Today's production was less effective technically, it offered a more comprehensive picture of the consequences of the Supreme Court's action.

Shown as part of the American Broadcasting Co. series, called "Open Hearing," "Segregation and the South" did not gloss over the unpleasant side of the situation. It brought before its cameras and microphones several speakers, including Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, whose opposition to integration was deep rooted and unequivocal.

It covered a white student expelled from the University of Alabama as he indulged in a gratuitous and irrelevant denunciation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. It showed meetings of the Ku Klux Klan at which anti-Negro sentiment was expressed venomously.

But the most valuable contribution made by the telecast was its placing of the entire situation in proper perspective. For, besides showing the dissension wrought by the court's order, it also presented a hopeful side. It showed a group of white and Negro students at Talladega College, in Alabama, as they discussed the problems involved in achieving integration.

The film contrasted facilities available to white and Negro children in Clarksdale, Miss. But it showed also that despite the inequalities, representatives of the white and Negro communities in that town are meeting to discuss the problem, and thus demonstrating "the beginning of interracial communication at the community level."

The telecast dealt also with the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Ala. This was one of the most effective parts of the program. At one point the severity of the theme was relieved by an amusing sequence in which a group of Negroes "rehearsed" for their first bus ride on a nonsegregated basis, with a clergyman portraying a bus driver.

Several times during the program it was emphasized that the question of equal rights was not limited to the South but had arisen also in northern communities, sometimes with violent consequences. John Secondari, who introduced the film, described it as "a progress report," commenting: "It shows how far we have come and how much further we still have to go."

The program also provided heartening statistical evidence of the progress made by integration, placing proper emphasis on the number of districts in which segregation had been eliminated without incident.

"Segregation and the South" would have been more effective if it had avoided isolated fragments of film that were of no particular significance. There were, particularly in the early stages of the program, a number of these brief and inconclusive episodes.

At one point in the program, a superintendent of schools in St. Louis said: "We feel that the pupils themselves have been the real leaders in this desegregation pattern." If there were any attempts to pursue this interesting statement there was no evidence of it on the TV screen. The program moved immediately to another scene.

But, these deficiencies were of far less consequence than the positive contributions of the program. Its writer and director, James Pack, and its producers, George M. Martin Jr. and Herbert Bernard, chose for their attention a topic of tremendous scopt and importance. In bringing it to the home screen they provided an admirably balanced, informative hour of television.

pattern picture of this "separate but equal" school monstrosity, so long and still the shrine around which the segregation diehards choose to worship. The school at Clarksdale, Mississippi was held out as an example.

It must be said that TV is making a meritorious contribution in the field of education through exposure. Hardly any one witnessed the show Sunday failed to gain modified emotions and as John Secondire, who introduced the program said — it does show truly how far we have come as well as the distance we still have to go.

'Segregation And South' On ABC Network Sunday

Call Fri. 6-14-57 Kansas City, Mo

NEW YORK. — "Segregation and the South," a full-hour documentary film study of progress and reaction in the three years since the Supreme Court ordered integration of the nation's schools, will be shown in ABC Television's "Open Hearing" Sunday, June 16. Because of the length of the film, "Open Hearing" will start one half hour early, at 3 p.m., central standard time.

The picture, made by the Fund for the Republic, traces the effects of the Court's epochal 1954 school ruling and subsequent integration orders in other fields, through the sometimes peaceful desegregation in 'fringe' communities, the rise of White Citizens' Councils and the reborn Ku Klux Klan, the Montgomery, Ala., Bus Boycott, violence and martial law in Clinton, Tenn., and the current stirrings toward interracial cooperation in even Deep South areas.

Key figures of the desegregation struggle featured in the special "Open Hearing" study include the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.), Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), Thurgood Marshall, General Counsel for the NAACP. and John Kasper, leader of violent anti-integration sentiment.

"Segregation and the South" was written and directed by James Peck. Executive producer was George M. Martin, Jr. The producer was Herbert Bernard.

ABC Washington Bureau Chief John Secondari will introduce "Segregation and the South."

The first half hour of the special "Open Hearing" broadcast is in the time now occupied by the "Dean Pike" program. "Dean Pike" ended its season on June 9.

The Film, "Segregation And The South" Makes Its Debut

Daily World Thurs. 6-20-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 4

Those thousands who watched "Segregation and the South," a one hour filmed documentary report on TV last Sunday came upon an innovation at least.

The film, according to information was made by the Fund for the Republic which included a three-year period of the most interesting history in the life of this nation.

While the film was highly interesting and an educational feature as well, it must be cited as a feature fraught with mixed emotions, with periods in which the hair curls and the blood curdles.

The older TV fans who recall "Senator" Cleghorn of Southern burlesque proportions, must have already had an introduction to much of the matter seen in "Segregation in the South."

A show of its nature would have been woefully incomplete had there not been appearances of Senator Herman Talmadge, high priest of segregation, with the other end featuring Dr. M. L. King, Jr., Roy Wilkins and other high stars figuring in the Montgomery, Alabama bus crusade.

One thing the film did afford, and impressively so, was a

'No Guts' Tag Hits 4 Southern Chiefs

COLUMBIA, S.C. — (AP) — A former South Carolina governor Thursday termed "spineless" the four Southern governors who conferred Tuesday with President Eisenhower on the use of federal troops to force integration at Little Rock's Central High School in Arkansas.

"If they had any backbone, it was to support the president," former Gov. R. M. Jefferies said in an interview.

He said this of the four:

"Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida is an opportunist.

"Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee used his Tennessee National Guard to escort Negroes to a white high school" last year.

"Gov. Frank McKeldin of Maryland nominated President Eisenhower in 1952.

"Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina is not on the fence, he's on both sides of the fence."

As for Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, Jefferies said "he hasn't been as firm and positive all the way as he should have.

"However, he does represent the sovereignty of the individual American state and I want that to prevail, hell or high water."

Jefferies, now state senator from Colleton County, said "no martial law ever was declared" in Little Rock, which he viewed as a necessary preliminary to sending in federal troops.

The senator is a member of the state segregation committee that has planned most of the state's segregation legislation designed to protect the state's school system against racial integration.

TOWN HAS BROWNINGS TO FIGHT U.S. TROOPS

Submachineguns Bought By Union, S. C.

TO RESIST INTEGRATION

By The Associated Press

UNION, S. C., Oct. 6.—Union County announced Sunday it has purchased nine new Browning sub machineguns and ammunition to fight off any "invasion of United States troops" that may be sent into the area over segregation or any other matter.

State Senator John D. Long of Union said the purchase, made by the county's legislative delegation, amounted to $1,000 and included 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

Implement Arsenal

The weapons are for Sheriff J. Harold Lamb and his eight deputies to implement their present arsenal of two machineguns and two tear gas guns.

Senator Long said Sheriff Lamb had assured the county legislative delegation that his officers will fight any lawful or unlawful military or civil violation of county laws, such as those demanding school segregation.

"Anyone violating our laws," Senator Long said, indicating this included state laws, "will be arrested, jailed and treated the same as any other accused person."

Senator Long said his county expects no repetition of what he called "an invasion of Federal troops" such as Little Rock experienced. "But we're ready," he added.

Senator Long quoted Sheriff Lamb as saying that he will act unless he is ruled out of office by a presidential proclamation, war or insurrection, or by an act of the Governor.

The sheriff is a constitutional officer in South Carolina and is not easily removed from office. Governors can do it.

Right To Resist

Senator Long said, "We in Union County also feel that a private citizen not only has a right to mak ean arrest, but a right to resist—even to killing—any false arrest."

He spoke of the "horrors of Federal troops with ammunition, bayonets and clubbed guns felling unarmed civilians" in Little Rock, and said, "We don't intend to let that happen in Union."

Senator Long quoted from a 1946 United States supreme court opinion in Duncan vs. Kahanamoku, involving a conflict between military and civil jurisdiction in Hawaii right after Pearl Harbor, in which the court said in upholding the civil:

"The military should always be kept in subjection to the laws of the country . . . the law shall alone govern" and that "real or imagined threats to the public welfare" cannot be used "to abbrogate" fundamental rights of civilians.

Senator Long, an ardent states right advocate, is a Senate leader on such matters as public welfare, labor and other legislation.

Other members of the county delegation have authored many segregation legislative pieces in the house.

Union County itself rates historically as one of the most patriotic in the nation. There was no World War I draft in the county as all eligibles volunteered. Volunteers more than filled the county's World War II quotas.

Finds Life Different In New York

Rev. DeLaine Now Pastor Of Church In New Rochelle

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The Rev. Joseph A. DeLaine, who fled from mob violence and an arrest warrant two years ago from South Carolina is now pastor of a church in this suburb of New York City.

The minister reported last week "We're doing fine now. Things are so much different here," he added.

• • •

REV. MR. DeLAINE explained that his flight from South Carolina in the face of a warrant charging he fired at some white men and in the midst of an insurance probe on the burning of his church at Lake City, S. C. had left "effects on all the family."

The minister found a haven from South Carolina mobs and race hating officials at the home of the Rt. Rev. D. Ward Nichols of New York City after fleeing north. His new congregation is the Mount Carmel AME Church. He took over his new duties here after spending several months with Bishop Nichols.

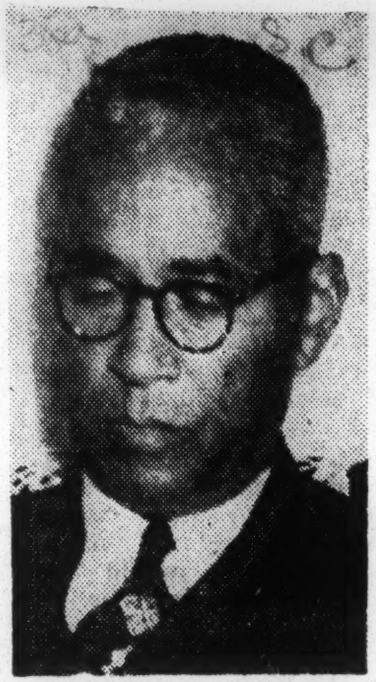
• • •

THE PASTOR'S flight from his home state was widely reported. Negro and white newspapers carried several news items on his encounter with a group of white men who were reported to have fired at the minister's home. A Buffalo, N. Y. AME Church was named for him and retired District Judge J. Waties Waring of Charleston and New York—the DeLaine-Waring Church.

Judge Waring was one of the most liberal white judges in the South. It was his decision which opened formerly all-white South Carolina Democratic Party primaries to Negro voters in 1946. He ruled also in favor of Negro litigants in school cases.

• • •

WHEN REV. MR. DeLaine left South Carolina, he was charged with spraying a car occupied by four white men with shotgun fire. He has been a refuge from arrest ever since.



REV. JOSEPH A. DeLAINE
Has New Church

The minister said he wanted to mark the car as being one from which he said shots were fired at his house. Officers reported at the time after an investigation, however, there was no evidence DeLaine's house had been fired on.

• • •

SOUTH CAROLINA officials from Governor Timmerman down are opposed to Rev. Mr. DeLaine because of his activities in the school case in Clarendon county. Said the governor, "South Carolina is well rid of this professional agitator" in caustically criticizing federal authorities for failing to order the minister's return from New York on a fugitive warrant.

The minister lived in Clarendon county before moving to Lake City in Florence county. The Clarendon Summerton school district was the scene of the school integration suit ruled on by the U. S. Supreme Court May 17. 1954 in which Rev. Mr. DeLaine had a hand.

Rev. Mr. DeLaine moved from Clarendon after his house, insured, was burned and after he lost a libel suit brought by another Negro. Soon after his flight from Lake City his church there burned. There was also insurance on the church. Insurance investigators began a probe that was never completed or conclusive.

Mixed band leaves Clemson in tizzy

Afro-American Sat. 10-26-57 Baltimore, Md.

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — It seems that while Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., was deeply engrossed in backing up Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas somebody slipped a "racial mickey" over on the South Carolina chief executive.

It developed this week that there has been some "mixing" of the races at state-supported Clemson College very recently and the matter has the White Citizens Council and Klan dizzy and responsible state officials in a tizzy.

At Lake City, the small town which, two years ago, shotgunned out of the state the Rev. J. A. DeLaine of the Clarendon county school suit, a petition seeking 2,000 signatures was being circulated and scheduled to represent a formal protest and demand for an investigation of Timmerman.

38a

THE GOVERNOR has withheld comment until the petition is delivered.

The embarrassing situation grew out of the Oct. 5 game between N.C. State College and Clemson, on the latter's campus.

Carolinian

Unclear reports are that one or two colored N.C. students, members of the institution's band, made the Clemson trip and, shades of grandpa, ate, unsegregated and unmolested, with white students in the Clemson dining hall.

The WCC petition considers the incident as a "foot in the door" approach to breaking down South Carolina's segregated schools.

Sat. 10-26-57

IT DEMANDS, among other things, that appropriate steps be taken to prevent similar "mixing" when N.C. State College plays the University of South Carolina at Columbia on Nov. 23.

38a

While the White Citizens Council charges that there were two colored students involved, thus far only one has been referred to in general discussion.

The unnamed student in the North Carolina band was also the college's No. 1 freshman tennis player last spring and is expected to make the varsity next spring.

North Carolina has tennis schedules with Clemson next April 18, and with USC in Columbia the next day.

BOTH Attorney General T. C. Callison and Clemson president, Dr. R. F. Poole said that state policy for state-operated colleges forbids competition of racially mixed teams in intercollegiate sports meets.

USC athletic director, Rex Enright, deferred comment until the matter actually comes up. Atlantic Coast Conference Commissioner, James Weaver of Greensboro, N.C., also had no comment. N.C. State, USC and Clemson are all ACC members.

GENERAL TALK speculated that while South Carolina colleges are not allowed to field a racially mixed team within their boundaries, outside of the state a South Carolina team might play against a racially mixed team, "if that is the custom in that locality."

There was also speculation that North Carolina State might not bring its colored band member, or members, when it comes to Columbia.

BEN SCOTT WHALEY
'Violence Never'

Violence Will Never Solve Mixing, Charlestonian Says

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C. Fri. 10-18-57

SUMMERVILLE, Oct. 17 (Special)—By intelligent action, the South will find it possible in time to overcome the obstacles placed in its path by the segregation ruling of the Supreme Court —by violence, never.

That was the message of Ben Scott Whaley, Charleston attorney, addressing the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here tonight.

"It may be possible, perhaps not in my lifetime or yours, to change the decision of the Supreme Court," Whaley declared counseling "moderation" in acts and speech and warning against violence in words or deeds.

GUNS TO ANSWER

It cannot be changed, the speaker warned, by ordering eight machine guns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition for Union County. . . by cutting off the little state and county aid given to the National Guard . . . nor are there sufficient deputies, sheriffs or local militia to question the power of the U. S. Army, Marine Corps, Air Corps and the Navy.

"That issue in my opinion was decided at Appomattox in 1865."

But, he asserted, "we have every right as citizens to discuss our situation intelligently, calmly and dispassionately, to advocate a change in the Supreme Court and its decisions."

Whaley suggested: Register to vote. Discuss the problems with Northern visitors. Support the unbiased press outlets Be courteous and considerate of our colored people, their feelings and their rights.

CITES NORTHERN PROBLEM

"Remember that racial unrest is more in the North than it is in the South. It is brought on in the South by the Northern politicians of both parties but it festers in the North of its own accord."

The attorney cited as precedent the Prohibition Amendment ratified in 1919 and 15 years later in the wake of popular opinion repealed.

Referring to the Little Rock situation, he predicted that because of action taken there "I assume the Republican Party will never again achieve any semblance of strength in the South."

He remarked that the only way the Republican Party can continue in power is by capturing the Negro vote in the Northern states and counting on division in the South.

WORD OF CAUTION

To Gov. Byrnes' suggestion that the South should unite to regain its rights, Whaley added a word of caution:

"For those of us who would look to Governor Faubus as a leader let me quote to you some of Governor Faubus' own words and let you determine whether or not you are interested in having him as your leader."

He then brought in Faubus' claims of having successfully engineered integration in his state in transportation, state - supported colleges, eight public schools; his claim to have been first Democratic governor of the South

AT SUMMERVILLE CHAMBER BANQUET
S. B. Jones Jr., Ben Scott Whaley, R. Lowndes Bailey, G. G. Miler

Violence Not Solution Says Ben S. Whaley

News & Courier PM Charleston, S.C.

Continued from Page 1-A

to place Negroes on the Democratic State Central Committee; his part in abolition of the "white" primaries and his statement that his only child attends an integrated college.

Fri. 10-18-57

Sidney B. Jones Jr. acted as master of ceremonies for the banquet, held at the Squirrel Inn.

ACTIVITIES LISTED

A summary of the past year's Chamber activities was given by the retiring president, R. Lowndes Bailey.

He spoke of the work of the Industrial association headed by George G. Miler in encouraging the location of industry in the area, of the issuance of some 100 building permits on home improvements or new homes alone as indicative of the Chamber's promotional activities.

He told of the advertising program that has been carried out, erection of promotional traffic signs, correspondence with inquiring tourists.

The Chamber, he said, was represented among units opposing increased state sales tax, favoring teacher pay raises.

Chamber representatives participated in the Charleston Christmas parade, promoted caroling in Summerville, took part in the state meeting at which Aaron Barshay was named to the board of directors.

TAKES NEW LEASE

The Chamber took a new five-year lease on the Country Club and actively promoted various town beautification projects.

Election of three new members of the board of directors also took place. The new boardmen are C. A. Chellis Jr., A. M. Jones and H. D. Byrd.

National

NEWS BRIEFS

There's Strength In Union, S. C.

UNION, S. C.—So Sheriff J. Harold Lamb and his eight deputies can fight any lawful or unlawful military or civil violation of Union County laws, such as those demanding school segregation," the county's legislative delegation headed by State Senator John D. Long of Union County, has purchased nine new Browning submachine guns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

"We don't intend to let Little Rock happen in Union," said Senator Long.

Moderate Race Stand Tied to Blast

GAFFNEY, S. C., Nov. 20 (AP) A dynamite time bomb smashed windows and cracked walls last night at the home of a prominent physician whose wife had urged a moderate approach to the racial question. None of the four occupants was hurt.

The blast occurred at the home of Dr. and Mrs. James H. Sanders. It blew a small hole in the yard about three feet from an outside wall.

Mrs. Sanders told a reporter the bombing might have been in connection with an article she wrote several weeks ago for a pamphlet urging moderation toward the racial [illegible]. The pamphlet was criticized by segregation groups, including two units of the Ku Klux Klan.

Investigators found three sticks of unexploded dynamite at the scene and said the blast could have been considerably more serious if they had gone off. They could not determine how many had been detonated.

Resistance To Integration Key To Who Will Be S. C. Governor

By W. D. WORKMAN, JR.
Editorial Correspondence

COLUMBIA, Oct. 19 — What sort of a yardstick will South Carolina voters use in selecting a governor next year?

If this writer is any judge of the temper of the people, that yardstick will be calibrated in degrees of resistance to integration. That same scale will be marked in shades of state sovereignty as well, for South Carolinians seem determined to assert their right to local self-government despite any pressures that may be brought to bear against them by either national party or by the federal government.

All this will be reflected in their search for a governor to be the state's chief executive for the four years beginning with January of 1959. And that four years is a meaningful consideration in the minds of most South Carolinians. Whoever is elected governor, indeed whoever runs for the office, will be called on to pledge himself for four full years of resolute service to the people of his state.

The onetime characteristic of using the governor's office as a midterm stepping stone into the United States Senate has fallen into disrepute in recent years and the state's last three governors have served, or are serving (as in the case of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr.) their full term of office. This means that the successful candidate next year must manifest much greater interest in the state's welfare than in his own personal or political ambitions for the future.

As a matter of cold, hard realism, the man who serves South Carolina as governor during the coming term may well find himself at a distinct political disadvantage at the end of that term in 1962. If he serves his state with the dogged determination they now seem to want, it is inevitable that he will antagonize the big wigs of both national parties and thereby alienate any propsects for national position thereafter.

At the same time, although this is not an assured thing, he may incur the hostility of the growing Negro vote in South Carolina and thereby face that obstacle in any subsequent political endeavors. If the Negroes do not congeal into a bloc, however, and instead divide naturally among candidates on bases rather than race alone, the Negro vote may be a healthy addition to rather than a worrisome element of the body politic.

The next governor will be expected to be a man who can promote internal unity within South Carolina, to the exclusion of political factionalism which so often attaches to the office. Although there will be, as there always are, those individuals who attach themselves to a promising political elevator with the expectation of getting a free ride upward, there are many times their number who will vote their convictions next year out of a concern for the state.

These independent - thinking South Carolinians will pay less attention to political money than to the man, so that financial backing will not be a determining factor. Money will be needed, of course, for any candidate to get himself effectively before the people, but any lavish spending over and above that will be of little help, and may actually prove of hurt.

If present prospects materialize, South Carolinians will have a number of individuals against whom they can apply their yardsticks. The list is neither complete nor crystallized at this stage of the game, for another name was injected into speculation only this week.

The latest addition to the list of possible candidates is Greenville attorney and interim U. S. Sen. Thomas A. Wofford. Like the others whose names have been in general discussion, he is making no public disclosure of his plans, but if he cannot be ruled into the race at this point, neither can he be ruled out.

Those whose names had been earlier in speculation, and still are, include Lt. Gov. E. F. Hollings, of Charleston; Rep. Burnet R. Maybank, of Greenville; and President Donald S. Russell, of the University of South Carolina.

The name of Sen. L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County, chairman of the state's special segregation committee, is once more moving into the picture and should not be disregarded.

Still another possibility is Solicitor J. Allen Lambright, of Spartanburg.

That particular political pot, however, is just now beginning to simmer. It will not reach a boil for several months to come, closer to the June 10 Democratic primary.

Policy Is 'Clear'

By DEL BOOTH

COLUMBIA, Oct. 16 (AP) —Athletic teams of South Carolina's state supported colleges apparently will not compete on home soil against racially mixed teams of other colleges.

Both Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison and President R. F. Poole of Clemson College made it clear today that this is the present policy.

Teams of South Carolina state supported colleges apparently will be guided by the policies and laws of the states in which they are playing when engaged out of the state.

Athletic Director Rex Enright of the University of South Carolina said the matter has not come up as far as the university is concerned, but when it does, "we will deal with it."

It came up at Clemson Oct. 5, indirectly, when the N.C. State College band, there for a football game, showed up with a Negro member who ate with the band in the Clemson College dining hall.

A result is a petition now being circulated in the Lake City area of the state, directed at Gov. Timmerman, and to be delivered to him when at least 2,000 people have signed. One thousand had signed through last week.

The petition asks the governor to see that such racial mixing doesn't occur again, especially when N.C. State visits the University of South Carolina here Nov. 23.

The petition calls the Clemson incident "a foot in the door" wedge against the state's official and adamant stand for segregation.

Callison said, without quoting any particular law, that the entire segregation structure of state supported schools and colleges presupposes that any integration on school grounds is untenable.

Poole said he had mentioned the matter to N.C. State on the same basis—that mixing violates the spirit of laws under which state-supported institutions operate and receive state funds.

The state - supported colleges with intercollegiate athletic teams are State College at Orangeburg, for Negroes only; Clemson; the university; and The Citadel, Military college at Charleston.

Clemson and the university are especially concerned with the prospect of meeting teams of mixed races because they both are in the same athletic conference — the Atlantic Coast Conference — of which N.C. State is a member.

The Negro student in the N.C. State band was the No. 1 tennis player on State's 1957 freshman team, and is expected to be a

candidate for the 1958 varsity. State has April 18 and 19 tennis dates, respectively, with Clemson at Clemson and with the university here.

Commissioner James Weaver of the ACC, at his Greensboro, N.C., office, had no comment.

N. C. State Chancellor Carey H. Bostain said if any South Carolina law prohibits an N.C. State student from playing on a team against a South Carolina college in South Carolina, "it would seem very unwise to ask any member of one of our teams to put itself in the position of violating" a law.

Bostain said the question "must be faced" but before making a policy decision he would confer with President William C. Friday of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, of which State is a part. He said he also planned to talk to Poole.

Gov. Timmerman has declined comment on the situation, indicating he would have nothing to say before the Lake City area petition reaches him.

There are "several alternatives" State could follow in complying with the suggestion, Bostian added. He said the youth could be left behind when the team plays at Clemson, the match could be called off, or it could be played in North Carolina.

Bostian said he did not expect a decision until late winter or early spring when the tennis team is selected and "when we know we have a problem," adding, "I'd rather cross bridges when I get to them."

Bostian said he does not expect Poole to send him a formal request in addition to the "suggestion." He added, "he doesn't need to" because "I'm fully aware of the problem he faces." He said he understood South Carolina has a law which prohibits Negroes and whites playing on the same team, and making violations a criminal offense.

He added State College's policy in regard to Negro students trying out for athletic teams is that "all students are treated alike."

Broad Powers To Cope With Race Rows Sought

Courier-Journal P.4
Louisville Ky. Fri. 3-1-57

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 28 (AP)—A bill giving South Carolina governors broad powers to cope with possible disturbances arising from racial integration was introduced in the General Assembly today.

The legislation was proposed by Senate members of the State's 15-member Segregation Committee. It would give a governor injunctive and military powers to "cope with such dangers."

The State's Segregation Committee, composed of five Senate and five House members appointed by the respective presiding officers and five men appointed by the Governor, has sponsored most of the State's recent segregation legislation. Senator Marion Gressette of Calhoun County is chairman of the permanent committee and introduced today's bill.

Includes 'Any Measures

The measure, which Gressette said is aimed at protecting persons and property, would authorize the governor to discontinue transportation or any other public facilities or have the State operate them. He could take any "measures which he may deem necessary to prevent violence or threats of violence. . . ."

A governor also could "by proclamation declare that a danger exists" and then may order any individual, association, or corporation "to refrain from doing any act or thing which would appear to endanger life, limb or property." Such an order would stand until the governor revoked it and he could call out the State militia to enforce it.

Further, all City, County and State law-enforcement officers would be at his beck and call in such a situation "to maintain peace and good order."

Four Indicted In Hooded Attack

Times Picayune New Orleans Fri. 2-22-57

CAMDEN, S. C., Feb. 21 (AP)—Four men were indicted for assault and battery here in the midnight beating of Guy Hutchins, Camden High school band director.

Hutchins told officers the hooded men who attacked him last Dec. 27 said they did so because he had made pro-integration statements. Hutchins said he had expressed no opinion about integration publicly. P. 23

Indicted by the Kershaw county grand jury were Horace W. Fields, 56; George D. Bigbee, Jr., 40; John Walter McManus, 32, and Steve B. Broadway, 33. They originally were charged with aggravated assault and battery.

Neal W. Seegars, 62, and Horace William Frith, 39, charged with conspiring to violate civil rights, were not indicted.

Hutchins said he was attacked when he stopped to change a tire on his automobile. He was returning to Camden from Charlotte, N. C., where he plays in the city's Little Symphony Orchestra.

Hutchins was hospitalized for several days. He said he was certain that the beating was not inspired by the Ku Klux Klan.

Scrap Sale 'Caper'

Vandals Hit Negro Pool; Closing Seen

News + Courier Tues. 6-6-57 Charleston, S.C.

Damage due to vandalism at the Negro swimming pool at Harmon Field has cost the city about $200 to repair and if repeated may cause a shutdown of the pool, John R. Bettis, city waterworks engineer, said yesterday. P. 15-B

Bettis said vandals, apparently using screwdrivers and wrenches, had stripped the water meter serving the pool of various parts, particularly brass fittings. Bettis theorized that the vandals used the metal parts for resale as scrap.

Fortunately, he said, the parts required to repair the meter were on hand and the meter is now back in operation. Had the parts not been handy, however, Bettis remarked, it could have taken up to six months to obtain spares. "Chances are," he said, "the pool would just be shut down until the spares were available and the repairs made."

He estimated the cost of the spare parts and labor required to repair the meter at $200.

Ministerial Group Plans Racial Stand

News + Courier, Thurs. 7-4-57 Charleston, S.C. P.1

Five Pastors Circulate Prospectus Seeking Support For 'Moderation'

COLUMBIA, July 3 (AP)—Gov. Timmerman today made public the plans of a group of five South Carolina ministers to form an organization designed to support "moderation and reason in the current controversy over segregation and de-segregation."

The governor distributed to the press a "prospectus" which he said the preachers had been circulating privately in an attempt to enlist the support of "citizens of prominence" in their campaign.

Their stated aim is to obtain from such citizens statements of belief on the race question which are to be published in a book, to be financed by contributions.

The ministers, according to the prospectus, will sign their names to a jointly written foreword.

The preachers, as identified in the prospectus, are the Revs. John Lyles, Presbyterian, Marion; John Morris, Episcopal, Dillon; Joseph Horn, Episcopal, Florence; Larry Jackson, Methodist, Florence, and Ralph Cousins, Episcopal, Marion.

They said they are in the process of organizing as "Concerned South Carolinians, Inc."

In publishing their "prospectus," which was being circulated without fanfare, the governor said:

"It has come to my attention that this so-called 'prospectus' is being circulated provately in South Carolina. In the belief that it is of interest generally to the public, I am making it available for publication.

"All South Carolinians, not just these self-appointed few, are 'concerned' South Carolinians."

The preachers said they were applying for a state charter so that contributions could be deducted from income taxes.

They listed eight statements as "a minimum basis for understanding" around which the statements they seek are to be built.

The "moderate position" they have adopted was outlined as follows:

1. That God created all men in His own image and therefore all races are equal in His sight.

2. That although there is no "superior" race, certain differences are to be recognized because of environment, but these differences are not due to an inherent inferiority.

3. That the public school system must be maintained for all the people.

4. That any solution to the present dilemma must be sought within the framework of Supreme Court decisions, which are legally binding and morally valid.

5. That, nevertheless, cultural patterns cannot be changed quickly and the reality of this cannot be wisely ignored in seeking solutions.

6. That neither the extreme pressure of the NAACP nor the extreme resistance of some Citizens Councils offers the best direction for the South.

7. That personal freedom of choice and association in social relations must be maintained within the bounds of a democratic society, even if desegregation becomes the accepted procedure for tax-supported institutions.

8. That all Southerners should explore the situation thoughtfully in the light of Christian love and our democratic heritage, believing that we can go forward together, even though slowly.

U.S. Bias Shocking To Ghana Student

Weekly Messenger Indianapolis Sat. 7-13-57

Columbia, S.C. - (ANP) - when the Rev. Richard D. Ansah landed in America three months ago from his native Ghana, first student from the new state to arrive in this country, he had an opinion about racism, not quite what he has today.

On arrival at Allen University in April, Mr. Ansah told a reporter that he liked America and had not encountered racial differences since landing a week before at New Orleans.

But this week, the 48-year-old ministerial student, completing his seminary training in this country after raising his boat fare from the sale of pigs, was baffled and frustrated.

The Rev. Mr. Ansah related three experiences which have confused him, all occurring late in June.

On that day:

"I decided to get a sandwich and a cup of coffee while waiting for my bus to Winnsboro, S.C., at the Columbia bus terminal," he said.

Attired in his clergy rainment, Mr. Ansah entered the cafe section of the station, an exclusive lily-white arrangement, and placed his order.

"The woman (waitress) told me they didn't have any cups for coffee," the minister said adding:

"I saw several white men sitting at the counter drinking coffee from cups, and many other cups ready for use. "I asked her what she meant that there were no cups. I asked her what were they being used for."

Mr. Ansah said that by this time whites at the counter were noting the episode. The white waitress told him that she would serve him in the bus terminal's kitchen.

"I say to her, 'why should I go in the kitchen. My wife she's not in the kitchen to prepare my food. I have no business in kitchen," he said he told the woman.

"Are you under race prejudice, "Mr. Ansah said he asked the woman, who made no reply. Finally, she brought him a sandwish, but no coffee.

He left the sandwish untouched and later, boarded his bus for Winnsboro.

Returning after church services that night, he said he had sat down, still in his ministerial garb, on the third seat from the front, in the aisle opposite the driver.

A white passenger (male) instructed him to take a back seat.

"I asked him what did he mean 'back seat', Mr. Ansah said.

"I told him I paid the same fare, this seat was empty and I preferred it. I told him that your American Vice President Nixon had come to our country and had bowed before our rulers and that if necessary I'd call on him to get people straight about my status in Ghana," Mr. Ansah said.

He posed several questions to the unidentified passenger, who did not answer further. Mr. Ansah took the seat. The bus driver remained silent.

Two Sunday nights later, on another bus schedule from Winnsboro to Columbia, Mr. Ansah said he encountered a similar experience with another white passenger.

His remarks were similar, but this passenger surrendered his seat for the 26 mile run into Columbia.

"What I do not understand," he said, "is why some Americans try to suppress the colored man."

"They told me that this was a free nation of people, like our Ghana is. There, "we sub

shoulders with all races and colors. It's the law of our country."

In the latter case, as in the first, the bus driver made no comment nor did he pretend to be aware of the matter.

Mr. Ansah has been filling preaching engagements in Winnsboro and other nearby churches. Income from these help cover incidental expenses connected with his training at Allen University.

Negro who befriends white man beaten by white band

News p. 38
Times Herald 7-25-57

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 25 (AP)—A white, partly disabled truck driver spoke sorrowfully but sternly today about the beating of a Negro neighbor who took care of the white man's children during an emergency this week.

"These people never bothered anybody," 34-year-old Sherwood Turner of Greenville County said. "If they had, it would have been different."

He spoke of 58-year-old Negro farmer Claude Cruell and his wife, who were entrusted with Turner's seven small children Sunday night while the truck driver took his wife, stricken with a kidney ailment, to a hospital. Cruel, who owns a 100-acre tract of land four miles from Travelers Rest, said a band of about 15 white men broke into his house that night, chained him by one arm and beat him with blackjacks and sticks.

THE NEGRO was hobbling and bruised two days after the incident. His wife tearfully said that the intruders "said they did it because we were taking care of those white children. They didn't like it because we own all this land."

The Turner children have been moved to a relative's home at a nearby town. Turner said that if the white men come back "I pity them. A man's supposed to protect his home."

Sheriff's officers reported they picked up several suspects, but released them after questioning.

Cruell's wife said she was forced to ride with the men several miles from their home, then let out to walk back barefooted.

The Cruells bought the land about 25 years ago. They live in a neat-looking five-room house.

S. C. theatre owner sues for same dates as whites

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57 P. 18
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — There is no reason why colored theatre goers in the Deep South should have to wait to see first-run movies at their neighborhood houses.

That is the opinion of Carver Theatre, Inc., operator of the Carver Theatre, Rock Hill, S.C. And it backed up its contention in Federal Court here last week.

The Carver firm entered a suit for $1,350,000 seeking triple damages in antitrust action against all the major studios except RKO.

Named as defendants are Warner Brothers, Loew's, 20th Century Fox, Republic, Paramount, Columbia, United Artists, Universal Allied Artists and Buena Vista.

* * *

ALLEGING discrimination involving the licensing of pictures, the house argued that it was not in competition with the neighboring houses catering to white patrons.

It charged the distributors with maintaining illegal clearances and availabilities, favoring the other Rock Hill exhibitors.

"No clearance or prior run by another theatre is justified," the complaint holds.

Segregation being maintained in Rock Hill, colored patrons can see films nowhere but at the Carver.

For reasons of caste snobbery white people wouldn't be seen at the house.

THEREFORE, argues, the Carver, what's the use of pretending that the colored house is in competition with the "white" house?

The Carver suit says it must wait for pictures even if the other operators refuse them, and that it is being served poor prints. The conspiracy charge covers the period from May, 1953, to date.

Baby Sitter Beaten

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57
Baltimore Md.

Coring for white tots angers mob

(By Staff Correspondent)

GREENVILLE, S.C. — Sheriff and state officers continued their search Friday of 15 white men who broke into the home of a 58-year-old colored farmer and, in the presence of his wife and the seven white children they were befriending, badly beat and assaulted him.

Greenville county sheriff J. R. Martin said Annie Marie Turner, 11, one of the children, told officers, "everyone of these men had guns, knives and sticks."

Sheriff's officers, who were joined two days after the attack by agents of the State Law Enforcement Division, were running down leads furnished by the victim, Claude Cruell, his wife Mrs. Fannie Cruell and the children.

* * *

OFFICERS GAVE this picture of the beating:

Mr. and Mrs. Cruell, who own an attractive 100-acre farm near Travelers Rest, a farm they purchased about 25 years ago, offered as "Good Neighbors" Sunday night for a white tenant family living on the Cruell farm.

The family was that of Sherwood Turner, 34, a partially disabled truck driver.

Mrs. Turner had become stricken with a kidney ailment Sunday and had to be rushed to a Greenville hospital. Mr. Turner accompanied her and told officers he had sat up all night Sunday and again Monday night at the hospital with his ill wife.

* * *

HE HAD LEFT the seven Turner children at the nearby home of the Cruells, whom he described as "good and respectable and liked by everybody." The Turners live in a small house not far from the Cruells.

Some time after 9 p.m., the mob smashed in windows and doors of the Cruell home, terrorized the children who watched while Mr. Cruell was flailed with sticks, fists, pistol butts and kicked until he was unconscious.

Mrs. Cruell, still visibly wrought over the horrible experience, said the men "were hollering and talking about us trying to mix with white people, and keeping white children in a colored home."

* * *

SHE SAID THE men also indicated dislike that the Cruells owned a valuable and attractive tract of land, and had white tenants.

Annie Marie Turner told officers the night invaders told her and the other children to get out and that if they were ever again caught in the house all of them would be beaten.

The frightened, screaming children scampered into the night and hid in the darkness until the attackers drove away. Since, officers said, they have been placed with relatives of the Turner family, pending the outcome of their mother's illness.

* * *

OFFICERS SAID that white families in the Travelers Rest vicinity were bitter and incensed over the crime. All, they said, "liked the Cruells."

It was the first recorded mob action in Greenville county since 1947 when 24-year-old Willie Earle, an epileptic, was bludgeoned and shotgunned to death on a frost-covered road leading into Pickens county in February of that year.

Earle's lynchers, some 31 white taxi drivers and associates, were subsequently acquitted by an all-white jury.

* * *

GREENVILLE COUNTY, early this year, paid Earle's mother, Mrs. Tessie Robinson, the $2,000 statutory sum stipulated for such deaths.

Several months ago a Travelers Rest magistrate tried several young white women and their tan dates for violations of state racial laws.

U. S. JUDGE IN SOUTH ASSAILS HIGH COURT

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25—A Federal district judge whose son is Governor of South Carolina Thursday labeled the United States Supreme Court "a hierarchy of despotic judges that is bent on destroying the finest system of government ever designed."

Judge George Bell Timmerman Sr. spoke before the Thomson, Ga., Rotary Club "as a private citizen." He charged that the Supreme Court had been "reading meanings into the Constitution and out of it that discriminate against white citizens, especially those of the so-called Deep South."

The text of his address was released in Columbia, where he lives.

The South Carolina jurist said also "the court has been construing the Constitution so as to make it a protective shield for the criminally disposed and disloyal elements in our population."

If the "discrimination" against white persons in the Deep South is continued, he said, eventually it will affect adversely the white populations of all other sections of the nation.

SC County Buys Guns; May Fight

Journal p. 1
Wilmington N.C.
Sat. 10-12-57

UNION, S. C.—The Union County Sheriff's Department is being outfitted with new guns to fight off a possible invasion by federal troops or anyone else seeking to enforce racial integration but there was some disagreement this week as to just what kind of guns had been ordered.

State Senator John D. Long said the county legislative delegation had appropriated $1,000 to buy 10 sub-machine guns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition for the Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff J. Harold Lamb, who was out of town, was quoted as saying the new guns would be automatic shotguns and not machine guns.

State Rep. John Calhoun Hart, who with Long and Rep. James Arthur comprises the Union delegation, said he was "under the impression we were discussion machine guns" when the delegation authorized the expenditure last weekend.

Long said the additions to the county arsenal were ordered through Begley's Paint and Hardware Store of Union. When asked by United Press what kind of guns he had an order for, Britton Begley—the store's operator—snapped "No comment, mister. "I'm trying to make a living selling paint, shotguns, toys and things and I don't want to get mixed up in anything like that."

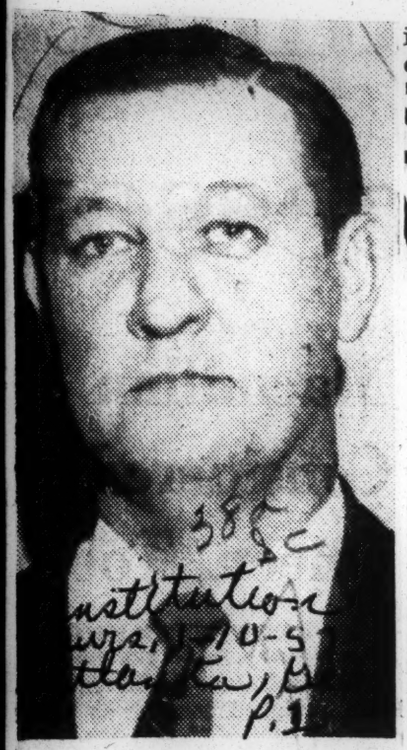
Long said Lamb had assured the county legislative delegation he and his eight deputies would fight off "any military or civilian violation of county laws."

The Senator added Union County "expects no invasion' 'by federal troops such as at Little Rock, Ark., but if it comes, "we're ready."

Hart, a school teacher who has established a reputation as the most outspoken segregationist in the South Carolina Legislature, said Long "spoke of machine guns" when the subject was first discussed and "I was under the impression we were buying machine guns."

"I don't believe any South Carolinian is going to accept integration hands down," Hart declared. "If the federal government tries to force integration there is going to be a lot of unpleasantness and somebody is going to get hurt."

"We will have a lot of integrated cemeteries in South Carolina a long time before we have integrated schools," he added.



Associated Press Wirephoto

"HOUSE IN ORDER"

Gov. Timmerman

Governor Hails 'Peace' In Carolina

Journal, 1-10-57
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 9 (AP) — Segregated South Carolina enjoys "continued peace and good order," Gov. Timmerman advised the general assembly today.

"We were among the first to put our house in order" to keep racial separation after the U. S. Supreme Court began declaring enforced segregation unconstitutional, the governor said.

"It is to the credit of all our citizens," he said in his annual message to the assembly, "that we have not been disturbed by serious outbreaks of violence."

He said he had no recommendations for further hold-the-segregation-line laws, such as were enacted by the past two sessions of the legislature.

The governor hewed to the hold-the-line budget proposed earlier in the week by the state budget and control board he heads. It approves a 10 per cent average pay increase for teachers and state employes.

South Carolina to Stand Pat With Anti-Integration Laws

Journal + Constitution Jan. 1-6-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 5-e

Effort to Maintain Segregation In Schools Seems More Unified

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 5—Unless there is some unanticipated development, no drastic segregation legislation is expected during the meeting of the 1957 General Assembly which convenes in 10 days. From all appearances South Carolina is going to stand pat on the program it has developed over the last three or four years.

Determination in official circles not to integrate in the public schools is just as pronounced now as it ever was. In fact, if anything, the effort to maintain segregation is more unified.

The attorney general of the state, T. C. Callison, does "not expect 1957 to see any change in the attitude of South Carolina on the subject of segregation." He added that he thought South Carolina was in a better position, in so far as disorder, agitation and violence are concerned" than other states. He said he was confident "the races can work out their own educational program under the dual system" and in his opinion it is for the best interest of both races that such a program be followed.

Additional Precautions

While South Carolina had previously taken steps looking toward continuation of the present school setup, the 1956 General Assembly added several precautionary measures. For one thing, it ordered any state-supported white college to close if a Negro were admitted by federal decree and directed the simultaneous closing for South Carolina State College for Negroes at Orangeburg. The assembly, upon recommendation of Gov. Timmerman, passed a resolution seeking to interpose state authority between public schools and any federal court order for integration. The same resolution condemned "the usurpation of and the encroachment on the reserved powers of the states by the Supreme Court of the United States." Approximately 20,000 copies were printed and distributed.

The last General Assembly bolstered a previous provision at any elementary or high school that accepts a pupil by federal court order will forfeit all right to tax money as will the school from which the child was transferred, but there has been no occasion to apply this drastic penalty.

South Carolina's schools are operating this year on the dual system without untoward incident. The multimillion-dollar school program is continuing for both races with new schools definitely designated as being for white or Negro use. Transportation is provided on the same basis for both races and Negro teachers are paid the same salaries and given the same retirement rights as white teachers. There are more than 7,000 Negro teachers in the state who draw approximately 20 million dollars in pay.

The Gressette committee, which is composed of legislators and appointees by the governor, and which is the segregation "watchdog," is active and has met several times during the year, but apparently is functioning now more or less, on a standby basis. If it makes any recommendation for the new General Assembly they will be minor ones.

Callison's Explanation

Atty. Gen. Callison, thinking of decorum, had this to say:

"The only way the state can guarantee proper discipline, law and order in connection with the public school program will be on a segregated basis. We need no aid from the Federal Government and we want none for our public school system. We merely wish to be left alone in order that our people may live together peaceably, each having proper respect for one another. It is my candid opinion that our people are not ready for and will not submit to an integrated public school system."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Pulse of the Public

Constitution P. 4

South Carolinian Asks Calmness, Humility And No Violence in Settling Racial Disputes

Mon. 1-14-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.—After taking a thorough course in constitutional law I conclude that our highest court has written some very strange decisions. The law is based highly on common sense and reasoning; our court has departed from the law as the basis for its opinions.

In 1941, long before law school, I was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. After West Point, I later lived in New York City for some 18 or 19 months. There was no segregation in seating on surface buses and trains or on subways; this alarmed me for a while, until I concluded that it was of no consequence on which seat a person sat (although some people sincerely believe that it matters). I concluded at that time that they were sincere but confused; I still conclude that they are confused.

The real question is where is the individual person going? (I refer not to this temporary world—but to the permanent world, which all people must spend at one of two places!) It is my fixed opinion that one's actions will determine which direction he will travel in reaching his permanent world!

In this connection, let's look at Matthew 5:9. "Blessed are the peacemakers." If we contribute to violence caused by those whose actions indicate that they do not believe in the Sermon on the Mount, are not we, too, then guilty of violence?

Let me add that I was raised on the farm and some of the best people I have ever known were local, God-fearing colored people, who lived simple (not confused) lives. Christ lived the same sort of life. More humility surrounded His entire earthly life than most of us, white or colored, possess. He was born in a stable, wore clothes of a peasant and traveled on a donkey.

Please, no violence!

WINFIELD T. MARTIN.

South Carolina Gov. 'Satisfied' With Bias Laws

Daily World Fri. 1-11-57
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — South Carolina's Governor indicated Wednesday that he was satisfied with the state's laws to prevent integration and would not recommend any new ones to the general assembly.

P. 6

Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., in an address to the legislature, boasted that the laws instituted by earlier legislatures had made "serious outbreaks" non-existant, and said the present laws were "a credit to all our citizens."

He said that South Carolina law made it legal to discontinue educational aid to any public school that begins integration, and said the same was true for state parks.

The only proposal dealing with segregation now facing the current legislature is a measure which could legally hinder the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from beginning desegregation suits in the state.

The bill states that any organization which is found guilty of promoting a dispute for the purpose of carrying out its own policies would be liable to prosecution. Those found guilty could be fined and jailed.

Timmerman also approved a proposed $21-million bond issue for state ports improvement.

6 Nabbed In S. C. Beating

Defender P. 3 Sat. 1-12-57

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — Six men were arrested last week, charged with beating a Camden High school teacher for allegedly making an anti-segregation speech.

Guy Hutchins, 51, beaten Dec. 27 on a lonely South Carolina highway by a group of masked men, told police the following day from a hospital bed, "They had the wrong man. I've never made an anti-segregation speech in my life."

Police Chief J. P. Storm said that at least one of the six admitted being a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but refused to give any names.

South Carolina to Stand Pat With Anti-Integration Laws

Journal + Constitution Sun. 1-6-57 P. 5-C

Atlanta, Ga.

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'Impeachment' Up In Carolina

Advertiser P. 1 Fri. 4-5-57

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 4 (AP)—A resolution calling for impeachment of six of the nine justices of the U.S. Supreme Court corpped up in the General Assembly today.

Rep. John C. Hart of Union, author of the resolution, said it was identical to one passed by the Georgia Legislature asking Congress to remove the justices from office.

Montgomery, Ala.

The resolution charges the six have "unlawfully usurped the powers of the people to amend the constitution . . . have exercised legislative powers vested solely in the Congress or reserved to the states . . . and have given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States."

Doctrine Of Race Supremacy Deplored By White Ministers

Journal + Guide Sat. 1-19-57 P. 19

Norfolk, Va.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Thirty white ministers of Rock Hill, denouncing the Ku Klux Klan compared the racial situation in the South to Soviet-oppressed Hungary and jointly stated, "we do not believe racial supremacy can be supported in the Bible."

The declaration came from the Rock Hill Ministerial Association, composed of about 30 ministers of this textile community. Rock Hill is 60 miles north of Camden, where hooded men, attacked two white men, allegedly because of racial views, in recent weeks.

* * *

"WE FEEL that those who believe that the supremacy of one race of people over another is taught in, or is substantiated by the Bible are in error," the association said.

Referring to a recent newspaper article which quoted the Ku Klux Klan official as saying the Klan wants to maintain white supremacy without violence, but will use it if necessary, the statement said:

"WHATEVER the name, origin, or history of any organization or group, we consider it a serious and deplorable matter for it to suggest promoting some of its activity by the method of inciting fear, using threats, and lawless and secret violence in our Christian and American way of life.

"The express purpose to use secret and unlawful violence to suppress a people in nothing short of much of the world is now deploring in the actions of Communist Russia in Poland and Hungary."

* * *

THE ASSOCIATION urged each person associated with the KKK or similar group to "carefully re-think his position."

Further, the ministers declared:

"We firmly believe that whatever attitude, and opinion we now have regarding the relationships of the races —and we agree there is room for different convictions here —we do not believe that racial supremacy can be supported by the Bible."

It Has Happened Here

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57

A blight has fallen upon the Southland.

It was described last Sunday by the Rev. Styles B. Lines, a Camden, S.C. minister, who declared that, "Fear covers South Carolina like a frost."

Baltimore, Md. P. 4

The Rev. Mr. Lines spoke of the beating of a member of his congregation by a mob of hooded hoodlums.

The beaten man, bandleader at a white high school, was accused of making pro-integration remarks.

Other men have been beaten; other men have been slain; had their homes bombed; fled to the safety of other places.

Yet, because the first of those beaten, slain or exiled were dark men; because those who sympathized were afraid, no counter-swell of effective indignation or protest has met the rising tide of intimidation and oppression.

"Men are afraid to speak up," declared the Rev. Mr. Lines, "There is no freedom of speech except for those who choose to run with the pressure groups."

The blight of fear is upon the Southland.

The peddlers of hate who make up the pressure groups today are a small minority.

Today their victims are dark men and women who seek the equality and freedom promised in the scriptures and the Constitution.

Tomorrow their victims may be the entire South and the Nation.

Hitler had a small band of followers in the early thirties, and their slogan was "Tomorrow—the world."

That same sort of "tomorrow" can come to America.

38a 1957

SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS CONFERENCE

Negro leaders to meet, think over Ike's 'no'

News P. 2
Thurs. 2-7-57
Birm. Ala.

Negro leaders from "troubled areas" will meet in New Orleans Feb. 13 to consider President Eisenhower's "refusal to come South to appeal for law and order."

38a

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, speaking for a group of Negro leaders who met recently in Atlanta, said the president's negative reply was in response to an invitation issued by the Southern Negro Leaders Conference.

SHUTTLESWORTH said that along with the White House statement, the group also received word from Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, who declared he would not grant an interview to representatives of the conference.

Members of the conference who signed the letter inviting President Eisenhower South were the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, the Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., the Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, and Shuttlesworth.

In calling the New Orleans conference the leaders stated:

"At a time when our churches and homes are being bombed, when the darkness of each night brings physical danger to our people, President Eisenhower has decided not to come South to put the moral weight of his office against the breakdown of law and order.

"It is ironic that less than three weeks ago millions of dollars were spent on an inaugural ceremony, the climax of which was the oath by President Eisenhower 'to uphold the Constitution of the United States.'

"We Negro leaders of 29 communities and 10 states ask for nothing more than this—and we ask for it here in the South, and now."

SHUTTLESWORTH, in a prepared press release, said widespread disappointment at the president's decision was quickly expressed by major Negro leaders in both Northern and Southern communities.

"Significantly," he said, "many of these leaders were prominent supporters of President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956."

The two-day conference is scheduled at the New Zion Church in New Orleans. Shuttlesworth said working sessions will be closed to the public, but a press conference would be held following the consultations.

Leaders to meet in N.O.

Afro American p.2 2-16-57

NEW ORLEANS — Leaders from the troubled areas all over the South will meet here Feb. 13 and 14 to consider President Eisenhower's refusal to make an appeal for law and order in the South.

Baltimore, Md.

In announcing the New Orleans conference, the Rev. Martin L. King Jr., of Montgomery, president of the Southern Leadership Conference, asserted:

* * *

"AT A TIME when our churches are being bombed, and the darkness of each night brings physical danger to our people, President Eisenhower has decided not to come out to put the moral weight of his office against this breakdown of law and order.

"It is ironic that less than three weeks ago millions of dollars were spent on an inaugural ceremony, the climax of which was the oath by President Eisenhower to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

"We, leaders from 29 communities and 10 states ask for nothing more than this . . . and we ask for it here in the South, now."

Afro 2-16-57

SPREAD disappointment at the President's decision was quickly expressed by major leaders in both north and southern communities. Significantly, many of these leaders were prominent supporters of President Eisenhower in his election campaigns of 1952 and 1956.

p.2

Simultaneously with the release of the White House communication the Southern Leadership Conference also received a message from Attorney Brownell declaring that he could not grant an interview to conference representatives.

The meeting in New Orleans will consider its reaction to this communication as well.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE will convene at 4 p.m. on February 13 and continue through the 14th at the New Zion Church, 2319 Law St., New Orleans, La. Rev. A. L. Davis Jr. is pastor.

The working sessions wil lbe closed to the public. However, following the consultations, a press conference will be held late Thursday afternoon, Feb 14.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower said, in effect, Wednesday, that he was too busy to accept the invitation of colored Southern leaders to go South and speak out against the violence directed at colored people who are fighting against continued racial segregation on public buses and in public schools.

* * *

SHERMAN ADAMS, the assistant to the President, wrote the Conference on Transportation and Non-Violent Integration, which met in Atlanta early in January, that it was not possible for the President to schedule the requested speech. His reply was dated Jan. 18.

The request, sent Jan. 11, was signed by the Rev. C. K. Steele, a bus boycott leader in Tallahassee, Fla.; the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. T. L. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La., and the Rev. M. L. King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

Asked why it was not possible for him to go south and make the address, Mr. Eisenhower replied:

* * *

"WELL, I THINK have a pretty good and sizeable agenda on my desk every day, and, as you know, I insist on going for a bit of recreation every once in a while, and I do that because I think it is necessary to keep up the state of tiness essential to this job.

"Now, I have just got as much as I can do for the moment, and I will say this, however. I have expressed myself on this subject so often in the South, in the North, where ever I have been, that I don't know what another speech would do about the thing right now."

4 FAMU ROTC cadets second lieutenants

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Four Florida A. and M. University ROTC cadets were sworn in the U.S. Army as 2nd lieutenants during a brief ceremony in the office of the president on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

They are Elmer Tossie, Jacksonville; Jimmie Johnson, Jacksonville, and Timothy Langston, Tampa. The three will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Fort Benning and Fort Knox, respectively.

The oath of office was administered by Lt. Harold Webb. Dr. George W. Gore, president of the university, presented them.

Negro Leaders Tell Ike:

'COME SOUTH OR WE'LL MARCH ON WASHINGTON!'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 2-23-57 p.1

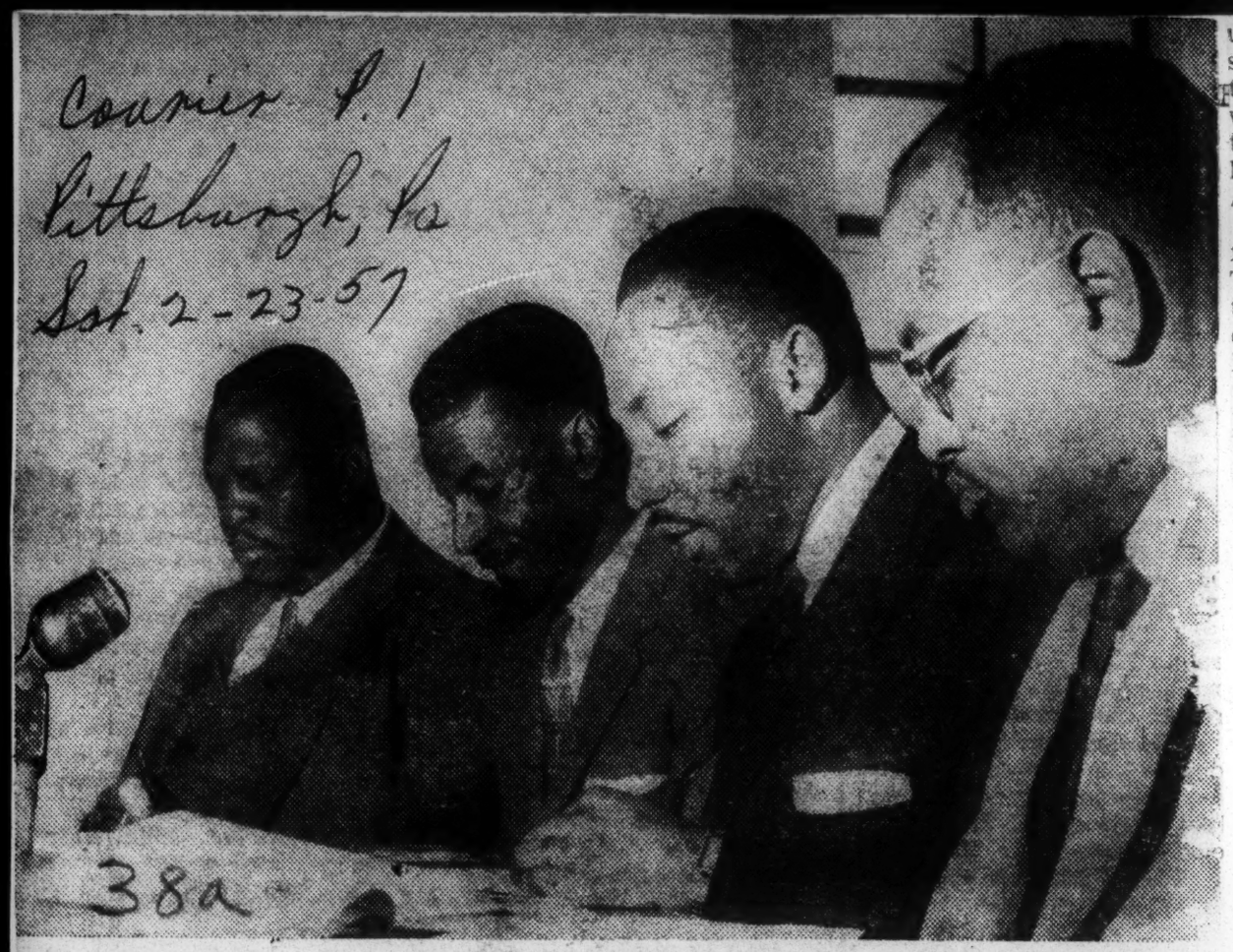
Negro Leaders Tell Ike:

'Come South or We'll March on Washington!'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p.3 Sat. 2-23-57 38a

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—The Southern Negro Leaders' Conference, composed of 97 leaders from 35 communities in 11 Southern states, met in New Zion Baptist Church, with Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., presiding, and called upon President Eisenhower to come South to encourage the maintenance of law and order during the integration transition.



Left to right: The Revs. A. L. Davis Jr., New Orleans; F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; M. L. King Jr., Montgomery, and T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, draw up message to Mr. Eisenhower

They proposed a "Pilgrimage of Prayer" to Washington if the President does not come South.

A telegram sent from the conference asked President Eisenhower to re-examine his decision not to speak out to the South on the question of law and order; and further, to call a White House Conference on the maintenance of law and order similar to those held on education and juvenile delinquency.

***NEW ORLEANS**—The Southern Negro Leadership Conference, in a closed session, elected Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery, Ala., as its first president here last week.*

Other officers are Revs. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., first vice president; A. L. Davis Jr., New Orleans, second vice president; Samuel Williams, Atlanta, third vice president; T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, secretary; Medgar W. Evers, Jackson, Miss., assistant secretary; Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery, treasurer, and F. L. Shuttlesworth, treasurer; Atty. Louis Berry, Alexandria, La., parliamentarian, and Atty. Israel N. Augustine Jr., New Orleans, executive committee member.

TELEGRAMS WERE also sent to Vice President Richard Nixon, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Senator Thomas C. Hennings and Congressman Emanuel Celler. Signers of the telegrams were the Revs. M. L. King, Montgomery; F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge; C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., and A. L. Davis Jr., New Orleans.

The message to the President said, in part: "We believe your inability to come South is a profound disappointment to the millions of Americans of goodwill—North and South—who earnestly are looking to you for leadership and guidance in this period of inevitable social change.

"Mr. President, we urge you to give democratic leadership to the confused citizens of the South and the nation in this critical hour. We implore you to enunciate, whether in the North or South, an Eisenhower Doctrine for Democracy at Home.

"In the absence of some early and effective remedial action, we shall have no moral choice but to lead a Pilgrimage of Prayer to Washington.

"If you, our President, cannot come South to relieve our harassed people, we shall have to lead our people to you in the capital in order to call the nation's attention to the violence and organized terror directed toward men, women and children who merely seek freedom and first-class citizenship."

■

THE TELEGRAM to Vice President Nixon said, in part, "We note that you have been chosen to represent the United States Government at the Gold Coast Independence Celebration March 6, when that first Negro country in Africa receives its freedom from colonial domination.

"We are convinced that you will better be able to represent America's defense of justice and freedom at the celebration if, prior to your leaving for Africa, you arrange for the fact-finding trip we have proposed into the South."

Another telegram from the conference commended Attorney General Brownell for his statement, "that 165 years is far too long a period for Negroes to have sought justice."

The telegrams to Senator Hennings and Congressman Cellers urged that their committees hold sessions on Civil Rights Legislation in the Southern communities where violence has been directed toward Negro citizens who merely seek their rights under the American Constitution.

States represented at the conference were Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Virgiina, Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Arkansas.

The conference ended with a public mass meeting in New Zion Baptist Church, the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., pastor.

38a 1957

3 SOUTHERN LEADERS CALLED TO HEARINGS
HENNINGS SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

REV. GUS COURTS, BELZONI, MISS.,
ATTY. AUSTIN T. WALDEN, REV. WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS, ATLANTA, GA.

3 SOUTHERN LEADERS CALLED TO HEARINGS

Daily World Tues. 2-19-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Three Southern leaders came to Washington last week to give a first hand account of pressures forced upon Negroes in their area to prevent them from using the franchise. They were expecting to appear before the Hennings subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

These distinguished leaders were the Rev. Gus Courts of Belzoni, Miss.; Attorney Austin T. Walden and the Rev. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, Ga.

They were originally scheduled to be heard on Thursday, the opening day of the hearings. But unfortunately the committee ran into two stumbling blocks from opponents of civil rights legislation. First they were refused permission to continue an all-day hearing by Senator Long of Louisiana.

According to Senate rules a committee is prohibited from holding hearings while Senate is in session unless permission is granted by unanimous consent. When the request was made in the Senate to continue the sessions all day, it was opposed by the Louisiana Senator, whose one vote would made it necessary for the hearings to adjourn until the following day.

The second road-block was a well organized one-man filibuster staged by Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina, who prolonged the hearings by cross questioning the first witness, Attorney General Herbet Brownell.

Brownell appeared before the subcommittee in support of the Administration's four-point civil rights bill. He was dragged-over-the-coals by the North Carolinian for a total of about nine hours, covering a period of three full half-days. Ervin's questioning could not officially be classified as a filibuster as they were confined entirely to legal questions and interpretations of the Constitution and existing statutes. The questions, however, became repititious and boring. When Ervin ran "out of steam" he turned the questioning over to Robert Young, a member of the staff of the Eastland Judicial Committee.

When there was some question as to whether a staff member should be permitted to question an Attorney General of the United States Hennings finally decided in favor of Ervin.

This procedure prevented other witnesses from being heard, who had been sitting in readiness for the three day period.

The subcommittee did hold all-day meetings Friday and Saturday since the Senate was not in session those days. After Brownell left the witness chair, they heard testimony from Senators John Stennis of Mississippi and Herman Talmadge of Georgia, both opponents of civil rights legislation.

The proponents testifying were Senators Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania. Senator Ervin Ives of New York submitted his testimony for the record to expedite time.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP, was also waiting to be heard but he was willing to relent his time to the three gentlemen who had come such long way to tell their story to this committee Congressman Charles C. Diggs was also scheduled but was apparently willing to wait until a later date.

Finally Courts, Walden and Borders were called up, sworn in, and asked to return next week. This brought a wave of protest in the committee chambers from civil rights proponents who had waited to hear these three star witnesses.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, NAACP, pleaded that they be given time to testify since they were in Washington at their own expense, and one was here at great physical sacrifice. He was referring to Courts who has suffered from a nervous condition since he was shot. This condition has affected his heart and he has no use of his left arm.

In spite of Mitchell's pleading, the committee chairman, Senator Thomas Hennings of Missouri, contended that there just wasn't time to hear them because the committee just couldn't sit all day, everyday and into the night on Saturday.

"I SOLEMNLY SWEAR" — These are the words uttered by three prominent Southerners who were requested to take an oath before giving their testimony before the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. The Rev. Gus Courts, (left), who was shot in Belzoni, Mississippi, because of his efforts to get Negroes registered to vote; Attorney Austin T. Walden (center), and the Rev. William Holmes Borders, both of Atlanta. These three men sat through three days of hearings in Washington awaiting to be heard. Finally late Saturday afternoon they were called up before the subcommittee — all three at one time — and unlike other witnesses who had appeared, they were asked to take an oath although they were not subpoenaed. When the swearing-in ceremony was completed they were informed that there wasn't time for them to be heard, and they would have to return to Washington later the following week.

Mitchell contended that each of them could read their statements in 10 minutes, but Hennings declined to hear them. Then the NAACP executive asked that they be given time to summarize their statements in their own words, but this request was denied. He then asked if the statements could be submitted to the record and they be allowed to subject themselves to committee questions, but this plea was in vain.

The subcommittee adjourned at 4:00 P. M. Saturday. Atty. Walden said he had to return to Atlanta but would try to arrange to be back in Washington by Wednesday if he was assured that he would be heard.

It was not determined what Courts had planned to do. The committee was not sure at adjournment time whether it would be able to sit Monday. There was an executive meeting scheduled for the full Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Eastland is chairman, Monday morning. It was not likely that the Senate would give unanimous consent for it to sit Monday afternoon while the Senate is in session. So Washington and the world are still waiting to hear these men from the south outline the problems of the Negro in Mississippi and Georgia before a subcommittee of the Senate of the United States.

IN MEMPHIS — Russell R. Lasley, left, international vice president, Packinghouse Workers, presents $11,000 check to Dr. Martin L. King, center, for educational aspects of voting crusade of Southern Christian Leaders Conference. Ralph Helstein, right, international president of union, looks on.

38a

Negro Chicagoan Praises Memphis

Commercial Appeal p 3
Memphis Tenn.

Impressed By Opportunities Offered His Race

To The Commercial Appeal:

Today I sent the following letter to Edmund Orgill, Mayor of Memphis:

Sun. 5-5-57

"I was born in Memphis and left in 1910 to go to college. For many years, I have been a career social worker in Chicago.

"Recently, I had an opportunity to visit my home town and I am happy to say it is a clean and beautiful city, of which anyone can be proud.

"Being a Negro, I was especially impressed with the splendid high school buildings attended by a large number of students. This investment by the taxpayers warrants that these well trained citizens will not be confined to the same categories of work as their untrained ancestors.

"A friend of mine drove me all over the city and I was amazed to see so many beautiful and well-kept homes as well as attractive public housing projects in areas occupied by Negroes. We sincerely hope the city authorities consider these people an asset to the community. They have a great economic potential and I observed that about 80 per cent of the retail merchants in the Negro neighborhoods are white and seem to be enjoying a prosperous business.

"This is to say, briefly, that I enjoyed my short visit to my home town and congratulate you and your associates for the splendid job you are doing."

FRAYSER T. LANE
Frontiersman
2410 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Ill.

TVA Shuts Cafe For Race Policy

Post-Herald
Thurs. 6-13-57

Operators Didn't OK Serving Negroes

CHATTANOOGA, June 12 (AP) —The Tennessee Valley Authority has notified the operators of a small restaurant in the Electric Power Board building that it will cancel their license because they have not agreed to serve Negro employes of TVA should they apply for meals.

Randolph Perry, assistant to the TVA director of property and supply, said today notice of termination of the license, effective Sept. 4, was given Mrs. Clara Angel and her husband, R. E. Angel.

Perry said the TVA board of directors has a policy in line with the executive order of fair employment practice, which does not permit segregation.

A cafeteria at Wilson Dam in North Alabama has been operated on a desegregated basis for more than two years, Perry said.

KASPER'S ATTORNEY ASKS TO SEE RECORDS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Wants Access To Evidence In Integration Case

Wed. 6-12-57

KNOXVILLE, June 11.—(UP) —An attorney for John Kasper Tuesday filed a motion in United States District Court demanding to inspect Government evidence in the Clinton, Tenn., school integration cases.

p 13

J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington based the motion on a United States Supreme Court ruling June 3 that Government records used in Federal criminal trials must be submitted to the defense.

Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford said he would reply to the motion within 10 days.

Kasper, a White Citizens Council organizer, is charged with criminal contempt of court for allegedly violating a permanent injunction against interfering with racial integration at Clinton High School.

He and 15 other white persons go on trial July 8 on charges of contempt by conspiring and acting in concert to force the withdrawal of Negroes from the school.

Oak Ridge!

Courier p 7
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Complete Integration Near in Atomic City

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — This "Atomic City" is all dressed up and she's looking mighty good and pretty in her new outfit . . . She's wearing her "integration gown" and it's fitting her like a Dior. Except for two or three small facial blemishes—soon to be removed—Oak Ridge is a brand new person!

Sat 6-15-57

Eight years and two months ago, The Courier came to the Atomic City and we went away with a sickened stomach and a stench in our nostrils over what we found.

We made much noise about it and showed the pictures of the filthy, horrible slum housing; we told about the lack of Negroes in the echelon of the Atomic Energy Commission's nuclear and fission work; we let the world know about the shocking inequities in a city owned and operated by Uncle Sam himself.

In fact, we brought on a joint Senate-House investigation here in Oak Ridge.

Well, we are happy to report but for two or three minor items, the integration picture at Oak Ridge is just about perfect.

There isn't a single slum area anywhere—and Negroes are living in sections other than those usually called "Negro" sections; the churches have Negro members; every street in the "Negro" areas (and all others) is a well paved street, not a "topped" surface either.

■

TOO, IN THOSE highly secret facilities which bear the fascinating titles of X-10, K-25, ORINS, etc., there are Negroes hard at work in the realm of science to help make this a safer and better world for all of us. They weren't there in 1949, but they are there now!

So, doff your hat to Oak Ridge, Tenn., which has come a long way in making itself a true model of democracy, and when the town opens up her bowling places and theatres, you can mark her record "100 per cent good."

These gains have been achieved mainly during the last two years, with the exception of the housing which was getting under way when we went in 1949.

The first Negro scientist came here in 1950 and left last August to take a supervisory position at Palmer, Ohio, with Union Carbide and Chemical Company, the actual makers of atomic and nuclear products and materials. He was Dr. Al Stewart, a chemist from the University of St. Louis. He was at X-10.

■

TODAY THERE are three Negroes engaged in scientific work at Oak Ridge. They are:

Dr. David H. Woodbury Jr., only 27, a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University, who is a bio-chemist now doing research in the control of dangerous mechanisms in the field of radiation.

Dr. Alonzo Fairbanks, a physicist from the University of St. Louis, who is carrying out a one-year research program.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of a faculty member at Knoxville College, who is on the math panel at X-10 on a part-time basis.

Over on the AEC side, "On the Hill," as it is called, there are three Negroes in responsible posts. They are:

Charles Hargraves, also a Johnson C. Smith man and son of the late W. C. Hargraves, who is a technical abstractor.

Nathaniel Johnson of New York City, a commercial artist, whose posters adorn not only Oak Ridge, but decorate many faraway places in the world.

Miss Sandrith is a secretary in the AEC offices.

■

THERE HAVE BEEN other Negroes at Oak Ridge in scientific work in between times. They have included:

Dr. Evelyn Gadsen, a Virginia State College graduate; Miss Doris Scott, a nurse at X-10; Jimmy Henderson, a plant pathologist; Dr. Donald Edwards of A&T College; Dr. Gladys Russell, also of A&T, and Mrs. Lila Carter, who did research in plant bio-chemistry.

Oak Ridge eating places serve Negroes, and this was accomplished in a most sagacious and unusual manner with the cooperation of the newly formed Oak Ridge Community Relations Council. Dr. Alonzo Fairbanks was the "guinea pig."

The council, which includes Dr. Woodbury and E. H. Upton, a very dedicated young man who is active in all community affairs, talked with the manager of Oak Terrace, the largest and finest place here.

■

THE MANAGER said he would serve Negroes, but wanted to run a two- or three-week trial period."

So, for two weeks Dr. Fairbanks went to the Oak Terrace every night for dinner and every night accompanied by a different white couple. Out of it came a total of two questions to the manager and one was for information only. There was just the one objection. That was the end of that.

The housing integration came about with a bit of turmoil. Charles Hargraves was first to move to the "dormitories." His room was fired into with

pistol bullets, but he stayed on, and later was joined by Nathaniel Johnson. Now that is accepted generally here.

Two Negroes have served on the City Council through elections. They are Herbert Teasley, first to be elected, and Dr. Stewart who succeeded him, and helped write the city charter.

THE CHURCHES are integrated and Dr. Woodbury and his wife, the former Miss Mildred Taylor of Danville, Va., are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Woodbury is superintendent of the nursery, and Dr. Woodbury is a program chairman in the church. Nineteen whites quit the church out of 900 members when the Woodburys joined. Now they are back.

There are two Negro women members of the sacrosanct League of Women Voters, one of them Mrs. Woodbury, the other is Mrs. Birdie Scott.

The high school is integrated and graduated four Negroes in a class of 327 Friday night.

Oak Ridge's integration picture also embraces the YWCA which is already integrated. The YMCA is one of the three remaining blemishes. Recreation is also on an integrated basis, thanks to the tireless energy of William (Bill) Scott Jr., recreation director.

Bill has a team in the Intermediate Baseball League of 13-15-year olds, and a team in the Junior Baseball League of 16-19-olds. This team last year played the white Clinton team in Clinton.

Oak Ridge High School in addition to being integrated on the student level, also has a Negro instructor, Fred Brown, who teaches industrial education. He is a Tuskegee graduate. The Rev. C. C. Fuller (colored) has been a vice president of the Oak Ridge Ministerial Association.

BUT IF PROGRESS is to continue in Oak Ridge, according to Dr. Woodbury, the town must have more Negro scientists. Dr. Woodbury says he and his associates would be willing to help Negro scientists get into the projects.

He warns that would-be applicants must definitely be qualified, or they might as well not apply.

Dr. Alexander Hollander, chief of the division, has been lauded as an extremely fair man, whose policy is to hire scientists not on the basis of their color or nationality, but solely on their ability.

Well, there's the challenge, scientists. The Atomic City and its Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies (ORINS) await you—all dressed up in their new and pretty integration gown.

Kasper And Group Denied Separate Trials In Clinton

Daily Worker
Birm, Ala.
Sat 3-23-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., — (INS) — U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor Friday denied seperate trials for the 17 persons accused of stirring racial disorder in Clinton last fall.

The Judge announced he would set a date for the mass trial next Monday.

John Kasper and 16 others are charged with criminal contempt of court for violation of a permanent injunction prohibiting interference with the peaceful integration of Clinton High School.

Attorney's for the defense had filed written motions for the 16 residents of Anderson County, contending that a joint trial with John Kasper would prejudice the case.

Kasper has already been sentenced one year in prison for a previous contempt violation of the court order, and is appealing his case.

In making his decision for one trial, Judge Taylor said that "no sound reasons" were given for granting them separately.

TVA kicks out Jim-crow cafe

Afro-American
Balto. Md.
3-23-57

~~CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Angel, operators of a cafe in a Tennessee Valley Authority building, last week were notified that their license has been canceled because of their refusal to serve colored TVA employees.~~

~~Randolph Berry, assistant to the TVA director of property and supply, said no reply has been received from the Angels with reference to the termination of license, effective Sept. 4.~~

Probe Of Racial Unrest Is Asked In Tennessee

News + Courier
Chars. 7-4-57
Charleston S.C.

Lawyers For 15 In Clinton Case Wire Eastland

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. July 3 (Special) — Lawyers for the defense of the "Clinton 15" have telegraphed Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi requesting a Congressional investigation of the forces behind racial unrest in Anderson and Knox counties.

The wire to Sen. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Internal Security Subcommittee, said:

"We request that your committee immediately give serious consideration to conducting a full-scale investigation into suspected subversive activities behind racial unrest in Anderson and Knox counties, Tenn.

"Our initial investigation indicates an urgent need for your committee to make a thorough investigation with a view of prosecutions for un-American activities. There is evidence of expenditure of large sums of money to influence the thinking and actions of individuals in this community by organizations dedicated to the destruction of the American way of life and system of government."

"We will be glad to furnish you a list of people that we believe should be considered for investigation. Their activities, in an area which includes the Atomic Energy Center of Oak Ridge, Tenn., are cause for special concern. Respectfully, Robert L. Dobbs, Thomas Paige Gore, W. M. Shaw, of the counsel for the defense."

The "Clinton 15" will go on trial here Monday in U. S. District Court on charges of violating an injunction barring prosegregation activities in Clinton. Disturbances followed integration of Clinton High School last year.

SOUTH'S CHIEFS SEEN COURTING CIVIL WAR

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
Mon 9-2-57

Integrationist Hits Byrnes, Byrd And Coleman SPEAKS AT MONTEAGLE

By The Associated Press

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Sept. 1 —Activities of a "small group of Southern states could plunge the nation into another armed rebellion in which the South stands to lose everything it has gained."

That was the prediction Sunday of Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration, before the 25th anniversary of the Highlander Folk School here.

King On Program

On the program with Mr. Williams, who was at one-time assistant to Harry Hopkins, an adviser to President Roosevelt, was Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who led the boycott of segregated buses in Montgomery last year.

"Men in the South," Mr. Williams' said, "are acting and talking in the manner of persons who have forgotten what happened to their states in a similar stand against the morals of mankind."

"Southern leaders," he said "are counseling complete defiance of the Federal court decisions aimed at extending equal protection under the law to the Negro people."

Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, and other leaders are suggesting defiance of all Federal law, Mr. Williams said, whenever the laws conflict with their term "the Southern way of life," Mr. Williams said.

"The right to criticize any law, passed or proposed or any decisions of any court, is the right of every citizen," he continued. "It is one thing to criticize and work for the repeal of a law or to change the basis of the law in order to secure a different decision by the court, but it is quite another thing to disobey, defy, 'plough around' a law or a decision of the courts.

Disagreement or Defiance

"One is a constructive act of citizenship, the other is a destructive act of citizenship. There is a vast difference between disagreement and defiance."

Mr. Williams quoted Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi as saying, "we have no intention of complying with the decision (the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools) which we regard to be utterly unconstitutional."

"It is one thing," Mr. Williams said, "for him to work and to advocate defeat of a Civil Rights Bill, but it is quite another thing for him to defy the act and to plan with others who are also officers of the peace, open defiance of what has become law. No reasonable person can describe such an act as anything else than a violation of his oath and a breach of the peace.

"When six candidates for the governorship of Alabama in the coming election, openly advocate circumventing and open defiance of the Federal court decisions and Federal laws, they go beyond the rights and privileges of any citizen . . . they are advocating defiance and rebellion against the Government," he stated.

From Defiance To Violence

"When the attorney general of the State of Alabama takes it upon himself to engage in a seizure of records of a citizens organization whose activities are limited to protesting a law which had wiped out their right to vote, then the attorney general is engaged in a violation of the very office and oath which he has sworn to support and maintain," Mr. Williams contended.

"It is only a short step from defiance of the law to general violence," he said.

"The conduct of Southern leaders," he concluded, "is that of men who have not thought through the full implications and potential consequences of what they are doing . . . they are following a course which will lead only to continuous strife and trouble and which may lead . . . to a situation which could quickly get out of control. Who today can say what the end result will be?"

CLEMENT TO OFFER SEGREGATION PLAN

Times-Picayune
New Orleans

Tennessee Assembly to Get 5 Bills Enabling Boards to Delay Integration

Sun. 1-6-57

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5—Gov. Frank G. Clement will propose to the Tennessee Legislature next week a series of bills designed to strengthen the hand of local school boards in dealing with segregation problems.

Mr. Clement will make a special address to the Legislature on the segregation issue on Wednesday, when the five bills are expected to be presented.

Backers of the bills say they embody the "best" features of laws enacted in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and other Southern states. They say the laws do not in themselves seek to preserve segregation in the public schools, and do not prohibit local school boards from adopting integration.

Instead, they set up administrative procedures under which advocates of the measures believe it will be possible for a local school system to delay desegregation for three to four years.

The bills are described as unlikely to please either the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or the pro-segregation organizations, such as White Citizens Councils.

The Legislature will convene at noon Monday and receive copies of a study of racial problems. The report will cover the Tennessee public schools and laws enacted on segregation by other states since it was outlawed in May, 1954, by the United States Supreme Court. The study was prepared by two Nashville attorneys at the request of Governor Clement, who described it as the most complete document of its kind available.

Mr. Clement's address on Wednesday will be in advance of his "state of the state" address in mid-January. Normally that is a Tennessee Governor's first message to the Legislature.

In his segregation address Mr. Clement is expected to ask "moderation," and to declare that he will resist with all the force available any effort to abolish the public school system in Tennessee. He also is expected to express opposition to any measure that will voice defiance of the United States Supreme Court.

The series of bills probably will be introduced immediately at the end of the address.

The major bill is the one strengthening the powers of city and county school boards. It would authorize them to determine the schools that students were to attend and to require hearings on requests for transfer from one school to another. The boards also would be given authority to employ counsel.

Other bills in the series are said to deal with school buses, finances and necessary adjustments in existing state statutes.

In none of them is there a reference to race or to the court decisions outlawing compulsory segregation.

FULL SHELBY BACKING

Commercial Appeal

Document Pledges Efforts To Preserve Rights—Clinton Echoes

Tues. 1-8-57

(Text on Page 13)

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7. — A Tennessee manifesto denouncing the United States Supreme Court had 69 signers Monday as the 80th General Assembly opened.

Among the signers were most administration leaders and the entire Shelby County delegation.

Identical copies of the resolution were introduced by Senate Speaker Jared Maddux and 11 other senators and House Speaker James L. Bomar and 56 other representatives.

The Senate is composed of 33 members. The House of Representatives has 99 members.

Await Clement Address

Action is expected to be deferred until after Gov. Frank Clement addresses a joint session of both houses Wednesday on segregation problems.

The manifesto "deplored and denounced" the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing public school segregation laws as "an abuse of judicial power" and an invasion of rights reserved to the states.

It resolved to maintain and defend the Constitutions of the United States and of Tennessee against every attempt "whether foreign or domestic" to weaken and destroy the structure of the state and Federal Government.

It also pledged support to an amendment to the United States Constitution allowing states to operate racially separate but "substantially equal" public schools.

It proposed the Senate and House pledge "firm intention to take all appropriate measures, honorably and legally available, to resist all illegal encroachments upon the powers reserved to the State of Tennessee in order to control its own institutions according to its exclusive judgment."

Other states were called upon to join in efforts to "prohibit further encroachments by the Federal Government upon the powers reserved to the separate states and the people thereof."

Cites Clinton Trouble

The manifesto cited experience in the integration of Clinton High School as an example of "problems that have harrassed and hampered students of both the white and Negro races" and said this has greatly interferred with orderly training and education of the students.

"Disastrous consequences" werecited at Clinton, the District of Columbia and elsewhere. Public school officials of Tennessee were said to be apprehensive that compliance with the court decree will result in "severe damage to the public school system of this state and undermine the great progress that has been accomplished in public education in Tennessee through the years."

Anti-Integration Bills Introduced

Times-Picayune
Wed. 1-9-57

By GAVIN SCOTT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8 (AP) —Gov. Frank Clement's top legislative leaders introduced surprises at the opening of the general assembly harshly criticizing the United States supreme court's ban on segregated schools.

Minutes later a pupil assignment bill designed to meet the problems raised by the integration rulings was introduced by Sen. Clifford Allen (D-Nashville), but this was not an administration measure.

The resolutions were offered in both houses of the new session, pledging opposition to what was termed "any illegal encroachments" on the state's control "of its domestic institutions according to its own exclusive judgment."

House Speaker James L. Bomar and Senate Speaker Jared Maddux ordered the resolutions held on the desk for final action at a later date. They both signed the resolutions as cosponsors.

Tennessee Governor Takes Decisive Stand On Issue; Legislators Sign Manifesto

Commercial Appeal
p. 2 Section 5

Memphis State College May Attain University Status Under Compromise Plan — Shelby Introduces Anti-NAACP Legislation

Memphis, Tenn.

By LOUIS SILVER

TENNESSEE Gov. Frank G. Clement took his first clear-cut public stand on school segregation last week with a five-bill legislative program on the controversial subject.

Sun., 1-13-57

The Governor's proposals to the Tennessee General Assembly in Nashville headed the Mid-South news in a week that saw the lawmakers themselves take a strong stand against the 1954 segregation decision by the United States Supreme Court.

Memphis State College supporters got a big morale boost with the news that Governor Clement would support the fight to change the name of the institution to Memphis State University. The Governor announced that decision in an amplified long distance telephone call to about 500 students and faculty members who gathered in the Memphis State student center.

Louis Silver

Reaction from legislators was generally favorable to the Governor's segregation proposals that would:

Give boards of education in each local school system the full power to place, assign and transfer pupils under its jurisdiction; allow local school officials to provide separate schools for white and Negro children on a voluntary basis; clarify and strengthen the law authorizing transfer of pupils from one school system to another; authorize two or more local boards to operate schools jointly; and amend the School Bus Transportation Law to make it conform "to the program herein outlined."

No mention of race is included in the Governor's proposals.

The legislators themselves introduced a manifesto into both houses of the Tennessee Legislature at the opening 1957 session which "deplored and denounced" the decision of the Supreme Court outlawing public school segregation laws as "an abuse of judicial power" and an invasion of states' rights.

Ovation Greets Governor

Governor Clement's announcement to Memphis State supporters produced a thunderous ovation. J. M. Smith, college president, said a bill elevating the college to a university would be introduced Tuesday in the Legislature.

The compromise proposal—efforts had been made to make Memphis State part of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville—calls for the local institution to remain under the State Board of Education. Effective date for the change in status would be Sept. 1.

The Shelby County delegation introduced two bills in both houses of the Legislature aimed at curtailing activities of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

One bill would require registration of persons and organizations engaged in promoting or opposing race legislation. The other requires filing detailed information with the secretary of state by fund-raising organizations engaged in litigation in which they do not have a "pecuniary right or liability."

Roving Judgeship Asked

Senator Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) announced in Washington he favors a new roving Federal judge for Tennessee with statewide jurisdiction. His announcement came as Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee introduced an omnibus Administration bill to create two additional circuit judgeships and 35 new district judgeships.

The new judgeships would include a roving judge for Tennessee as well as a second permanent judgeship for Middle Tennessee, and a second judgeship for South Mississippi.

Millsaps Fitzhugh, United States district attorney here, has been strongly mentioned as a possible appointee for a new Tennessee judgeship.

SEGREGATION BILLS APPROVED BY HOUSE

Commercial Appeal

Clement's School Measures Pass Easily

Fri. 1-18-57

SENATE STUDIES THEM

Memphis, Tenn.

By JAMES EWING

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

P. 23

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17. — Gov. Frank Clement's five school segregation bills won overwhelming approval in the House Thursday and cleared a major hurdle in the Senate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which had previously approved four of the bills, recommended the fifth bill for passage after hearing the state's highest legal officers express the conviction that all five are constitutional.

Local Bills Are Due

The Senate, which will consider local bills only Friday and Monday, is expected to take up the school bills as the first order of business Tuesday.

Senate Speaker Jared Maddux predicted they would all be approved.

The House and the Senate Judiciary Committee also approved the "Tennessee Manifesto" which deplores the United States Supreme Court ruling on school segregation.

Representative Damon R. Headden, administration floor leader, steered the five bills to passage in the House. Efforts by the Hamilton County delegation to have them referred to the Judiciary Committee for further study were voted down.

The three bills strengthening pupil assignment powers of local school boards, authorizing transfer of pupils from one system to another and amending the pupil transportation law were approved without a dissenting vote. The Hamilton delegation was listed as present and not voting.

Opposed By 2 Votes

Only two votes were cast against the other two. Representatives G. L. Aderhold of Etowah and Omar Robinson of Rogersville voted against the bill authorizing voluntary segregation of schools.

Mrs. Brown Taylor of Nashville and Representative Clarence Schettler of Sweetwater voted against the bill authorizing two or more school boards to operate schools jointly by contract.

Approval by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the bill authorizing voluntary segregated schools followed testimony by Atty. Gen. George F. McCanless, Asst. Atty. Gen. Nat Tipton, former Asst. Atty. Gen. Harry Carter and Val Sanford, former law partner of Governor Clement.

All expressed the belief the bills are constitutional and that if any one of them were invalidated by the courts it would not affect constitutionality of the others.

Some of the senators had expressed concern over the voluntary segregation bill. Senator Clifford Allen of Nashville contended it is counter to the Supreme Court ruling that separate educational facilities are "inherently unequal."

Statement Released

Mr. Phillips and Mr. Sanford, who drew the bills following an extensive study and report on laws passed by other states dealing with school segregation, released a statement to the committee which said in part:

"Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation cases any statute which results in racial segregation against the wishes of the people involved clearly will be held unconstitutional by the courts.

"But this statute does not come within that bar. It does not involve either of the two principles above set forth. In the first place any segregation which results from this statute will not be the result of the will of the state or of any state agency but of the voluntary election of all persons involved.

"Second, there can be no discrimination under this bill, no deprivation of any rights, because the bill does not compel action, it merely permits the citizens to act. A person is not being deprived of a right when the course which he follows is one which he voluntarily elects to follow."

Mr. McCanless testified, under questioning by Senator Allen, that the bill would not guarantee retention of segregation at a white school if a Negro sought to enter the school.

Tennessee Pulls Punch at Court

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
2-28-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Tennessee Senate approved by voice vote today the "Tennessee manifesto" deploring the U. S. Supreme Court integration rulings but flatly refused to approve an interposition resolution.

The "manifesto" was approved in the House last month. It is not a joint resolution and does not require Gov. Frank Clement's signature.

The interposition resolution failed of passage by a 2-2 vote with 20 senators voting present. Passage would require 17 votes.

Tennessee Lawmakers Follow Clement Lead on Segregation

Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 7-E
Sun. 3-24-57

Governor's Middle-of-Road Bills Adopted, Other Legislation Fails

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 23—Through the 75 days of the Tennessee legislative session just ended, the outstanding feature has been the refusal of the membership at any time to be stampeded or pushed into the segregation maelstrom of legislation.

Moderation and middle-of-the-road approach to the issue was the carefully mapped policy of the administration of Gov. Frank Clement, and the Legislature itself never yielded to pressures to deviate to any extent.

The governor's proposed school program, involving the pupil assignment principle, was enacted early, and since that time one House or another has rejected all moves for stronger legislation.

Condemn High Court

Both Houses did adopt somewhat watered-down resolutions condemning the U.S. Supreme Court on the grounds that the court was infringing on States' rights, and writing laws in decisions. But the interposition resolution was kept tightly bottled up.

The Senate beat back a bill to ease the compulsory attendance laws, after defeating all efforts to write such easements in the early assignment bills. The bill that would authorize the governor to close schools if threatened with integration troubles also was defeated.

A last-minute move to ask the governor to use police powers to transfer Negro students from the Clinton School was bottled in committee after the county's representative refused to sponsor the resolution and asked it be held in committee.

An invitation for Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi to address the Legislature became a major issue in the House, and was soundly defeated eventually, upon motion, strangely enough, by a West Tennessee member from the strong segregation areas.

Some lesser laws that may be involved in the segregation question were passed. The Memphis delegation sponsored laws that would outlaw barratry, or the practice of sponsoring or paying for lawsuits. But the laws were written to apply equally to the NAACP, the White Council, or any other organization in segregation

TENNESSEE

matters. Likewise the Memphis delegation put through a bill requiring such organizations to register and account for funds, but again applying to all such organizations without mention of race, creed or color.

Gov. Clement, in signing the bills, declared that he did so with the understanding that they applied to all organizations. Discrimination may be possible, but the laws themselves make no such provisions, sponsors explained.

Actually there was one segregation bill for schools enacted. Nashville's Sen. Harlan Dodson, later voted the outstanding member of the upper house, sponsored a bill that would permit boards of education to operate schools segregated by sexes. No racial restraints of any kind were provided, but only the change from co-educational systems to schools for male and for female — presumably for both races on an integrated basis, if decided by local boards.

Local Authority

The bill followed the over-all principle of the vesting of all authority over schools with local boards, and almost complete separation from any state authority.

The ultimate result is that each county, city or special school district will face its own integration problems.

The Federation for Constitutional Government, the leading segregation group in the state, failed to get sponsors for a majority of the bills it sponsored in either house. The key bill to ease compulsory attendance laws failed to pass.

One other measure, passed after several failures and much maneuvering, might be indirectly classed as segregation legislation, or at least economical pressure on the question.

The new law removed 13,000 illegitimate children from the state's child welfare rolls—without discrimination, however. Instead, some $2,800,000 was made available to meet cases of need for illegitimates, at the discretion of county authorities. A large portion of the dependents were assumed to be Negro children, from the illustrations given by several members in their arguments.

The plan removes the children from the federal-aid lists, where no control is possible by local authorities.

But, all in all, the Legislature adhered strictly to a moderate, middle-of-the-road approach all the way.

Federal Intervention Called Illegal at Clinton

Post + Times Herald
Wash. D.C.
Fri. 4-12-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 11 (AP)—Terming segregation "more American than the hot dog and baseball," defense attorneys have called Federal intervention illegal in the Clinton integration cases.

The assertions were contained in final defense briefs filed yesterday in United States District Court on behalf of 16 Anderson County residents charged with criminal contempt in connection with racial disorders.

Race Baiter Dies While Awaiting Court Action

Chicago Ill.
Sun. 3-31-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A 41-year-old pro-segregationist here, awaiting court action on federal charges of interfering with racial integration at Clinton high school, died here last week, cheating the court before it could try him.

He is John Gates, owner of a cafe where White Citizens allegedly held meetings and a sidekick of race baiter John Kasper.

Gates was one of 18 whites arrested on federal warrants under charges of criminal contempt of court for the alleged violation of an injunction prohibiting interference with the peaceful integration of the Clinton high school.

Gates was free under $5,000 bond at the time of his death.

Segregation Trial Opens In Tennessee

Advertiser P. 1
Jul. 7-9-57
Montgomery, Ala.

Clinton Defense Blocks Seating Of Negro On Jury

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—The defense won a hard-fought victory today in gaining the dismissal "for cause" of the first Negro appearing as a prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial.

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor dismissed the talesman, Albert Cloud, 26, errand boy at a Tazewell, Tenn., bank after Cloud acknowledged he "couldn't feel kindly" toward the lone Northern defendant, Frederick John Kasper of Washington, D. C.

Cloud, testifying in a low mumble, insisted he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be "embarrassed" if he sat on the jury in a major test case over segregation.

Defense Atty. Robert L. Dobbs repeatedly sought to disqualify Cloud-first on the ground that as a nonproperty owner he was "not qualified" to serve as a juror, and secondly because he had admitted feeling "unfriendly" toward Kasper.

Taylor patiently went over and over Cloud's reactions to the Clinton integration dispute. He refused to disqualify Cloud because of his status as a nonproperty owner, ruling that it was not necessary to be "a freeholder" to become a juror in a federal court.

FIRST FOUR SEATED

However, when Dobbs pressed Cloud with reminders that Kasper had engaged in "many unfriendly conversations" toward Negroes and suggested that Cloud must feel some hostility toward him, the talesman admitted:

"I don't feel as kindly to him as to the others."

With that, Taylor waved him aside, saying: "All right, Albert. You are excused."

Earlier, before a packed crowd of spectators in the air-conditioned courtroom, the defense and prosecution agreed on the seating of the first four jurors—three men and one woman.

Taylor indicated he expected the full jury to be empaneled Wednesday. He excused all defense witnesses until Thursday morning, but instructed prosecution witnesses to return tomorrow.

"If you get any telephone calls from anybody, don't answer them," the judge admonished the jurors. "Don't read the newspapers, and don't look at television."

The first four jurors seated were:

John T. Reynolds. 27. LaFollete

the full jury to be empaneled Wednesday. He excused all defense witnesses until Thursday morning, but instructed prosecution witnesses to return tomorrow.

"If you get any telephone calls from anybody, don't answer them," the judge admonished the jurors. "Don't read the newspapers, and don't look at television."

Advertiser

FIRST FOUR SEATED

The first four jurors seated were: P. 2-a

John T. Reynolds, 27, LaFollete bank teller.

W. E. Coker, 67, former justice of the peace, from Louisville, Tenn.

Powell May, 64, retired Western Union operations manager, of Knoxville.

Mrs. Jessie Burnett, of Talbott, Tenn., former school teacher and mother of three grown children.

A bare sprinkling of Negroes sat with whites in the middle section of the three-section spectators' seats, solidly flanked by two all-white groups.

During the day, Taylor ruled that none of the jurors would be "required" to state an opinion about mixing whites and Negroes in public schools. But he said they could do so if they desired.

REJECTS RACE MIXING

Reynolds, the first juror seated, told the court he believes federal court orders should be obeyed, but he declared:

"I don't believe in mixing the races."

On trial in what has been heralded as a major test in the bitter controversy over segregation are 15 residents of the little (pop. 4,500) Cumberland Valley town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, and Kasper, 27.

Frederick John Kasper, 27, former Washington bookseller and executive secretary of the Seaboard Council of White Citizens Councils, Washington, D. C.

Lawrence J. Brantley, 50, Clinton car dealer and former grocer.

William Brakebill, 41, service station and grocery operator, Clinton.

The Rev. Alonzo Bullock, 50, carpenter and part-time Baptist preacher, Clinton.

Clyde Cook, 35, fireman at an atomic energy installation in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Clifford Carter, 35, laborer, Clinton.

Edward Henson Nelson, 22, grocery clerk, Clinton.

Zella Nelson, 19, his wife.

Virgil Cleo Nelson, 23, carpenter and brother of Henson.

Chris Foust, 35, Anderson County school bus driver.

John B. Long, 31, house painter, Clinton.

J. L. Coley, 43, carpenter, Clinton.

Raymond Wood, 35, house painter, Clinton.

W. H. Till, 43, Oak Ridge machinist and segregation advocate, former White Citizens Council leader.

Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 39, housewife, Clinton.

Thomaes Sanders, 42, employe of Knoxville Utilities Board.

The defendants are accused of violating a federal court injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor last September, forbidding any interference with the peaceful integration of 12 Negro students in Clinton's previously all-white high school.

Both sides staked out the major issues in the case with questions emphaszing constitutional guarantees of the right of free speech and assembly, the power of federal courts to enforce anti-violence injunctions, and the debate over mixing whites and Negroes in school.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE

Conviction could lead to a maximum sentence of six months in jail or a $1,000 fine, or both.

But the overriding point of interest is whether the federal government, through the courts, can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants accused of violating a federal injunction.

Outlining the "ground rules" for the trial, Taylor said the government must prove that the "Clinton 15" committed "overt acts—that they congregated along the path taken by the Negro children going to school" and acted "in an unruly or threatening manner."

In addition, he said, the government must show that the defendants "had knowledge and a reasonable understanding" of the injunction he issued last fall.

HISTORIC QUESTION

Taylor issued the injunction, following the historic Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, ruling that segregaton of whites and Negroes in the nation's public schools violates the U. S. Constitution.

The injunction was issued after a series of outbreaks of mob violence in the Clinton area, starting over Labor Day weekend last year. At issue in the current trial are renewed outbreaks in November and December, in whch crowds of white men and a few women threatened the Negro students and bloodied the nose of the Rev. Paul Turner, white pastor of Clinton's First Baptist church. Turner was beaten after safely escorting some of the Negros to the school Dec. 4.

As the trial began, members of a battery of 19 defense lawyers emphasized their reluctance to have the "Clinton 15" tried with Kasper, ardent segregationist and executive secretary of the Seaboard Council of white citizens councls.

Blast rocks Chattanooga

38a Tenn

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 5—(AP)—Police today were investigating the third dynamiting incident in Negro sections here since Oct. 27.

The latest explosions occurred Sunday night or early Monday, virtually destroying a vacant house and causing several hundred dollars damage to another.

The houses were located in a new subdivision designed exclusiveely for Negroes. None of the 65 houses there is occupied.

Clinton

The shattered four-room dwelling, valued at $7400, was virtually a total loss. Police said all its windows were broken, the front door splintered, the concrete block foundation blown off on two sides, and a hole torn in the hallway floor.

Investigators found unexploded dynamite under the flooring of one of the houses.

The Oct. 27 explosion ripped a hole in a field near a Negro occupied area. The following night, a house rented by a Negro couple was damaged by a dynamite blast in the front yard.

Police said they had no theories on the reason for the explosions.

Negro Asks Right To Use Memphis Library

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
7-17-57

Memphis, July 16 (AP)—A Memphis Negro asked the Memphis Public Library Board today for permission to use the facilities of the main City Library, now closed to members of his race.

The request was made by Jesse H. Turner through his attorney. He asked that his children as well as himself be issued library cards.

The City operates separate libraries for Negroes and whites.

Shun Tennessee Roads On Visit To Religious Shrine, Groups Told

World Sat 8-17-57 B'ham, Ala. P. 2

38a

BY GEORGE M. COLEMAN

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

The top official of the "Field of the Woods" religious shrine Wednesday declared that all people are welcome to visit the "Biblical Wonder of the World" regardless of race or church affiliation, but urged visiting Atlantans to shun Tennessee roads and "come by the Georgia route."

The declaration and plea came from The Cleveland Tennessee, pub-relations center for the Church of God in Prophecy, owner of the shrine which has been threatened by alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan.

M. A. Tomlinson, general overseer of the shrine, locaetd in southern North Carolina, declared: "We don't have any discrimination whatsoever. We have the place open for all groups, nationalities and churches."

NO RESTRICTIONS

"There are no restrictions placed on colored people," Mr. Tomlinson said. He said the manager of the Woods had reported the incident to him, and they were looking into the matter.

He referred to a report that members of the Klan had burned a cross a few miles from the shrine last Saturday, and allegedly threatened to bomb the actual property.

News of the event had brought inquiries to this newspaper concerning the possibility of further trouble at the shrine.

"We don't know what it amounts to," Mr. Tomlinson said, but quickly pointed out that "it seems to be on the Tennessee side. There has been no hint of anger in North Carolina."

BEST ROUTE

He explained that the field of the Woods is located in Cherokee County, North Carolina, near Pope County Tennessee. Pamplets have been passed out listing the shrine's location as 51.2 miles from Cleveland, Tennessee. The best route is on highway 294, leading from Turletown, Tennessee to the Hiawartha Dam. The shrine is also located near the north border of Georgia.

Tomlinson said the only reason for trouble he could think of was the fact the buses from Georgia have been traveling through Pope County, Tenn. on the way to the shrine.

"They don't allow colored people in that county," the overseer said. "Its been their policy for years not to let colored people live anywhere in the county."

CROSS BURNED IN TENN.

He said the Pope county residents were mainly "mountaineers" and "they want to keep all the jobs available for whites."

The cross was actually burned in Tennessee, Tomlinson said, and so far the alleged klansmen had not crossed over into North Carolina although they had threatened to.

However, he admitted that the Pope County line is located only three miles from the border of the "Field of the Woods" property. He said he felt it would be best if Atlantans use the Georgia route to reach the shrine.

"No trouble is expected in North Carolina," Tomlinson said. "I don't think the group will come across.

He said there may have been some amount of confusion due to the large number of people that have been attracted to the shrine

"When they come in such large numbers we just don't have the facilities needed," he declared. However, he added, "We'll just have to increase them."

The overseer said that 21 bus loads of people visited the shrine last Sunday.

The shrine is owned and operated by the Church of God in prophecy. Headquarters are located in Cleveland, Tennessee where the White Wing Publishing House and Press an affiliation, is located. Mr. Tomlinson is editor of the press.

The shrne was started by the Bishop A. G Tomlinson in 1940. The present overseer, a son of the bishop took over the shrine after his father died in 1942.

The shrine, listed as the "Biblical Wonder of the World," is not a profit making idea. "We don't charge anything for visits," Tomlinson said. "The church keeps it up."

38 a 1957

INTEGRATION SEMINAR

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

Peninsula Citizens Are Puzzled By Mysterious Newspaper Article

NEWPORT NEWS — A three-column news story in a local afternoon newspaper last Thursday started off as follows:

Journal and Guide

"A Georgia legislature investigating committee has introduced into its records information that Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, recently participated in an integration seminar at Highlander Folk School in Tennessee, an institution which the (Georgia) committee alleges is a 'Communist training school.'"

P. 9

According to the Georgia report, from which the paper got its information, Dr. Moron participated on a panel discussion of "What is the impact of integration on the People."

Letter 11-1-57

OTHER MEMBERS of this panel were named, and also were named Donald L. West, Rev. James B. Thompson, James Dombrosky and Aubrey Williams, who the Georgia report identified as "four of the leaders of Highlander Folk School." The report said that these men had "communist affiliations" and represented "the nucleus of this Communist training school."

Editor's note: The Georgia legislative committee, whose findings were the basis of the three-column article on Dr. Moron in the Newport News paper, is on a par with Virginia's Thomson committee on "racial activities and law reform." This committee—or the chairman thereof — recently called on Virginia schools to furnish it a list of text books used and a list of library references books on hand. The chairman, James Thomson, said he "wanted to see if the reference books contained any racial information.)

Subtle Motive Behind Article Seen

It is not clear to the casual observer what the purpose of the newspaper was in devoting fully three columns to President Moron's participation in a panel discussion on some aspect of integration at the Highlander School in Tennessee. If the purpose was to convict him of Communist leanings by association, the newspaper could have learned by a proper inquiry that this small training school in the Tennessee highlands has been accused of, or associated with Communism many times, but has been cleared of all of these accusations by the United States Department of Justice.

AUBREY WILLIAMS, who is said to be one of the supporters of the school was born in Alabama and received his education in Tennessee, Ohio and in France. He started life as a professionally trained social worker. He has a long record of public service of high character. At the present time Mr. Williams is editor of Southern Farm and Home, published in Montgomery, Ala. This paper, which goes mostly into the homes of southern farmers and home-makers is reported authoritatively to have a circulation of more than 400,000 copies each printing.

Rarely does a "Communist" command such support and for so long a time anywhere in the United States. The truth is that Mr. Williams, like all of the others mentioned in the newspaper article as having "alleged Communist affiliations" is among those who the McCarthy committee "accused." These accusations, in practically every case, were investigated by the Department of Justice and found to have no foundation in fact.

King Pleads, 'No Violence'

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

MONTEAGLE, TENN., Sept. 2 (AP)—A Negro leader said today his race must be willing to accept continued violence without striking back as the price for tearing down the barriers of segregation.

"We must struggle passionately and unrelentingly for the goal of justice," declared the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., "but we must be sure that our hands are clean in the struggle."

Press 9-3-57

"We must not struggle with falsehoods, hate or malice — we must never become bitter," he added. "We must never succumb to the temptation of using violence . . ."

The Negro's defense, he explained, is "to meet every act of violence toward an individual Negro with the fact that there are thousands of others who will present themselves in his place as potential victims."

"If the oppressors bomb the home of one Negro for his courage," King continued, "then this must be met by the fact that they will be required to bomb the homes of hundreds and thousands of Negroes.

"If they deny bread and milk to Negro children whose parents want them to be free, then they must be required to deny these children every necessity of life—water and air itself."

"You will leave him glutted with his own barbarity," he added.

Aubrey Williams Blasts Southerners' Fight Against Civil Rights Measure

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 4-A

Sun 9-1-57

Activities of "a small group of Southern states . . . could plunge the nation into another armed rebellion in which the South stands to lose everything it has gained," Aubrey Williams of Mongomery says in a speech prepared for delivery a Monteagle, Tenn. Monday.

Williams today released an advanced copy of an address he said he plans to deliver at the 25th anniversary of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle. The school conducts classes for both white and Negro students.

The former head of the National Youth Administration and one-time assistant to Harry Hopkins, is to be one of several speakers at the four-day celebration.

KING ALSO SPEAKS

Another Montgomerian also scheduled to speak is the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who led the boycott of segregated buses here last year.

Men in the South, Williams' speech continues, "are acting and talking in the manner of persons who have forgotten what happened to their states in a similar stand against the morals of mankind."

Southern leaders, he says "are counselling complete defiance of the federal court decisions aimed at extending equal protection under the law to the Negro people."

Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia, Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, and other leaders are suggesting defiance of all federal law, Williams says, whenever the laws conflict with what they term "the Southern way of life."

RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

"The right to criticize any law passed or proposed or any decisions of any court, is the right of every citizen," he continues "It is one thing to criticize and work for the repeal of a law or to change the basis of the law in order to secure a different decision by the court, but it is quite another thing to disobey, defy, 'plough around' a law or a decision of the courts.

"One is a constructive act of citizenship, the other is a destructive act of citizenship. There is a vast difference between disagreement and defiance."

Williams quoted Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi as saying, "We have no intention of complying with the decision (the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools) which we regard to be utterly unconstitutional."

"It is one thing," Williams comments, "for him to work and to advocate defeat of a civil rights bill, but it is quite another thing for him to defy the act and to plan with others who are also officers of the peace, open defiance of what has become law. No reasonable person can describe such an act as anything else than a violation of his oath and a breach of the peace.

"When six candidates for the governorship of Alabama in the coming election, openly advocate the circumventing and open defiance of the federal court decisions and federal laws, they go beyond the rights and privileges of any citizen . . . They are advocating defiance and rebellion against the government.

"When the attorney general of the State of Alabama takes it upon himself to engage in a seizure of records of a citizens organization whose activities are limited to protesting a law which had wiped out their right to vote, then the attorney general is engaged in a violation of the very office and oath which he has sworn to support and maintain."

"Who would have thought a year ago that the Alabama Legislature would report out favorably a bill to abolish whole counties, such as Wilcox, Lowndes, Bullock, Macon, Conecuh, Covington etc?

"It would seem that such a move would make cities like Camden, Union Springs, Fort Deposit, Hayneville and Tuskegee ghost towns with property worth probably 10 cents on the dollar, and businesses largely destroyed. There may well be a lot going on to stop such violent proposals, however, if there is, it does not get into print and it is not heard. I hope that such is the case."

The conduct of Southern leaders, he concludes, "is that of men who have not thought through the full implications and potential consequences of what they are doing. . . . They are following a course which will lead only to continuous strife and trouble and which may lead . . . to a situation which could quickly get out of control. Who today can say what the end result will be?"

King To Speak At Anniversary Of Mixed School In Tennessee

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sat 8-31-57

By JIM ELLIOTT
Of The Nashville Banner Staff

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Aug. 30 (Special)—Two hundred and fifty former students and interested persons are expected to attend the 25th anniversary celebration which opens today at the controversial Highlander Folk School.

Dr. Martin Luther King, leader in the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, will be a featured speaker at the four-day celebration.

Located on 200 mountainous acres near here, the Highlander Folk School conducts its courses for both Negro and white students.

Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration and once assistant to the late Harry Hopkins, also is listed to speak.

The anniversary observance opens this afternoon with "an overview of integration in the South today."

Reporting on integration progress and problems will be Rosa Parks, a former Highlander student whose arrest triggered the Montgomery bus boycott.

Among six other speakers on a panel will be Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packing House Workers Union.

Saturday's program will include a panel on "What Is the Impact of Integration on the People?"

Among four speakers will be Allen McWain of Clinton, Tenn., who brought the suit which led to desegregation last year of Clinton High School.

Myles Horton, director of the school and chairman of its board, said the courses presented here are of one or two-week duration.

A native of Savannah, Tenn., Horton, 53, has been director of the school since its birth.

He said courses are designed

(Continued From Page 1)

for community leaders both white and Negro.

Meeting without discrimination and in an atmosphere of academic freedom, Horton said, the issues are examined and "attention is focused on what can be done."

A recent ruling by the Internal Revenue Service has eliminated Highlander as a school from the standpoint of donations, Horton said. The school is protesting the ruling.

Sat 8-31-57

Under the new IRS decision, donations to the school cannot be listed as income tax deductions.

Horton admitted this has restricted the school's normal $65,000-a-year budget but he said this shortage has been made up for in terms of new contributions.

Williams and King are scheduled to speak Sunday morning, Williams on "A New Dealer Looks at the Present" and King, "The Look to the Future."

38a 1957

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

Highlander Folk School

Integrated Negroes Praised for Courage

By JACK NELSON
Constitution Staff Writer

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Dec. 18—Negro students who have cracked the racial barrier in Southern white schools are glorified by Highlander Folk School and urged to extend integration to social events.

At a recent Highlander session, Negroes from three integrated schools were told that they were

(Fifth of Seven Articles)

courageous, that they were writing history and that the whole world was watching them.

The students, representing schools at Clinton, Tenn., Greensboro and Winston-Salem, N.C., were encouraged to mix with white students at dances and other school socials.

A reporter and a photographer for The Atlanta Constitution sat in on the session, held Nov. 30 to climax a three-day Thanksgiving weekend workshop. Also present were parents of some of the students and other pupils from a Chattanooga Negro high school.

Negroes from an integrated school at Sturgiss, Ky., attended all sessions except the one held Nov. 30. Mrs. Septi. Clark, Negro who directs the integration workshops, explained that the Sturgis students had to leave early.

Negroes from Little Rock's Central High also were scheduled to attend the three-day workshop, but had to stay home over the holiday weekend to receive extra tutoring so they could keep up with their studies, Mrs. Clark said.

On the grounds that they were from Georgia, the reporter and the photographer were barred from a Nov. 29 morning session of the workshop.

Myles Horton, director of Highlander, said "Georgia is on the black list" because of the Georgia Education Commission's published report branding Highlander a "Communist training school stirring up racial strife in the South."

"We've never had anything as low-level as Gov. Griffin's smear happen to us before," Horton said. He added that he didn't think he could trust anyone from Georgia except people he already knew and trusted.

"It looks like we're going to have to close Highlander to everybody from Georgia we don't know," Horton said. "I guess nobody from the Soviet Union or Georgia should be allowed to attend.

"You know you could be up here representing the Georgia White Citizens Council."

Horton claimed that until the Nov. 29 visit by the Atlanta newspapermen, all Highlander sessions from the first one in 1932 had been open to the press.

He said the Nov. 29 session was open to newsmen from other states. However, there were no other newsmen present and Horton acknowledged the workshop had not been publicized. On an earlier visit to Highlander, the Atlanta reporter learned the workshop was scheduled.

After the morning session was over, Horton and Mrs. Clark invited the newsmen to a night session on Nov. 29. And they agreed to allow the newsmen to attend the "workshop evaluation" session of Nov. 30.

"A BRAVE THING"

At the night session, Dr. Robert A. Dagan, young professor of economics at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., told the Negro students that he represented a "large number of people in the South who believe you have done a brave and necessary thing."

At the following day's session climaxing the workshop, Mrs. Clark continued the program of praise. Here are excerpts from her remarks to the students:

"Millions of white and Negroes admire you . . . the whole world is watching . . . you are making history . . . you are helping build the United States of tomorrow."

"NEED FOR INTEGRATION"

Emphasized at the workshop was what Horton earlier had called "motivation for integration." He said Highlander impresses upon Negroes the "need for integrating." Segregationists probably would use the modern term, "brainwashing," to describe this. A softer term would be indoctrination.

The students were told that integration was "the right thing in the eyes of man and in the eyes of God." They were told that because it is "right morally," it will come to pass if they work hard for it.

Mrs. Clark obviously was trying to impress the visiting reporter with the way the Negroes have been "accepted" at the integrated schools. And while there were some testimonials of acceptance, there also were some statements which indicated the Negroes are far from achieving social integration of the schools.

SENT FLOWERS

Mrs. Clark asked the students to relate some of the interesting experiences they had heard in the workshop.

A Chattanooga girl mentioned a Sturgis student's story of how white classmates sent flowers to the funeral of a Negro student's father. Mrs. Clark remarked that this was a "good sign of acceptance."

The Chattanooga girl also mentioned a Sturgis student's account of how Negro students went to a school dance but left because they weren't asked to dance. And she quoted one Sturgis girl as saying the Negroes had gone to a school social event "but only the chaperone was there, so they left before there was trouble."

Mrs. Clark advised the students that they should be aggressive in trying to tear away the racial curtain at social events.

DON'T BE TIMID

"Don't stand off; don't be timid," she instructed them. "You have to offer and if they refuse, don't worry, don't be embarrassed."

According to the other students, the Negro pupils at Sturgis say "things are going pretty well and they have some very good friends among the white students." They also reported they are still subjected to "a few catcalls," which they said they ignore.

On catcalls, one of the smaller North Carolina Negro boys, who appeared to be about 12 years old, had this bit of advice: "Just smile at 'em and look 'em in the eye. They'll quit. They'll look foolish."

The same boy, the only Negro in his class, told of being elected class treasurer. When Mrs. Clark shot a quick glance at the reporter and remarked that this was another "good sign of acceptance," the boy replied:

"No, ma'am, they were just trying me out to see if I was honest."

Mrs. Clark recovered—temporarily, at least—with a comment that it sure was "nice" of the white boy to nominate him as class treasurer.

"No, ma'am," the boy said, "the boy who nominated me was one of the most radical ones. He was just joking and everybody started laughing. He didn't think I'd get any votes, but I got almost all of them.

The boy said he had made a good class treasurer and had made many friends among white students.

A Clinton High School student said he had had several arguments with white boys, but had not been involved in any fights. He said the white boys "and some of the white girls" still "act a little funny" around him. He didn't elaborate.

A Clinton girl declared that some Negro families consider the Negro pupils in the integration cases to be "outcasts."

"They say we're causing trouble," she said, "and say we think we are better than they and want to go to school with whites."

She said some of those Negroes didn't want the Clinton students to go to Highlander because it might cause more trouble.

A North Carolina boy said he was having no trouble at school and was making "some friends" among white students.

Asked if he attended the school's football games, the boy said, "The principal said I'd better not go to any games because there was no supervisor there to look after me."

The boy said that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People furnishes tutors to help him keep his grades up.

Mrs. Clark emphasized to the students the importance of "passive resistance," and told them to refrain from violence.

Quoting the Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro minister who led Montgomery's bus boycott, Mrs. Clark said, "Don't bow to mob rule. Don't fight. Feel sorry for those who resort to violence."

She quoted another Negro preacher as saying, "We have to hit the white man in his pocket where it hurts. Then we can make him livable. We can live with him."

In Friday's Atlanta Constitution: Highlander, a political and propaganda organization.

Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

MYLES HORTON, DIRECTOR OF HIGHLANDER SCHOOL: Says School Has No Connection With Communism

RACE-MIXING CENTER UNDER FIRE

Highlander Director Says School Not Communist, But in Same Field

By JACK NELSON
Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Dec. 14. About two miles from this mountain resort is a small institution where race mixers plan the fight against segregation in the South.

Its name — Highlander Folk School—has an innocuous ring that belies its controversial record of involvement in labor and racial strife.

Constitution p-10B

Highlander's current activities are concentrated on training large numbers of whites and Negroes to touch off integration attempts throughout the South.

Atlanta, Ga.

Myles Horton, director and one of the founders of Highlander, acknowledges that the school has been connected with most integration attempts since the U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 prohibiting public school segregation.

* * *

THE SCHOOL WAS established in September, 1932, by Horton and Donald L. West, a Georgian with a long record of affiliations with Communist front groups.

It didn't take the school long to establish itself as a center of controversial social philosophy.

On Dec. 15, 1932, the Grundy County Board of Education barred Highlander from using county school buildings because of alleged teaching of political matter that was "Red or Communist in appearance."

The school has continued under close surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Horton himself says, "I've been investigated so much the FBI knows my record for 25 years."

* * *

HORTON HOTLY denies that he or the school has ever had any connection with communism.

"I got a passport to go to Europe this past summer," he said. "I had to sign an affidavit saying I was never a Communist to get the passport."

Horton explains the FBI investigations by saying, "We're in the same field the Communists are in—we just use different methods." Asked to elaborate, he said:

"They say they are interested in social equality. We're interested in social equality."

Highlander hit the headlines two months ago when the Georgia Commission on Education published a four-page newspaper-size report charging that the institution is a "Communist training school."

* * *

THE COMMISSION, set up by the Georgia Legislature to help preserve segregation, charged that Highlander's race mixing plans are part of a communist scheme to create strife.

As "proof," the commission reported that a number of persons who had been connected with Highlander also had been connected with organizations labeled as communist fronts by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

* * *

BUT THE RECORD should be set straight on one thing:

There was no cloak-and-dagger work necessary to get the information compiled by the Georgia Commission on Education.

T. V. Williams Jr., the commission's executive secretary claimed that the commission's report on the integration workshop held at Highlander over the Labor Day weekend was based on information gained by Ed Friend, a state employe, who "infiltrated" the sessions.

Williams made it appear that the integration sessions were super secret.

Actually, the meetings were open to the press and were covered by Tennessee newsmen. Friend registered at the school as an employe of the State of Georgia.

As for the subversive organizations listed by the report which was signed by Gov. Marvin Griffin as commission chairman, they are a matter of public record and have been for some time.

* * *

THE GEORGIA REPORT named one known communist — Abner W. Berry, a Negro identified as an official of the American Communist Pary and a reporter for the Daily Worker—as being in attendance at the Labor Day integration workshop.

Horton claims he did not know Berry until introduced to him by Georgia's own Ed Friend, the "undercover" agent. Berry enrolled at the workshop as a free-lance writer, Horton declared.

Horton blasted Gov. Griffin for sending a "stoolpigeon" to Highlander and said the Georgia governor might also be guilty of "planting Berry, an alleged Communist, at the school."

"I say 'alleged,' because he could be working for the FBI," Horton said.

The Georgia report showed a picture of Berry and three other persons, one of whom it identified as Ralph Helstein, president of United Packinghouse Workers of America.

Helstein, who partiicpated in the integration workshop as a panelist discussing labor union experience in integration, blasted "the governor of Georgia's deceitful attempt to make the fight for desegregation appear to be a Communist monopoly."

"The flagrant dishonesty of the governor's alleged report," Helstein said, "is apparent in a caption appearing under a photograph which purports to identify me as one of a group including a person said to be a Communist Party member by the name of Berry.

"I don't know Berry or whether he even appears in the picture, for I have never met the man; but I do know that I am not the person whom the caption identified as me."

That Highlander has been extremely active in some of the same fields as the Communists is obvious.

* * *

WHETHER THE school has been guilty of communistic activity is another question—one that has hounded Highlander ever since that December day 25 years ago when it was barred from using local school buildings.

During the depression, Highlander engaged in vigorous union organizing campaigns and brought down upon itself the wrath of business leaders.

Highlander's labor efforts soon became the object of a congressional investigation. And on Nov. 30, 1942, U.S. Rep. Martin Dies, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, listed Highlander as "decidedly communistic."

* * *

THREE YEARS AGO a former Communist testified at a hearing of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in New Orleans, La., that Highlander was working "in close cooperation with the Communist Party."

Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.), subcommittee chairman, had Myles Horton ousted from the same hearing after the Highlander director refused to answer whether James Dombrowski was affiliated with the school. Dombrowski, who has been a member of numerous organizations labeled "subversive," was with Highlander at one time.

Succeeding articles on Highlander will go into more detail on this hearing, previous investigations and the school's part in the turbulent labor movement.

Highlander has not been without its staunch defenders, some of them nationally prominent.

* * *

ON THE WALL in the office of Highlander's main building is a letter on White House stationary to Dombrowski, who was on Highlander's staff from 1934 until 1942. The letter begins, "My Dear Mr. Dombrowski:

"I am sending you the same amount as I sent you last year as my contribution toward a scholarship in the Highlander Folk School.

"I have had the school checked by people in whom I have absolute confidence and am convinced that the newspaper attack and the groups which have been opposed to you are not opposed to you because of any Communist activities, but because they are opposed to labor organization, and, therefore labor education.

"This seems to me a most unwise and shortsighted attitude and, therefore, I am continuing my support. I hope this spring to come down to see the school myself."

The letter was signed, "Very truly yours, Eleanor Roosevelt." It was dated February 1941.

* * *

HORTON SAYS Mrs. Roosevelt still contributes to the school. "We got a letter from her just the other day," he said.

John Dewey, who was head of the philosophy department at Columbia University in New York, was chairman of Highlander's Committee of Sponsors until his death four years ago, according to Horton.

Horton said that Dewey and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary in New York both advised him in the founding of Highlander. He studied under both educators. Dr. Niebuhr still supports the Highlander.

Horton said that while Highlander has become accustomed to being criticized, "we've never had anything as low-level as Gov. Griffin's smear happen to us before."

"But we've weathered storms before," Horton said. "Griffin ought to read the record. We've gone through much more effective smear tactics than this."

Horton said it is "dangerous tactics" for Griffin and other segregationists to "identify every integration movement in the South as Communistic."

* * *

HE SAID THE Highlander report by the Georgia Commission on Education was "calcuated to keep people away from the school, but "it's not scaring people." He said 60 persons attended the Thanksgiving Day weekend workshop although only 30 were invited.

The short-run effect of the Georgia report has been to increase contributions to Highlander by three times," according to Horton.

"I don't know about the long-range affect," he said. "Some people are hesitating now to be identified with the school because of the smear."

Highlander is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations served by the school, foundations and tuition.

* * *

MONDAY in The Atlanta Constitution: Former Communist organizer testifies Highland cooperated with Communist Party.

Segregation Issue Cited By Educator

Journal & Guide Sat. 5-4-57 Norfolk, Va.

Those With Degrees Should Now Begin Their Education

P. 10

FORT WORTH, Tex. — The Dean of University College at Tulane University, has charged liberal arts colleges with failing to communicate the meaning of a liberal education.

38a

Dr. John P. Dyer told members of the Association of Texas Colleges meeting in Fort Worth that "it would be difficult to find a time in our history when so much intellectual intimidation existed in our country."

* * *

DR. DYER stated that the idea of conformity being essential to national well being is becoming an accepted half truth in the country. "Our great fear," he added, "is different."

"We are living in a time", says Dr. Dyer, "when the bland lead the bland. Intelligent dissent has almost disappeared from our national life."

* * *

DYER SINGLED out the segregation issue, and said: "Many people continue to oppose integration through fear of what their neighbors will think."

On the other hand, Dr. Dyer said the NAACP is laying down a straight pattern of thought for Negroes.

* * *

HIS SOLUTION for intellectual blandness is "an extra dimension in education — the liberal education of adults."

"Adult education," explained Dyer, "is needed for those who already have their degrees and are ready to begin their education.

Negro Loses Lead Role In School Opera

Post Herald Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 5-8-57

AUSTIN, May 7 (AP)—A University of Texas co-ed was ousted from the lead of a school opera because she is a Negro, a state legislator revealed today.

Rep. Joe Chapman said Barbara Smith, 19, was taken out of the lead of "Dido and Aeneas" after he protested to university officials.

P. 2

"I think that from a point of public relations that it is probably not smart to create controversy of this type by putting a Negro in a role as a heroine where the script for the opera calls for a white person," Chapman said.

Miss Smith, of Pittsburg, Tex., and university officials refused to comment or confirm that she had been ousted from the role.

However, Chapman said someone from the university telephoned him that the girl was no longer in the cast.

The Austin Statesman today said Miss Smith had been assigned to a minor role.

Miss Smith was to have alternated with Martha Ann Kelly of Austin for the two presentations, Friday and Saturday. Miss Kelly will sing the lead both nights.

For the first time, the university admitted about 50 Negro undergraduate students this year. Graduate students have been admitted in previous years.

Filibuster Ends; Senate In Texas Votes Segregation

Courier-Journal Sat. 5-4-57 Louisville, Ky.

Austin, Tex., May 3 (AP)—Senator Henry Gonzalez, San Antonio, today gave up his bitter filibuster against a segregation bill that was quickly approved after a record-smashing delaying action.

P. 3

He and Senator Abraham Kazen, Jr., Laredo, who joined in blocking the bill for 36 hours and 2 minutes, pledged themselves to a similar effort against eight other House-passed color-line bills pending in the Senate.

"I intend to fight every one of them to the last ditch," said Gonzalez, after he finally capitulated at 2:02 a.m. to the pleas on both sides that everybody was too bone weary to go on.

"They had the votes and so I agreed," said the 41-year-old freshman senator — one of the few Latin-Americans ever to serve in the upper house of the Texas legislature.

Students Protest Removal Of Girl From Opera Lead

Daily World Wed. 5-15-57 Atlanta, Ga.

AUSTIN, Texas — University of Texas President Logan Wilson is slated to have received some 1,000 student petitions, protesting the removal of Barbara Louise Smith from the lead role in an undergraduate opera.

P. 1

The 19-year-old Pittsburgh, Texas, coed was awarded the lead opera role last fall but was later removed by the university because she was a Negro.

38a

The petitions were circulated on campus yesterday.

Wilson said that the girl lead in a student opera was removed to prevent "major demonstrations and vituperative public attacks and defenses.

Texas

Wilson said in an address before a meeting of the faculty that threats of bodily harm against the student, Miss Barbara Smith of Pittsburg, Tex., had been telephoned to the university when it became known she would play opposite a white male student in the opera, "Dido and Aeneas."

Wilson said several anonymous calls also had threatened "reprisals against the university."

The president asserted the decision to remove the 19-year-old coed from the opera's cast was his own, and was arrived at a day prior to the time that Rep. Joe N. Chapman called him to declare the "presentation would be unwise and would have serious negative effects upon the public relations of the university."

U. of T. Students Hang Texas Solon In Effigy

Journal & Guide Sat. 5-18-57 Norfolk, Va.

AUSTIN, Tex. — (INS) —A newspaper-stuffed effigy of a Texas lawmaker who objected to the starring of a colored coed in a student opera at the University of Texas was hanged in the State Capitol Rotunda early last Thursday.

State house guards said the figure, bearing signs "Joe Chapman," "U.T." and "Babbara Smith," was found hanging from the second floor balcony. It was taken down and turned over to building authorities.

38a

THE INCIDENT was evidently tied to the recent removal of Miss Barbara Smith, a colored soprano, from the cast of the student opera "Dido and Aenaes" which opened at the university Friday night with a white girl in the leading role.

State Rep. Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs, sponsor of several bills aimed at continuing segregation of the races in the public schools, has confirmed reports that he called university officials several weeks ago in regard to Miss Smith's appearance in the play opposite a white male lead.

* * *

CHAPMAN said he made no threat of legislative reprisals if she weren't dropped from the role, but told president Logan Wilson the situation might cause "bad public relations" for the school.

Prejudice Removes Girl From Play

Call P. 1 Fri. 5-17-57 Kansas City, Mo.

AUSTIN, Texas — (AP) — A Negro coed has been removed from a lead role in a University of Texas student opera because of a warning from a member of the state legislature.

Miss Barbara Smith, 19, of Pittsburgh, Tex., was replaced by a white girl in the cast of the opera "Dido and Aeneas" which is scheduled to open Friday night on the campus in Austin.

State Rep. Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs, sponsor of several bills aimed at continuing segregation in the Texas public schools, confirmed Tuesday that he called University President Logan Wilson several weeks ago about Miss Smith's appearance in the opera.

He said he made no threat of legislative reprisals if she wasn't removed, but merely told Wilson it would be, "bad public relations" for a Negro girl to appear in the production opposite a white male lead.

Chapman said Miss Smith wasn't at fault in the situation, and never complained about her dismissal from the role. He added:

"Most of the 17,000 students at the university are loyal, solid Texans, but there are a few, maybe 50, starry-eyed liberals always trying to stir up something."

38a Call P. 1 Fri. 5-17-57 Kansas City, Mo.

USTED FROM LEAD IN OPERA. — Miss Barbara Louise Smith, 19, of Pittsburgh, Tex., co-ed at the University of Texas who was dropped from the cast of the student opera "Dido and Aenaes" after Texas Representative Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs asked that she be removed "for the betterment of the university." Miss Smith is shown here as she talks on the phone in the Music building on the college campus at Austin, Tex. Rep. Chapman did not want her playing opposite a white male student in the Lone Star State.

Texas Bias Kills Negro's Opera Role

State Times

A University of Texas coed was ousted from the lead of a school opera because she is a Negro, a state legislator disclosed last week.

Joe Chapman, Texas representative said Barbara Smith 19, was taken out of the lead after he protested to university officials.

"I think that from a point of public relations that it is probably not smart to create controversy of this type by putting a Negro in a role as a heroine where the scrip for the opera calls for a white person," The Texan said.

Mrs. Smith of Pittsburg, Tex., and university officials refused to comment.

Miss Smith was to have alternated with Martha Ann Kelly of Austin for the two presentations, Friday and Saturday.

She was to portray Dido, Tyrian princess and founder and queen of Carthage, where she entertained Aeneas, prominent in the defense of Troy. The setting is in the ancient Grecian era.

Chapman said he learned of the Negro girl's being in the opera cast when Representative Jerry Sadler of Percilla made a speech at a legislative breakfast.

Chapman and Sadler are co-authors of a group of bills designed to strengthen state segregation laws. All have passed the house.

Sadler said he had informed the house twice that he would not vote for appropriations for the university because of the racial integration policy.

"After Jerry's speech, I called up Dr. Logan Wilson, university president," Chapman said. "I don't know the girl. It's a question of policy so far as I'm concerned. I had no idea what the girl's name was. The Negroes should be given training but not be allowed in mixed public performances."

University officials refused comment.

A newspaper-stuffed effigy of a Texas lawmaker who objected to the starring of the Negro co-ed in a student opera at the University of Texas was hanged in the state capitol rotunda early Thursday.

Statehouse guards said the figure, bearing signs "Joe Chapman," "Ut," and "Barbara Smith," was found hanging from the second floor balcony about 6 a.m. It was immediately taken down and turned over to building authorities.

A 3-day nightmare

Afro American Baltimore Md.

AUSTIN, Texas — An attractive, 19-year-old University of Texas coed was the center of activity that ranged from hate-inspired threats to shame-faced apologies over the past weekend.

It was undoubtedly a long three-day recess for Barbara Louise Smith, a talented music major, whose name had been given national publicity as result of her ouster from the spring opera presented annually by the school.

During the period from Friday, when the opera "Dido and Aeneas" went on without her singing the lead as originally planned, until late Sunday, Miss Smith was forced to take refuge with friends.

* * *

UNTIL SHE did so, the pretty Pittsburg, Texas, girl had been hounded by threatening telephone calls, reports of her figure burned in effigy on the State Capitol grounds and news reporters seeking interviews, among other things.

The weekend recess, however, was not a total loss, the AFRO learned from sources close to Miss Smith.

Brightening the picture were letters of encouragement from eight members of the State Legislature and internationally famed singer Harry Belafonte.

Naturally, the phone calls threatening the life of Miss Smith were anonymous, and the persons responsible for burning the effigy remained unidentified. At least one of the calls was made by a woman's voice, it was disclosed.

* * *

ACCORDING to Dr. E. William Doty, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, white members of the cast had also been warned by telephone that Miss Smith's presence in the opera "could lead to intermarriage."

While David Blanton, the white tenor who was to have played the Aeneas role opposite Miss Smith, declined to comment on the girl's removal for publication, friends quoted him as saying:

"I am distressed by this action. Barbara has a very fine voice and this is a most unfortunate situation."

* * *

REGARDING the apology that Miss Smith received, it came in the form of a message from legislators who have fought the segregation-bloc bills, sponsored in the main by Representatives Joe Chapman and Jerry Sadler.

Signed by Reps. Maurice Pipkin, Menton Murray, Malcolm McGregor, W. M. Woolsey, Bob Wheeler, Oscar Laurel, Bob Mullen and Eligio DeLa Garza, the letter said:

"We deeply regret the incidents of recent date which have resulted in you not being able to play one of the leads in a student opera.

"We particularly regret any part of it which may have been caused by actions on the part of any member of the Texas Legislature.

"You are to be highly commended on 'keeping your head' when others about you are losing theirs, and on accepting the decision of the university at such a high personal sacrifice to yourself."

The reference to the part played by members of the legislature had reference to the fight waged by Chapman and Sadler early last week, to force the dropping of Miss Smith from the lead role of Dido in the opera. It was a part she had won in auditions last October and to which she had been assigned by the faculty committee in charge of casting.

* * *

CHAPMAN and Sadler admittedly brought pressure on the president of the university, Dr. Logan Wilson, threatening a cut in appropriations, among other things, in reprisal if Miss Smith were not ousted.

No effort was made to conceal the fact that the action was demanded because of Miss Smith's race.

The young woman is a transfer student from Prairie View University and is credited with possessing one of the most beautiful voices in Texas college ranks.

THE LETTER from Belafonte stated that its purpose was to assure Miss Smith that somebody is behind her.

It reportedly offered to aid Miss Smith to continue her education at Texas or elsewhere, through the Belafonte Foundation.

Texas U. students rap ban of singer

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

AUSTIN, Texas — More than 1,000 University of Texas students rallied to the cause of Barbara Louise Smith last week, signing a petition formally protesting her removal from the lead role in an undergraduate opera production.

The 19-year-old, soft-spoken Pittsburg, Texas coed was barred from singing the part of Dido in the spring presentation of "Dido and Aeneas," because she is colored.

Shortly after the petition had been delivered to University President Logan Wilson, the administrator explained that the action was taken to avoid "bitter controversy."

* * *

HE SAID the action was necessary because of the school's efforts to achieve orderly and gradual integration. The university was opened to colored students on the undergraduate level for the first time last September.

"We were convinced that if the opera were produced as planned, it would become a symbolic incident which would stir up bitter controversy about every aspect of our efforts to make an orderly and gradual transition," Wilson said.

* * *

READING stiffly from a prepared statement Wilson told a faculty audience that the decision was made after "threats of violence to the student in question" and others directly involved.

Miss Smith was not present when Wilson made his explanation, the first public statement he has made on the controversy.

State Rep. Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs, a leader in a legislative segregation block, said he had asked Wilson to remove Miss Smith from the role for the betterment of the university.

Racist Held In Brawl On Plane

HOUSTON, Texas — A rich white pro-segregationist was jailed for three hours here after an airline pilot accused him of having created a drunken disturbance while in the air.

• The individual involved was oilman R. W. Milner, 59, who is chairman of the White Citizens Council of America in Texas, Inc.

MILNER WAS nabbed after his National Airlines plane landed at the local airport and released after he posted $5 bond. Capt. C. J. Delk, pilot of the plane, stated that he is going to try and file a Federal charge against Milner.

CAPT. DELK alleged that Milner was "very belligerent," waving a whiskey bottle, and threatening and cursing him (Capt. Delk) when ordered to take his seat.

• Milner was returning from a big WCC rally in New Orleans in the company of Bert Winston and Mrs. Sam H. Davis, arch-segregationist leaders.

Milner denied that he was drunk. He charged that the whole thing was a "big frameup," threatened to sue the airlines, and blamed the plane's stewardess for the incident.

HE SAID that he had become involved with the stewardess in a discussion over politics and segregation. He charged, "she decided she didn't like us. She got all stirred up about segregation. I didn't create any disturbance."

TEXAS NEGRO PROTESTS

Says Circus Denied Him Use of Dallas City Auditorium

DALLAS, Nov. 20 (AP) — A Negro lawyer who is a leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today he had been refused circus tickets at Dallas Memorial Auditorium unless he sat in a section reserved for Negroes. He said he planned to protest to the City Council.

The attorney, V. Simpson Tate, said a woman ticket seller refused him three tickets to the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey show.

"I have been denied the use of the auditorium of which I as a citizen and taxpayer, am part owner," Mr. Tate said. "I think I have been wronged and I am rather unhappy about it."

Elgin Crull, City Manager, said Dallas had leased the auditorium to the circus, which set its own policies regarding segregation of the races. Mr. Tate, he said, has been informed of this.

In Waco (Tex.) Restaurant

Actress and Educator's Wife Denied Food!

Courier 10-26-57

WACO, Tex. — Like the proverbial tree "planted by the water," two Negro women refused to be moved in their determination to be served cups of coffee at the local airport restaurant which refuses to serve Negroes.

Mrs. J. H. Adams, whose husband is president of Paul Quinn College here, and Rita Jordan, an actress and a faculty member at Southern U. in Baton Rouge, La., refused to move from their seats in the restaurant and were not served.

Miss Jordan told reporters, "I feel I am owed an apology."

Sat 10-26-57

ACCORDING TO police, the incident was a "disturbance" which was "settled without arrest." However, the officer who was reportedly involved could not be found for a statement.

In addition, Mrs. Adams declared, "If the police were called, we didn't know it. We sat there for 30 to 45 minutes and it doesn't take but about 15 minutes to get to the airport from the city."

Mrs. Adams had accompanied Miss Jordan to the airport where the latter was slated to take a plane for Houston. A waitress asked the ladies to move into an adjoining room, but was told that the customers were "comfortable" and simply wanted a cup of coffee.

The protestors then asked to see the manager but were told that he was out. Another man came up and asked both ladies to move. The restaurant manager, Walter Smith, could not be reached for comment.

BIAS FOE IN TEXAS TELLS OF INSULTS

AUSTIN, Tex., May 2 (AP)—A Texas Senator filibustering segregation bills said today his wife had been subjected to anonymous telephone calls last night referring to him as a "nigger lover."

Senator Abraham Kazen Jr. of Laredo told the Senate he also had been called a "traitor" in a telegram from the Houston Citizens Council—a group opposing integration.

Senator Kazen, Senator Henry Gonzalez of San Antonio and a small band of Senators from sections where integration already is a fact clung stubbornly to their delaying action, which started yesterday at 11:16 A. M. Their districts have heavy Latin-American populations.

Fighting what Senator Kazen conceded might be a futile battle, they hoped to defeat or at least delay a Senate showdown on a series of segregation bills already approved by the House. The measures are designed to continue separation of white and Negro students in Texas' public schools.

Senator Gonzalez and Senator Kazen during long hours of oratory said over and over that the measures were unconstitutional on their face, written solely to circumvent the United States Supreme Court's desegregation orders.

CAFETERIA NOW CLUB TO DODGE NEGRO RULING

Houston, Tex., April 9 (AP)—The county courthouse cafeteria, closed to avoid a Supreme court ruling that it must serve Negroes, was reopened today as a private club for county employes and their guests.

W. F. Dee Derrington, who gave up his lease after his appeal to the Supreme court was rejected, was hired as manager by the county employes' association.

Derrington will get 90 per cent of the net and county employes 10 per cent. Luster Allen Jr., chairman of the newly formed employes' club board, said no membership dues will be charged. Employes and their guests will be admitted on "recognition" by Derrington.

Barred From Opera Cast, Negro Girl Plans to See It

AUSTIN, Tex., May 8 (AP).—A University of Texas music major plans to see an undergraduate opera, even though she was removed from a leading role because she is a Negro.

"Of course I'm going to see it," said Barbara Louise Smith, 19, of Pittsburg, Tex. "We support these things."

State Representative Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs said he asked that Miss Smith be removed from the opera because, as he put it, "the people of Texas don't want mixing of Negroes and whites publicly and the University of Texas should not do it from that standpoint."

Mr. Chapman is a leader of a bloc of legislators demanding stronger segregation measures.

University officials refused to comment. President Logan Wilson was attending a convention in New York.

No Reflection on Ability

Miss Smith was reluctant to say specifically why she was taken out. She only said it was not because of her singing ability.

"Don't you know that if it was my singing ability," she said in an interview, "I would never have been selected for the part in the beginning.

"I know now that it's too late to keep it quiet, but the less said the better. If anyone else wants to say why, that's their business."

The opera, "Dido and Aenaes," was scheduled for performances Friday and Saturday at the university. Miss Smith was to play the lead role of Dido, founder and queen of Carthage in a Greek myth.

Mr. Chapman said he had asked that Miss Smith be removed for the betterment of the university.

Admitted as Undergraduates

Some 50 Negro students were admitted to the university on the undergraduate level for the first time this year. Graduate classes have been integrated since 1950. Miss Smith is a junior transfer student from Prairie View College, an all-Negro school.

"There would have been nothing said about it if it hadn't been for a bunch of left-wing students out there rabble-rousing," Mr. Chapman said. "Some of those faculty members have been raising hell, too, trying to get the rest of the cast to quit unless they put the girl back."

He said Miss Smith was removed from the lead about a month ago.

"I told him (Dr. Wilson) that any Negro student is entitled to the same training as far as training is concerned," said Mr. Chapman. "But I think that from a point of public relations it is probably not smart to create a controversy of this type by putting a Negro in a role as a heroine where the script for the opera calls for a white person."

Giving Negro Role Naive, Student Editorial Asserts

AUSTIN, Tex., April 8 (AP) — The University of Texas student newspaper today said the faculty committee which named a Negro coed to sing the lead in an undergraduate opera displayed "striking naivete."

"They — the committee—should have known the temper of the times," the Daily Texan editorial said.

Miss Barbara Louise Smith, 19, Pittsburg, Tex., was removed from the student opera production "Dido and Aeneas" after State Rep. Joe Chapman said he asked she be removed. He said he told the university president, Logan Wilson:

"The people of Texas don't want mixing of Negroes and whites publicly and the University of Texas should not do it from that standpoint."

Chapman is a leader of the segregation bloc.

University Regent's Chairman Leroy Jeffers of Houston was quoted by the Texan as saying the administration's decision to remove Miss Smith was not because of "legislature pressure."

Other university officials have refused to comment.

Speaking of the opera cast selection committee, the Texan editorial said:

"Even last October, it was no secret that some members of the Legislature were planning the — segregation — bills now being considered. Even if the girl chosen had the best voice, and we do not doubt that she did, it would have seemed only the better part of discretion and wisdom not to have cast her in a romantic role opposite a white male lead."

Miss Smith was reluctant to say specifically why she was taken out, except to say that it was not her singing ability.

"Don't you know that if it was my singing ability, I would never have been selected for the part in the beginning?" she told The Associated Press. "If anyone else wants to say why, that's their business."

Dr. E. William Doty, dean of the College of Fine Arts, last night commended the cast for declining to comment.

A statuesque dramatic soprano, Miss Smith was to have played Dido, the founder and queen of Carthage in a Greek myth. Dido was in love with Aeneas.

Seek Equal Use Of Public Park, Beach

HOUSTON — A [illegible] was filed in Federal District court Monday, asking for a declaratory judgment as to whether or not Negroes have a legal right to use the public park facilities, lands and concessions and other recreational facilities in Harris County on an unsegregated basis.

Aimed specifically at opening up Sylvan Park Beach to Negroes, the suit names Judge Bob Casey, and Commissioners Phillip E. Sayers, V V Ramsey, W Kyle Chapman and E A Lyons and charges that Judge Casey made a public statement denying Negroes the use of the Million-dollar pleasure park on an unsegregated basis, when the park first opened in 1956.

Plaintiffs are Leroy J Beverly, Burrell C Harris, Mrs Shelley Hawthorne, Leo Rushing and W D Wyatt. They are being represented by Attorneys Henry E Doyle and Francis S Williams.

The petition alleges that white citizens are permitted to use the beach at all times without restrictions, but that Negroes are not permitted to use it unless they make reservations for a specific time.

The suit which is for all other Negroes in the county, contends that the plaintiffs and other Negroes have contributed through the payment of taxes to the purchase, support and maintenance of the Sylvan Beach Park, including lands, buildings, equipment and facilities and are entitled to admission and enjoyment of the beach and facilities without restrictions.

Leroy J Beverly, Burrell C Harris, Leo Rushing and W D Wyatt, allege that on or about the 4th of June, 1956 at about 2 pm they went to the main entrance of the park during the regular hours of business and were willing to conform to and abide by all lawful rules and regulations with respect to the lawful entering and using "of the park but that they were turned away because of race" in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Mrs Shelley Hawthrone, alleges that she carried six children to the beach on or about August 8, 1956 and they were refused admittance by a park employee who told them "colored people could not enter the park at anytime unless they leased it."

The petition alleges that the elected representatives and commissioners court held a bond election in 1953 for the erection and maintenaance of County Parks and that the bonds were voted, and that Negroes have been, since the opening of the park on about May 12, furnishing to the white citizens of Harris County and permitting white citizens to use and enjoy" the park without restriction and the defendants, judge and commissioners, through Judge Casey, have publicly stated that Negroes would not be allowed to use the park unless they rented the dance pavilion for a particular period.

The suit asks: (a) that the court declare the rights of the plaintiffs so that the declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment on decree.

(B) That the court enter a judgment order or decree declaring the policy, customs, practice and usage of the defendants, their agents, servants and employees, and each of them in allowing and permitting the white citizens of Harris County to use and enjoy the Sylvan Beach Park . . . and denying the use and enjoyment of it to Negro Citizens.

(C) That the court issue a temporary or in the alternative, a permanent injunction prohibiting the judge and commissioners from maintaining such a policy which denies Negroes the use of the beach.

Negro Coed Is Ousted From U T Opera Role

AUSTIN — A top ranking student and admittedly possessor of an excellent voice, Miss Barbara Smith of Pittsburg, Texas, has been ousted from the leading role in English romantic opera at the University of Texas it was revealed Monday.

Opposition to the Negro girl serving in the role that she had proven herself qualified to handle was triggered by Rep Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs, who called the university president, Dr Logan Wilson, after Rep Jerry Saddler of Percilla had made a threatening speech before an East Texas legislative delegation numbering 40.

The decision to place color above talent was, according to reports,

made by top university of Texas officials. Comment on removal of the girl was at a premium. The president's office was the only source authorized to comment.

Miss Smith was chosen for the part of "Dido," a quee of Carthage by a faculty committee. A white music student was given the male lead.

Reports are that Miss Smith, who is a member of the choir of the University Baptist Church, received threatening telephone calls.

"My feelings on some things are rather calloused," she said in what brief comment she made.

They're Naive

The Nation P. 450

In the judgment of the editors of the campus daily, the faculty committee at the University of Texas that named a Negro co-ed to sing the lead in an undergraduate opera was guilty of an act of "striking naivete." The faculty committee will stand rebuked.

How artless of these old fogies not to have known that, in any conflict between principle and prejudice, only the naive will insist on principle. (See comments *The Nation*, May 18, p. 429).

Reopens in Texas

Herald Tribune Wed. 4-16-57 p. 17

Court Cafeteria Now a Club To Evade Integration Ruling

Newyork N.Y.

HOUSTON, Tex., Apr. 9 (AP).—The county courthouse cafeteria, closed to avoid a Supreme Court ruling that it must serve Negroes, was reopened today as a private club operation for county employees and their guests.

W. F. Dee Derrington, who gave up his lease after his appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected, was hired as manager by the County Employees Association.

Mr. Derrington will get 90 per cent of the net and county employees 10 per cent. Operating expenses and $500 a month rent to the county will be subtracted before the division. Under Mr. Derrington's old contract, the county was guaranteed $700 a month rental.

Luster Allen jr., chairman of the newly formed Employees Club Board, said no membership dues will be charged. Employees and their guests will be admitted on "recognition" by Mr. Derrington.

Negro Loses Lead Role In School Opera

Post Herald Bishop, Okla. Wed. 5-8-57

AUSTIN, May 7 (AP)—A University of Texas co-ed was ousted from the lead of a school opera because she is a Negro, a state legislator revealed today.

Rep. Joe Chapman said Barbara Smith, 19, was taken out of the lead of "Dido and Aeneas" after he protested to university officials.

"I think that from a point of public relations that it is probably not smart to create controversy of this type by putting a Negro in a role as a heroine where the script for the opera calls for a white person," Chapman said.

Miss Smith, of Pittsburg, Tex., and university officials refused to comment or confirm that she had been ousted from the role.

However, Chapman said someone from the university telephoned him that the girl was no longer in the cast.

The Austin Statesman today said Miss Smith had been assigned to a minor role.

Miss Smith was to have alternated with Martha Ann Kelly of Austin for the two presentations, Friday and Saturday. Miss Kelly will sing the lead both nights.

For the first time, the university admitted about 50 Negro undergraduate students this year. Graduate students have been admitted in previous years.

Negro Co-Ed Accepts Loss Of Opera Role

Herald Tribune New York Fri. 5-10-57

AUSTIN, Tex., May 9 (AP).—A nineteen-year-old co-ed removed from the lead in a University of Texas student opera because she is a Negro says the action may have been best to insure harmonious integration at the school.

The co-ed, Barbara Louise Smith of Pittsburg, Tex., said Dean E. W. Doty of the College of Fine Arts told her she would not appear in the opera because complaints had been made about her having the role.

She was ousted from the production "Dido and Aeneas." State Rep. Joe Chapman, of Sulphur Springs, said he had asked she be removed for the betterment of the university.

Two powerful campus groups—the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans—announced they were considering asking for an investigation.

REMOVE NEGRO FROM ROLE IN SCHOOL OPERA

Daily Tribune Wed. 5-8-57 Chicago Ill.

Houston, Tex., May 7 (AP)—The Houston Post said today that Barbara Smith, 19, a Negro student of the University of Texas, had been removed from the leading role in a school opera because of objections from legislators.

At Austin, Dr. C. P. Boner, university vice president, refused to confirm or deny the story. Dr. Logan Wilson, president, was reported out of town.

The newspaper said the girl was taken from the cast after Rep. Joe Chapman, a leader of the house segregation bloc, warned that the university might forfeit good public relations or get its appropriations trimmed.

Legislator Tells of Call

Miss Smith, a dramatic soprano, was to have played opposite a young white student who had the male lead. The opera, "Dido and Aenaes," had been in rehearsal since last October and is scheduled to be produced May 10 and 11.

Chapman said he called Dr. Wilson and discussed the opera casting. Chapman told the Post that he thought it "probably wouldn't be good public relations to have a Negro star with a white person."

Chapman said he told Wilson that he wanted to keep the university out of any controversy and that Wilson "assured me that had always been the policy and that they would not do anything to start a controversy."

Associated Press wirephoto

Barbara Louise Smith, University of Texas co-ed, who has been dropped from student opera production.

Delicate Situation

"I think he [Dr. Wilson] is handling a delicate situation in an excellent way," Chapman said. "They've still got a bunch of left wingers in the university but they are doing a pretty good job of holding them down."

Miss Smith refused to discuss the incident.

"We don't want an Autherine Lucy here, she told the Post, referring to campus racial riots at the University of Alabama after a Negro student was admitted to classes.

Texas College Drops Negro in Top Opera Role

Inquirer P. 12 Wed. 5-8-57 Philadelphia

AUSTIN, Tex., May 7 (AP).—A University of Texas coed was ousted from the lead of a school opera because she is a Negro, a State legislator revealed today.

Rep. Joe Chapman said Barbara Smith, 19, of Pittsburgh, Tex., was taken out of the lead of "Dido and Aeneas" after he protested to university officials.

"I think that from a point of public relations that it is probably not smort to create controversy of this type by putting a Negro in a role as a heroine where the script for the opera calls for a white person," Chapman said.

Chapman said someone from the university telephoned him that the girl was no longer in the cast. He said Miss Smith had been assigned to a minor role.

ALTERNATE LEADS

Miss Smith was to have alternated with Martha Ann Kelly of Austin for the two presentations, Friday and Saturday. Miss Kelly will sing the lead both nights. She will portray Dido, a Tyrian princess and founder and Queen of Carthage, where she entertained Aeneas, prominent in the defense of Troy. The setting is in the ancient Grecian era.

For the first time, the university admitted about 50 Negro undergraduate students this year. Graduate students have been admitted in previous years.

AUTHOR OF BILLS

Chapman is co-author of a group of bills designed to strengthen State segregation laws. All have passed the Texas House.

Dr. Logan Wilson, university president, could not be reached for comment.

Chapman said he told Wilson that he wanted to keep the university out of any controversy and that Wilson "assured me that had always been the policy and that they would not do anything to start a controversy."

"I think he (Dr. Wilson) is handling a delicate situation in an excellent way," Chapman said. "They've still got a bunch of left-wingers in the university but they are doing a pretty good job of holding them down."

Barred Negro Singer To See College Opera

World-Telegram & Sun New York

By the Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 8.—A University of Texas music major plans to see an undergraduate opera even though she was removed from a leading role because she is a Negro.

"Of course I'm going to see it," said Barbara Louise Smith, 19, of Pittsburg, Tex. "We support these things."

State Rep. Joe Chapman, a segregation leader, said he asked that Miss Smith be removed from the opera because "the people of Texas don't want mixing of Negroes and whites publicly."

University officials refused to comment.

Miss Smith was reluctant to say specifically why she was taken out. She only said it was not because of her singing ability.

Poise, Talent Charm, Intelligence Portray Girl Ousted From UT Opera

Informer Sat 6-8-57 P.14

Houston Texas

By CARTER WESLEY

Wednesday morning I visited for nearly as hour with Miss Barbara Louise Smith, and came away feeling so exhilarated I walked on high for the rest of the day. Here was a young woman whose name had been catapulted to the top beam of radio, television, and news wire, so that it reached every crevice of the world, practically, but her head was not in the clouds.

Yes, Barbara Louise Smith talked sense-- and I mean common sense-- not only about her experience at the University of Texas, but about life itself and her aims and her purposes.

Barbara is a healthy, well-built young woman, and she is attractive from any angle one wants to look. I am talking about the young lady whom I roused up from sleep, and who had not had a chance to put on makeup. So I am describing the foundation physique that the gigolos see in the evening with all of the powder and other trimmings.

But it was not the looks that stimulated me, it was Barbara's mind. It was her feeling for selflessness that makes for immortality and greatness. One thing that she said would illustrate what I'm trying to put down here:

At one time we talked of the many advisors who had come forth to tell her what to do, how to do it, and when to do it. She said, very quietly, that many had wanted her to quit school now and cash in on the publicity that she had gotten. Even more quietly, but positively, she said that she originally went to UT for education and training, and that's what she was going to stay for.

She put it that she didn't like the false position of trying to cash in on the publicity that came from the incident of her being put out of the role of "Dido." This is not only correct thinking, but this is the correct attitude toward life which makes a young girl her age able to see the substance through the rosy colors of fantasy.

HER GREETING

Let's go back to my first look at Barbara. I had found a note on my desk when I came into the office Wednesday morning from Mrs G P A Forde, saying Miss Barbara Smith of UT was in town, and her aunt, Mrs A Atkins of 2206 Arbor wanted her to meet me, and that Miss Smith wanted to thank me for some of the things the paper had said about her As soon as I could get out, I got in my car and drove to Arbor, without calling up to make an appointment.

When I got there I pressed the button and waited, but nothing happened. I pressed it again and waited some more, and nothing happened. By that time I began to fear that I had come while aunty and niece were gone out As a last resort I knocked noisily on the front door screen.

Soon after my knocking, a sleepy-eyed, tall, brownskin young lady opened the door. I gave my name and apologized for knocking. She opened the door and invited me in with a pleasant smile over her sleepiness.

By the time we sat down on the divan, we were both talking at ease, and we continued to talk without letup, until Rev John D Moore came to take her picture.

When she had come to the door with a normal house dress on to let me in, she had not bothered to apologize about it and we had gone on talking But when Rev Moore came in with the camera, she excused herself and went back and put on a pretty doodad, and I noticed when she got back she had put lipstick on and all the things that go with it, although she didn't take long

She and Rev Moore did the talking about where she was to sit, and what she was to do. But it is only fair to say that Rev Moore stopped in the midst of sighting and jiggling with his camera to look right at Miss Smith and say, "You are a good-looking young woman!"

She took this very nicely, not accepting it as if it were true, but saying, very gracefully and easily, that one of the things a photographer has to learn soon is flattery.

When Rev Moore was through with the pictures and had gone, we started up again, and I asked her if she didn't have some letters that I was to see, since I had noticed something about letters on the message that I had found in my office.

Then she went back and got a whole armful of letters that she had received from various people, writing to express dislike of the thing that had been done, or to commend her for the manner in which she had conducted herself.

ALL KINDS WROTE

Of course, I couldn't read all the letters. She picked out some that were interesting, and I noticed postmarks on some that I asked about, then she told me the contents of some that I did not even look at.

I noticed one from France that had come air mail, according to the French legend in the left-hand corner. There was one from a lawyer in Austin, who said a thing that impressed me very much: He said his favorite preacher had said once that people are always trying to judge somebody by his actions, but they'd find out more about a person by his reactions than they would ever glean from his actions. Then he wound up on the reaction of people in the Smith incident very cleverly.

There was a letter from a professor, formerly of UT- he said in the days when Dr Doby was there-- who is now living in California. He said that many times he had been ashamed of things that happened at the University, and he was ashamed of the thing that had happened to Miss Smith, but he had gotten out of that incident pride in the way the students, many of the faculty, and a great portion of the alumni had reacted against the wrong.

She had the original of the letter from the eight legislators, which I practically knew by heart and didn't read. I read some others, but I got the thought that it was almost worth the thing that happened to Miss Smith to have all of the good will poured out in those letters by people who had never seen her, many of whom had never really given thought to their racial attitude, until this thing struck them.

BARBARA SMITH

IT'S HER SCHOOL

I had heard several people say they wondered why she she elected to stay on, when she could have had her tuition paid at another school. I intended to ask her about that, but in the course of talk she answered the question without my asking.

She said at one point that the students at UT do all that they can and then she told of being on a student organization which tries to plan and work out things to be done, As she told of the general activities and her associations, it became clear that she belonged to the students and the group at UT, and felt as one who belongs.

In that sense Representatives Sadler and Chapman don't belong

in their circle, they are aliens with wicked intent, so far as the students-- and that includes her-- are concerned.

She doesn't hate any of the students or faculty at UT, she likes them as a part of her community and their just isn't thought of her going some place else.

I complimented her on her attitude and suggested to her that she was probably better known at UT than sh'd ever get to be known on any other campus that she could go on ,whether it was white or black. People at UT not only know her as a physical person, they know her mentally, and they know spiritually now better than they know many others on their campus.

To most of the people at UT here is a young girl who walks with her hand in God's, and trusts Him sufficiently to be simple in her approach to big problems and to refrain from fear [illegible]ntred in the midst of storms [illegible]ension.

. I liked Barbara Smith. I came away feeling that she was a fine young woman. It wasn't just because she looked nice and talked nice, but it was because she thought straight and talked straight.

An empty-head would have quit school and gone out to capitalize on the notoriety for a little while, then she would have gone into eclipse and been a cheap thing in discard and oblivion.

The Barbara Smith that I met will be substantial and honest, giving good return to any audience that she appears before, and earning respect which will grow over the years.

Federal Judge Bars Pool Integration

World-Telegram
Sun P.9
Thurs. 8-1-57

By ED ROGERS.
United Press Staff Writer.

A Federal judge has refused to order immediate integration of a swimming pool at Marshall, Tex., despite U. S. Supreme Court rulings, because of a threat of racial violence.

U. S. District Judge Lamar Cecil in a decision at Jefferson, Tex., yesterday said he would as soon be hurt or killed himself as to sign an order which might result in death or injury to others.

Judge Cecil thereupon refused a temporary injunction sought by Titus Edwards, a Negro living in Marshall, but commented that ultimately he will have to follow the Supreme Court and order the pool integrated.

In another development of the South's segregation conflicts, John Kasper, twice convicted for meddling with court-order school integration, set up shop at Nashville, Tenn., where schools are to be integrated at the first-grade level this fall.

Kasper called for a mass meeting Sunday for all persons who oppose the "degraded move" of the Nashville school board, which is taking the step in compliance with a Federal court decree.

In South Carolina a legislative segregation study committee turned down a request that a special legislative session be called to revamp the state's defenses against school integration.

Three state legislators felt South Carolina's pupil placement law should be repealed because Virginia's similar law has ben ruled unconstitutional by a U. S. court of appeals.

In Charlotte, N. C., 23 Negroes who were denied admission to white schools under that state's pupil placement law anounced yesterday they will appeal the school board's decisions.

Quits Hospital Job Rather Than Separate Races

Call
By

HOUSTON, Texas.-- (INS) — A Houston welfare director resigned Sunday when he was ordered by a county judge to segregate white and Negro patients at the Jefferson Davis hospital.

Herald Tribune
Sun. 10-4-57

Wilfrid N. Calnan, 39, head of the hospital since January said he gave up his position after he was told by Harris County Judge Bobm Casey to separate the two races on the fourth floor of his hospital.

There are 38 white and six Negro patients in the ward. The white patients have been supervised by white physicians while both white and Negro physicians attended the Negroes.

Judge Casey called Calnan into his chambers and told him he had to separate the patients.

The Judge said he had complaints last Thursday from organizations visiting the hospital.

Calnan told Casey that he could not "in good conscience follow orders that are against my ethics and practices."

Marshall May Sell Pool Rather Than Desegregate

Houston Post
Sat. 8-10-57

MARSHALL — The City Commission here Wednesday ordered a special election for August 27 to authorize the sale of the city-owned swimming pool, which is an object of pending desegregation suit, as well as all city park property.

The action was recommended by the city attorney who explained that it would place the city in a stronger position when Federal District Judge Lamar Cecil hears an injunction suit seeking to permit Negroes to use the pool.

The attorney said the city would plead that the suit was a moot issue if the property was sold before the hearing.

The injunction was filed on behalf of Titus Edwards, a service veteran of this city. Marshall has one main park, in which the pool is located, and two smaller parks.

It was not learned whether the park, pool, playgrounds, recreation facilities, buildings and equipment would be sold to individuals or a group, or whether the property would continue to be used as park grounds.

Marshall has a population of about 27,000 persons. It has an estimated Negro population of about 40 per cent.

Texas U. Ousts Negro Girl From Lead in School Opera

Herald Tribune Wed. 5-8-57 p. 1

New York

Legislators Reportedly Threatened to Cut Funds

By The Associated Press

HOUSTON, Tex., May 7.—"The Houston Post" said today that Barbara Smith, nineteen-year-old Negro student of the University of Texas, had been ejected from the lead of a school opera because of objections from state legislators.

At Austin, Dr. C. P. Boner, university vice-president, refused to confirm or deny the story. Dr. Logan Wilson, university president, was reported out of town.

"The Post" said the girl was taken from the cast after Rep. Joe Chapman, a leader of the House segregation bloc, warned that the university might forfeit good public relations or get its appropriations trimmed.

Miss Smith, a dramatic soprano, was to have played opposite a young white student who had the male lead. The opera, "Dido and Aeneas," had been in rehearsal since October and is scheduled to be produced May 10 and 11.

Rep. Chapman said he called Dr. Wilson and discussed the opera casting. Rep. Chapman told "The Post" that he thought it "probably wouldn't be good public relations to have a Negro star with a white person."

He said he told Dr. Wilson that he wanted to keep the university out of any controversy and that Dr. Wilson "assured me that had always been the policy and that they would not do anything to start a controversy."

"I think he (Dr. Wilson) is handling a delicate situation in an excellent way," Rep. Chapman said. "They've still got a bunch of Left-wingers in the university but they are doing a pretty good job of holding them down."

Miss Smith refused to discuss the incident.

No Comment

Bladel Quadrolch p. 6

When President Logan Wilson, of the University of Texas, arbitrarily decided to deny Barbara Louise Smith, Negro enrollee, and a soprano in the Fine Arts department of the University, the right to take the leading part in "Dido," in Purcell's Dido and Aeneas, following her selection for this place by Dean F. W. Doty, he got the shock of his life.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Miss Smith is without question the best soprano on the Austin campus. She has grace and charm, and won the place quite naturally because of her many values that fit into such a position of this character. When told of her denial of the right to sing, she demurely said she felt "the program of integration was far more important than that she sing on this occasion."

Tr. 5-24-57

But despite Miss Smith's willingness to stand aside, the student body took a stand on this question that shows that people generally have gotten farther along than the stupid legislators who are right now in session and threatened to hold up the appropriation for the university if authorities allowed a Negro girl to sing and play a romantic part opposite a white youth.

It can be readily seen that the angry legislators hit a soft spot in the anatomy of President Wilson. No president of a state college feels free to stop the general improvement of his plant and allow his student body to crusade. This is the very place into which Representative Sadler had maneuvered Wilson when he said "Get Barbara Wilson out of the cast or I will slash your biennial budget."

But while the solons could make and carry out that threat, they could not close the lips of the student body. The student assembly met to "reaffirm its belief in the right of all bona fide students on the campus to participate in campus activities, and the "Cowboys" and the "Silver Spurs," two leading service organizations, suggested that the student body boycott the play. Down in Sam Rayburn's country it was immediately discovered that the Solid South is no longer solid on a certain subject, and the minority was not silent about their views.

The controversial matter lopped over into the political arena where the Young Republicans and the Young Democrats passed resolutions condemning the University's action as a "Flagrant violation of the principle of an equal chance for everyone." The action of these boys gives a slight glimpse of what the Texas legislature will be like, and how it will act ten years from now on questions of this character.

"The eyes of Texas" were really focused upon the faculty at Austin. What Representative Sadler should have discovered is, that while he had been busy winning support of Texas solons behind his proposal to withdraw financial support from the University, the Negro students with dignity and high purpose have during the same period been winning the sons and daughters of Texas to the cause of integration and fair play. Intolerance and democracy could not be overcome by the threat to a biennial appropriation. It showed completely that the laity in the Lone Star state is closely joined with the youth across Red river in Oklahoma that the decision of the United States Supreme Court will be observed and upheld.

One alumnus of the institution wrote a letter that was made public, which read in part: "I am ashamed . . . this makes my stomach sick." It was this type of support that made life worth living for Barbara Smith. She was made to realize and know that the students were with her and to them she was still "Dido." The University has been in a storm, with the student body staging demonstrations which give force and weight to their indignation.

The matter even exploded in the legislature itself. Eight of the members wrote Miss Smith regretting that some of their colleagues have "lost their sense of values and are more interested in personal advancement and the applause of the folk back home than they are in the Christian principles of right and wrong."

When newsmen approached President Logan at the incipiency of this affair and asked him questions, Logan said "No comment." On the evening of the play, with a cast all lily-white, President Logan was startled and shocked when he discovered a smattering of a small crowd present, with a sign hanging in an appropriate place which read, "No comment."

Students usually do their job well. They leave nothing undone. An effigy was observed hanging on the campus the day of the play to allow the entire administration at the University know that the indignation of white students endured to the end, in opposition to the concept that Barbara Louise Smith is not still "Dido."

The sum total of this incident should sink deep in the Alamo down in Sam Houston's country. The legislature was given ample opportunity to see Texas of the future. It will be a land that accepts human values, not on a basis of color, but for its intrinsic worth.

Texas Solons Send Apology To Negro Coed

Advocate Sat. 6-1-57

Baton Rouge, Miss.

Austin, Tex., May 28—A letter of apology, bearing the signatures of 12 members of the Texas House of Representatives, was written last week to Miss Barbara Smith, 19-year-old University of Texas Negro coed who was ousted from participating in a student opera at the school because of her race.

Miss Smith's removal from the lead role in the student Opera "Dido and Aeneas" was caused by the pressure of a Texas state representative, who allegedly threatened to cut funds to the school if Miss Smith was allowed to sing in the opera. The student newspaper at the school also criticized the Negro soprano playing the lead role.

Advocate

In a letter to Miss Smith, Rep. Pipkin of Brownsville, Tex., stated: "We want her to know that the person who caused her difficulties did not speak for the entire Legislature . . . that he represented only his on peculiar thinking."

Reference was made to Rep. Chapman of Sulphur Springs, who demanded that the talented Negro singer be removed from the play. The letter offered the wholehearted apology of the legislators, congratulated Miss Smith on her personal conduct during the nationwide publicity and cited her for keeping her head "while others are losing theirs."

Texas School Ousts Negro From Opera

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Wed. 5-8-57

HOUSTON, Tex., May 7 (AP) The Houston Post said today that Barbara Smith, 19-year-old Negro student of the University of Texas, had been ejected from the lead of a school opera because of objections from legislators.

At Austin, Dr. C. P. Boner, university vice president, refused to confirm or deny the story. Dr. Logan Wilson, university president, was reported out of town.

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Chapman said he called Wilson and discussed the opera casting. Chapman told the Post that he thought it "probably wouldn't be good public relations to have a Negro star with a white person."

Chapman said he told Wilson that he wanted to keep the university out of any controversy and that Wilson "assured me that had always been the policy and that they would not do anything to start a controversy."

Miss Smith refused to discuss the incident.

"We don't want an Autherine Lucy here," she told the Post, referring to campus racial riots at the University of Alabama after a Negro co-ed was admitted to classes.

Racial Bills Clear Texas Senate Unit

Star Thurs. 4-25-57

AUSTIN, Tex., April 25 (AP).— Five segregation bills, including one that would require a local option election for integration of a school district, were approved by the Senate State Affairs Committee last night.

The bills already have passed the Texas House of Representatives.

The other bills approved after a three-hour hearing include measures requiring school districts not yet integrated to operate dual systems if the people vote for segregated schools.

Others would:

Prohibit the State or any political subdivision from hiring a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Allow transfer of students for a variety of reasons.

Allow school boards to exempt students from compulsorq attendance in integrated schools and require school boards to assign Negro and white students to separate schools at the start of the year, providing for transfer within five days if a student request it.

Two State Senators have pledged to fight the bills even if it requires a filibuster.

Texan Refuses To Sell Land, Doesn't Want Group In Lake

World Telegram Birm, Ala. Sat. 6-15-57

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A House investigating committee hinted this week that a wealthy Texas oilman was reluctant to sell his property to the Government because he resented Negroes using a lake that was to be constructed.

In a hearing, Wednesday, before the House Government Operations subcommittee headed by Rep. Earl Chudoff (D.-Pa.), it was revealed that the squabble between the landowner and the engineers became so heated that it was carried to the White House for settlement.

The fight was about 1,200 acres of land near Ft. Worth, Texas, owned by Sid Richardson, which engineers wanted to acquire for the construction of Benbrook Reservoir.

'AN EASEMENT, NO SALE'

According to testimony by Maj. Gen. Bernard L. Robinson, then deputy chief of the Engineers Corps, Richardson was willing to give the Government an easement on the land rather than sell it outright. An easement would allow the land to be used only for a specific purpose.

Rep. Victor A. Knox (R.-Mich.) brought out that Richardson would have received $150,000 for the property if he had sold it. But he was willing to sell easement rights for a token fee of $1. This proved that Richardson was not interested in the dollars, said Knox, he was interested in his property.

This brought the comment from Cong. Chudoff that Richardson was opposed to selling the land because he would lose control over it. There are a lot of Negroes in Texas, added Chudoff, and they would have access to this lake and he didn't want any Negroes on his property.

Texan To Keep Land For Spite

Call P. 7 Fri. 6-14-57 Kansas City, Mo.

Property Near Fort Worth In Question

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — A House investigating committee hinted this week that a wealthy Texas oilman was reluctant to sell his property to the government because he resented Negroes using a lake that was to be constructed.

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"No Negroes on Property"

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Uu until 1953 the engineers had followed a policy of getting "full and unrestricted" title to land around reservoirs, stated Robinson. But the policy was revised that year and more emphasis was placed on just getting easements. The policy change was ordered by Robert T. Stevens, then secretary of the army.

In 1954, Gen. Robinson said he and the then Deputy Secretary of Defense, Robert B. Anderson, carried their problem directly to President Eisenhower. Anderson, a Texan whom President Eisenhower has recently appointed Secretary of the Treasury, felt that the engineers were acquiring too much land by purchase when they built reservoirs, stated Robinson.

President Receives "Personal Complaint"

At the White House "briefing", continued the witness, the President said he had received a personal complaint from Richardson. He then proceeded to document engineer policy. The policy was afterwards reviewed by the engineers, but the acquisition of the Richardson property is still tied up in the courts.

Chairman Chudoff said the purpose of the hearing was to determine whether policies were shaped to benefit taxpayers, or with the aim of "taking care of one man in Texas who wanted to have a private lake".

The Chudoff committee is a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee chaired by Congressman William L. Dawson of Ill.

Racial Tension Mounts After Texas Bombing

Evening Star Wed. 1-30-57 Washington, D.C.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Jan. 30 (AP).—Tension mounted in this racially conscious city today after warnings of possible violence over integration were issued following a series of bombings.

Three bombs exploded in separate sections of Beaumont Monday night, one damaging St. Michael's Orthodox Church, but there were no injuries.

The Rev. Eugene Dickey, pastor of the Highland Avenue Baptist Church, said the bombings are "just a little preview of things to come if the racial question gets any worse."

Mr. Dickey, who declined to disclose his own views on integration, yesterday urged the city council to take a stand.

Beaumont was the scene of anti-integration picketing last September when Lamar State College of Technology opened its doors to Negroes after a Federal judge ordered the school integrated. All other schools in the city are segregated.

Picketing Was Quiet

Pickets marched on the campus at Lamar more than a week, but there was no major violence.

Since then, however, bombs have been tossed in the yards of Negroes on at least two occasions.

Police said they had no clues in the latest series of bombings and declined to speculate whether they could be traced to racial tension.

But C. R. Smith, a retired used car dealer whose home was the target of one bomb Monday night, said he believes it was because he had taken "a middle of the road" stand on integration

Legislator's Truck Hit

Mr. Smith said he believed the church was bombed by segregationists in the mistaken belief that it was the place of worship of Mayor Jimmie P. Cokinos, who ordered the picketing halted at Lamar State College.

The third bomb exploded under a truck owned by State Representative Rufus Kilpatrick, who last week voted to send to a committee a resolution backed by the integration bloc in the Texas Legislature.

The pastor of St. Michael's, the Rev. Daniel Montgomery, said he received an anonymous phone call yesterday from a woman who told him:

"I wanted to warn you. This is no amateur run. I'm sorry we missed on Magnolia (an apparent reference to the Smith home). We wanted to get the foreigners."

The pastor has taken no public stand on integration.

During World War II, Beaumont was the scene of race rioting and the State Guard had to be called.

No Solutions To Bombings In Beaumont

Courier P.2 Sat. 2-9-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEAUMONT, Tex. — Texas Rangers and Beaumont policemen are at a loss as to who is responsible for the latest series of bombings, since none of the bomb victims are active in the desegregation fight here.

A white residence was bombed out but its owners are not active in the integration movement.

■

A GREEK Orthodox Church also was blasted but it is believed this was done because Maj. Jimmie Cokinos is a member of the congregation. Major Cokinos has been under fire since he ordered the arrest of Citizens Council pickets who were molesting white and Negro students at recently integrated Lamar Junior College.

A truck belonging to State Representative Rufus Kilpatrick was bombed, supposedly, in reprisal for his voting to send back to committee a resolution backed by the Citizens Council.

High court asked to rule on courthouse cafeteria lease

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57 P.12 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The United States Supreme Court is asked to pass on the question of whether Harris County (Houston), Texas, may lease space in its county court house for a cafeteria in which colored people may be denied service.

The county and W. F. (Dee) Derrington, lessee-operator of the cafeteria in the Harris County Courthouse, are seeking a review of the judgment of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

The circuit court affirmed the judgment of the Federal District Court at Houston holding that Derrington's conduct in refusing service to colored persons was state action forbidden by the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The suit was originally brought against the Harris County Commissioners' Court and Derrington by M. W. Plummer, George Nelson, James L. Roberts and Mrs. Lizzie M. Alonzo. They sought a declaratory judgment and an injunction restraining the petitioners from denying colored people service in the courthouse cafeteria.

Harris County on May 21, 1953, leased to Derrington space in the courthouse from June 10, 1953, to Dec. 31, 1954. The lease was extended from Jan. 1, 1955, to last Dec. 31.

* * *

DERRINGTON ran a restaurant in the leased space for the general public and about 1,000 employees of Harris County. The lease was extended after the suit was brought with knowledge on the part of both Harris County and Derrington that the action raised questions of possible civil rights violations.

The four plaintiffs sought service in the cafeteria on Aug. 27, 1953. Derrington informed them that the cafeteria did not and would not serve colored people.

The Federal District Court ruled that Harris County could not constitutionally deny colored persons the right to service in the courthouse cafeteria.

It also enjoined the county from renewing the old lease or executing a new one or otherwise divesting itself of the management and control of the premises without specific assurance that the facilities would be made available for the use of colored persons under circumstances and conditions substantially equal to those afforded white persons.

Harris County and Derrington are contending in their petition that if the decisions of the lower courts is permitted to stand, it will support the proposition that the Federal judiciary may require each state to compel every fraternal, church, social club and business corporation created by it or operated under its laws to act to insure that no racial discrimination be made between its members and other citizens.

Representing Harris County are Joseph Brewster, county attorney, and G. D. Minick, assistant county attorney. Sam R. Merrill is the attorney for Derrington.

Seek Ruling On Barring Of Negroes

Call P.1 Fri. 2-15-57 Kansas City, Mo.

Four Houston Citizens Fight For Equal Rights

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — The United States Supreme Court is asked to pass on the question of whether Harris county (Houston), Texas may lease space in its county court house for a cafeteria in which colored people may be denied service.

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The circuit court affirmed the judgement of the federal district court at Houston holding that Derrington's conduct in refusing service to colored persons was state action forbidden by the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

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BOMBINGS PROBED IN BEAUMONT, TEXAS BUT MOTIVE IS WITHHELD

World Sat. 2-2-57 Birm, Ala. P.1

CHURCH, HOME, BUSINESS ALL HIT BY BOMBS

BEAUMONT, Tex. — (INS) — Possibility of racial trouble loomed in Beaumont Tuesday as authorities pieced together possible explanations of three dynamite blasts which shook the city Monday night.

Police declined to express an opinion on motive of the blasts as they continued to check possible clues and suspects. They said no arrests have been made and none are imminent.

Officials of the National City Lines, which owns the local bus service as well as those in Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, said they expect to confer next month in Beaumont with U. S. Attorneys on the question of integrating City Bus Lines.

Meanwhile a Baptist minister, Rev. Eugene Dickey, appeared Tuesday before the city council urging that the council take a stand on integration.

He said that the bombings of a church, a storage company and a private residence Monday night was "just a little preview of things to come if the race question gets any worse."

NOT FOR CHURCH

Dickey said he was speaking as an individual and not for the Baptist Church.

Two mysterious calls from a woman, one to the police and the second a short time later to the pastor of the damaged St. Michaels Greek Orthodox Church, warned that "this is no amateur. I'm sorry we missed on Magnolia (near the residence bombed). We wanted to get the foreigners."

C. R. Smith, owner of the blasted residence, expressed the opinion that the bomb was meant for him because he has taken "a middle of the road stand on the question of integration."

BOMBED BUILDING

The bombed Kilpatrick flash storage company is owned by State Rep. Rufus Kilpatrick of Beaumont who voted last week to send to a legislative committee a bill backed by anti-integration forces.

A group of citizens, members of the Beaumont Citizens Council, picketed the campus of Lamar Technological College last October protesting the attendance of Negro students. The disturbance ended when pickets were ordered away at the request of white students. Several Negroes still attend the college.

to insure that no racial discrimination be made between its members and other citizens.

Representing Harris county are Joseph Brewster, county attorney, and G. D. Minick, assistant county attorney. Sam R. Merrill is the attorney for Derrington.

Texans Filibuster On Segregation Bill

AUSTIN, Tex., May 2 (AP) Sen. Henry Gonzales of San Antonio went in to pinch-hit for Sen. Abraham Kazen Jr. today in their joint filibuster to block passage of a key segregation bill.

The filibuster has moved into its second day.

Kazen, of Laredo, was seeking to delay action on a bill that would allow school boards to assign pupils to any school in the board's jurisdiction, thus eliminating integration where it was not wanted by the board. The measure is a key part of a bloc of 11 segregation bills introduced by legislators from east Texas where there are heavy concentrations of Negroes.

Supreme Court Refuses To Review Ruling To Integrate Harris Courthouse Cafeteria

Informer Sat. 4-6-57 Houston Texas P.1

HOUSTON — The United States Supreme Court Monday refused to review the Harris County Courthouse Cafeteria case, thus knocking out the last ray of hope which has imbued Harris County segregationists' desire to maintain segregation in the eating place.

The plaintiffs in the case— M W Plummer, George Nelson, Mrs Lillie Mae Alonzo and James L Roberts- were notified of the high court's action in a telegram forwarded here by John T Sey, clerk of the U S Supreme Court. The message said:

"Petitions for certiorari, (County Judge Bob) Casey vs Plummer denied today."

The cafeteria, which is under lease to W F (Dee) Derrington, was opened to Negroes by Federal District Judge Ben C Connally on December 29, 1955. The judge ruled that the county could not again lease the cafeteria on a segregated basis.

However, last April 11- the day that Judge Connally's ruling became effective- a group of whites, led by J Mort Wren, independent oil operator, blocked the Negroes' entry to the place and Wren allegedly struck Mr Plummer.

Judge Connally suspended his ruling the following day when Operator Derrington appealed the decision to the U S Fifth Court of Appeals.

The justices of the appeals court upheld the decision of the district court last December 19. The order was suspended once more when Derrington, who said that he would close the place rather than serve Negroes on an equal basis with whites, asked the Supreme Court to rule on the earlier decisions.

Monday's refusal to review the case virtually became the "straw that broke the camel's back" as far as county segregationists are concerned.

County Judge Bob Casey has indicated that the county will close the cafeteria rather than order desegregation there. He said that he doesn't feel that Houston is ready for an integrated cafeteria.

Informer P.10

At quitting time at the courthouse Monday, it was rumored that the employees there were seeking a charter to form a private club and operate the cafeteria for themselves (club members) and their guests.

When told of the plan, Attorney Plummer said that he will attempt to counteract that type of operation. He said, however, that if the cafeteria is operated as a private club, there is nothing that he can do about it. However, he said that he would attack the plan if other persons other than bona fide county employees eat there and whether Negro employees of the county are admitted.

Condemned By Church Leaders

Call P.1 Fri. 4-5-57

Texas Measure Would Ban NAACP Members From Jobs

Kansas City, Mo.

DALLAS., Texas. — Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, of San Antonio Monday denounced some state legislators and accused them of "lack of patriotism, hypocrisy and stupidity."

The statement was made at a meeting of the Legion of Mary four days after the Texas House of Representatives passed a bill, 75 to 59, which would prohibit employment by any state or local government agency of any member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The bill, introduced by Rep. Reagan B. Huffman, of Marshall, includes all teaching jobs.

The Archbishop continued, "If any members of our legislature are so filled with hatred against colored citizens that they are incapable of doing them justice, they ought to resign."

Another church leader rebuking the legislators was Rev. R. F. Curl, Methodist district superintendent. Rev. Curl, in an open letter to five Bexar county representatives who favored the bill, branded the bill as one of several extremist race-baiting measures calculated to cause strife and agitation.

There was no immediate comment from legislators after the ministers blasted their bias attitudes. Later Rep. Ed Sheridan was quoted as saying that he had calls all week asking him to stand by his vote for the anti-NAACP bill. He said he had no intention of resigning.

Huffman, at an early reading of the bill in the house, blamed the NAACP with stirring up racial troubles in Texas. Of the seven Dallas representatives, Barefoot Sanders was the only one who opposed the stringent segregation measure. Voting for the bill were Reps. Robert Johnson, Joe Pool and R. K. Sutton. John Crosthwait was excused for illness and Rep. Ben Atwell was absent for unknown reasons.

Rep. Bob Muller, of Alice Texas, termed the bill, "unconstitutional." He added, "Many are voting for this bill because they expect it to be knocked out the first time it comes up in court." Mullen declared he could not vote to punish members of any organization for "pursuing what they think is right. If they were subversive, it would be covered by present law. Regardless of race or color a citizen should have his legal rights."

The South Texan predicted the NAACP supporters can reorganize under some other name. "This is just an invitation for the Federal government to move forward with its civil rights legislation," said Mullen.

Ten other pro-segregation bills, all aimed at preventing integration of public schools, await House action. More than 100 districts, mostly in West and South Texas, have started mixing the races since the Supreme Court held compulsory racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

Judge Termed 'Not Fit....'

Pro-American

NEW YORK — United States District Judge William H. Atwell of Dallas, Texas, is "not fit to sit on the bench," New York Supreme Court Judge Meier Steinbrink said here Fri-

Baltimore Md.

Judge Steinbrink served as chairman of a special committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association which censured Judge Atwell for prejudicial remarks made from the bench at the conclusion of a trial here in 1928.

Sat. 1-5-57

The New York jurist recalled the findings of that committee after Judge Atwell caustically criticized the U.S. Supreme Court, Dec. 19, when he handed down a ruling that the Dallas, Texas, school board could not be compelled "at the present time" to desegregate its schools.

P. 20

THE 86-YEAR-OLD Texan assailed the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling as based "on no law," but rather on what the court regarded as "more authoritative, modern psychological knowledge."

Judge Atwell "should have disqualified himself" in the Dallas case, Judge Steinbrink said, "because he showed himself to be anti-colored back in 1928.

"I don't believe he's ever changed his attitude and he now puts himself above the law as interpreted by a unanimous Supreme Court bench. He believes in a government of men, not of laws."

* * *

THE BROOKLYN censure of Judge Atwell stemmed from abusive remarks he made in court to an attorney representing a case before him and his gratuitous remark that "white and colored people cannot live together."

The Texan belittled the attorney in the presence of his client and threatened to jail him when he protested.

Because the attorney had questioned the validity of the testimony of the arresting officer, Judge Atwell berated him and cited what would happen down in Texas.

"Now, in my part of the country," he said, "had you made such an accusation against an officer of the law, he would have smashed your face before you got out of the courtroom.

"Or, if he had sufficient control over himself, he would have waited until he got outside and then suffered the consequences."

* * *

THE BAR Association committee condemned these remarks as "entirely unjustified and unwarranted and clearly in violation of every dictate of common courtesy and decency."

Further the committee's resolution charged, the remarks "were intemperate, vituperative and malicious, were deliberately made and were calculated and designed to humiliate the said F. R. Seri before his client."

The refusal of Judge Atwell to permit the attorney to reply "to his verbal assaults was cowardly in the extreme," the resolution asserted.

* * *

THE REPORT of the committee was sent to the U.S. Supreme Court with a request to Chief Justice William Howard Taft that Judge Atwell "may never again be assigned to sit in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York.

Serving with Judge Steinbrink on the committee were Robert H. Wilson, a former president of Brooklyn Bar Association, and Edward J. Connelly, a trustee of the association.

SAYS COUNTY CAFETERIA MUST SERVE NEGROES

Clarion Ledger Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 1-5-57

Houston, Texas, Dec. 31 — In a clearcut opinion Wednesday the Fifth Court of Circuit Appeals upheld Federal District Judge Ben C. Connally's ruling last April forboding W. F. (Dee) Farrington to exclude Negro customers from the cafeteria in the Harris County Courthouse.

The ruling forbade the county from renewing the present lease or make a new one under which Negroes would not be served.

Derrington's present lease expired Dec. 31. The Commissioners Court recently ordered a renewal prepared. Its terms contain no clause permitting cancellation if Negroes must be served.

That would indicate that the Commissioners Court expected the federal appeals court to uphold Connally's decision and that the members had reconciled themselves to letting Negroes be served in the cafeteria sooner or later or else letting the cafeteria be closed. Any formal announcement, of course can come only after the Commissioners Court has met.

District Judge Connally was out of town Wednesday night.

In a nutshell, the situation would seem to be something like this: Derrington plans to appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. Connally suspended execution of his order some months ago and Negroes are not now being served in the cafeteria. Derrington hopes that Connally will extend the suspension of the order until the case is decided by the county's highest court.

The execution of orders is often suspended until an appeal is carried to the Supreme Court but the practice is not invariable. There would seem to be little doubt as to which way the Supreme Court will rule in this case.

Interposition Versus Integration

Informer Houston Tex.

P. 1

By MAR ON BUTTS

"Interposition vs Integration" was the lead editorial in our metropolitan daily newspaper, the Dallas Moining News, last Friday, January 25. We think the Dallas Morning News has fallen into error and we offer the following statements:

Wtth the first two sentences of the editorial in the Dallas Morning News of Friday, January 25, we do not quarrel: "Texas gets nowhere by any attempt to repeal the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Legislature can't do that."

Sat. 2-2-57

The next sentence in the first paragraph, which says that the Supreme Court cannot compel the Legislature to appropriate money, we suggest is irrelevant.

It matters little whether the Supreme Court decision compels the Texas Legislature to appropriate money for schools, or whether the Constitution of Texas compels it to do it, the only important thing is it compelled?

Article VII, Section 1 of the Constitution of Texas provides . . . "It shall be the duty of the Legislature of the State to establish and make suitable provision for the support and maintenance of any efficient system of public free schools."

Section 2 of the said Article VII provides . . . "lands . . . and all sums of money that may come to the State from the sale of any portion of the same, shall constitute a perpetual public school fund."

Section 3 of the said Article VII provides: "One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes and poll tax of one dollar . . . shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools; . . . there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem State tax of such an amount not to exceed thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources, will be sufficient to maintain and support the public schools of this state . . . and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to set aside a sufficient amount out of the said tax to provide free text books for the use of children . . . And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts heretofore formed or hereafter formed . . ."

Informer

Section 7 of Article VII, as now amended by the Supreme Court of Texas decision, provides:

P. 10

"Separate schools shall be provided for the children, and impartial provision shall be made for both."

Houston, Tex

Now, is the Dallas Morning News suggesting that the Constitution of Texas, requiring provision for public schools, be revoked? Certainly as long as the provisions remain in the Constitution, the Legislature of Texas is compelled to provide public schools without discrimination. So the compelment is on the Legislature without any act from the Supreme Court or from the federal government or from the National Constitution.

Sat. 2-2-57

But we believe most readers will agree that the people of Texas would not tolerate repeal of the law requiring public schools in Texas at this late date in our history.

Now as to the question of interposition, the Texas Legislature can neither logically nor validly interpose anything between the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution and their desire to continue segregation. In the first place, they would have to interpose between the Texas Supreme Court's decision in the Big Spring case. So far as Texas is concerned, it is the Supreme Court of the state that has ruled segregation illegal and void, and the laws purporting to implement it as void.

Therefore, an act of interposition in Texas will not be worth the paper it is written on. The first sentence in the editorial, quoted above, commits the Dallas Morning News to a realization of that fact, when they say that the Legislature can't repeal the desegregation decision. What else is interposition except to repeal it, or to nullify it?

Now as to the Dallas Morning News' views on its pet project of Salt-and-Pepper schools, the Supreme Court of Texas has specifically ruled that so much of the Texas law as attempts to provide for separate schools is void. How, then, can the Dallas Morning News seriously contend that the Legislature can now not only provide for separate schools, but also provide for mixed schools, compulsorily administered?

The Salt-and-Pepper plan misapprehends the rationale of the Texas Supreme Court decision in the Big Spring case, as well as the Supreme Court's decision in the Brown vs. School Board case. The law, as interpreted both by the Texas Supreme Court and the United States Sureme Court, says schools cannot be set up on the basis of race.

Then for the Dallas Morning News to be advocating that the Legislature pass laws, providing for compulsory Negro school and compulsory white schools, is for the Dallas Morning News of fly in the face of the decisions of both the Texas Supreme Court in the Big Spring case and the United States Supreme Court decision in the Brown vs. School

Board case.

Under the law of Texas and of the federal government now, a state can only set up public schools in districts or cities for children to attend. Whether the pupils in schools shall be white or colored must depend upon the sole test as to whether or not, by geographical arrangements of their homes, they are entitled to go to this or that school.

It's strange that the Dallas Morning News isn't aware of the fact that there has been a score of opinions by federal district courts, interpreting the Supreme Court's decision, all of which, with one possible exception, held that school attendance cannot be governed on the basis of race. The trouble with the Pepper-and-Salt idea is that the law will not permit the Dallas Morning News to ever get its "pepper" separate or its "salt" separate in school terminology.

No freedom is taken from the white parents of children. White parents can comply with the law that governs public schools, or they can send their children to private schools at their own election. The same rule applies to Negroes. But if either parent wants the benefit of public schools, then that parent must comply with the laws of the land.

The people of Texas have provided that there shall be public schools, and the courts have ruled that the public schools shall be without segregation. No individual parent, or collective number of parents, has a right to override the Constitution as provided by the people of Texas and interpreted by the Supreme Court of Texas as well as that of the United States. The privilege the Dallas Morning News seeks to place in the white parents—to use public schools for their convenience—just doesn't exist in American democracy. The Salt-and-Pepper plan just "ain't no good."

Asst Atty Gen Calls Proposed Bills 'Bad'

Informer Sat. 3-2-57 p.1

Houston, Texas

Tells Group, 'All's Well In Texas'

WASHINGTON, D C -Texas Assistant Attorney General Davis Grant struck violently at President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals Monday by telling the House Judiciary Committee that the proposed legislation is "bad" and that Texas invites any congressional committee to investigate civil rights in the Lone Star state, "because we have nothing to hide.

"All is well in Texas," he explained.

However, Grant was quick to prevent anyone from accepting his invitation by adding that he doesn't think it necessary for such a committee to conduct an investigation in the state.

Grant appeared here in behalf of Gov Price Daniel and Atty Gen Will Wilson in protest to passage of two civil rights bills pending before the committee. Committee Chairman Emmanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, had granted a two-day extension of the hearings to allow Southern opponents to testify, but he said testimony will positively close Tuesday. Celler's strategy is to work for House **passage as soon as possible to defeat an expected Southern filibuster in the Senate.**

Grant called both civil rights programs- the bill introduced by Rep Kenneth Keating, Republican of New York, and the Celler Bill-- "bad legislation."

The Keating Bill similar to one passed by the House last year, would permit the U S attorney general to seek civil remedies such as injunctions in federal courts to protect voting and other civil rights of citizens. The Celler Bill does this but goes further in including criminal penalties.

Grant said that if these laws are enacted it would have a corrosive effect upon the sovereignty of the states.

In a shy but sly manner, Grantt told the group that the establishment of a commission of civil rights was "totally unnecessary and the funds sent by it would be a shameful waste of public moneys."

Fearing that many skeletons would be exposed in the state's closet, Grant said that if the power of subpoena is given to a civil rights commission, " the group could indefinitely impound in Washington the entire records of the State of Texas."

He also attacked the provisions of proposed legislation for additional assistant attorneys general and a staff. This attack was an effort to keep the small force of U S investigators busy at all times across the nation so that "dirty work" could be done with comparative ease in the state.

Sat. 3-2-57 p.10

"If enacted, the attorney general will certainly need 100 assistants to take care of all who would seek free legal assistance...." he said.

Grant also claimed that by enabling federal district courts to file damage suits without first exhausting state remedies "you would further jam the already congested federal courts with suits that have no real basis in fact." However, it is generally known that Texas' governor, attorney general and some of the officials have any sincere concern about the situation in federal courts.

Irony in Texas

Courier Sat. 4-13-57 P.9

We are greatly intrigued by the irony of a Negro addressing the Texas Legislature at a time when that body was enacting legislation designed to put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of business.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Negro was George W. Westerman, Ambassador of the Republic of Panama to the United Nations. The time was March 28. Whether the Texas legislators knew beforehand that Ambassador Westerman was a Negro, we do not know.

Texas

An editor of the Negro-owned Panama Tribune of Panama City and a life-long champion of all that the NAACP stands for, it was rather piquant to find him addressing the largely Negrophobic Texas Legislature at the very time when this body was working with might and main to make what he was doing impossible for a black Texan.

JC cafe reopens as 'private club'

Apt-Appeal-Post Baltimore, Md.

HOUSTON, Texas — The lilywhite cafe in the county courthouse here, closed to avoid serving all customers under a Supreme Court ruling, was reopened last week as a "private club operation for county employees and their guests.

Sat. 4-20-57

The former operator, W. F. Dee Derrington, who surrendered his lease after the Supreme Court rejected his appeal, has been hired as manager of the "club" by the County Employees Association.

p.5

DERRINGTON will get 90 per cent of the net profits, the association 10 per cent. Operation expenses and $500 a month rent to the county will be deducted before the division of profits. The county formerly got $700 a month.

No dues will be paid by county employees, employees and their guests being admitted "on recognition" by Derrington, Luster Allen Jr., chairman of the employees club board, said.

Integration Order Brings Cafe Closing

Post-Times Herald Sat. 4-6-57 Washington, D.C.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 5 (AP) The cafeteria in the basement of the the Harris County Court House, ordered integrated by the United States Supreme Court, will be closed to the public after today. p.10C

The country commissioners court has approved a request from W. F. Derrington, the operator, that his two-year lease be terminated.

Meanwhile, Luster Allen Jr., board president of the county employes union, said county workers would hold a mass meeting Monday to form an organization for operation of the cafeteria as an eating place for the employes and their guests.

Allen said three county workers had applied for a charter to form an employe club and the cafeteria probably would reopen Tuesday on a club basis. This would allow employes to set up rules on its use.

M. W. Plummer, Negro attorney who filed the suit to end segregation, has said he would oppose any "subterfuge" to reopen the cafeteria on a segregated basis. He said he would not object to operation of the facilities for county employes only, but would regard serving of other persons as an attempted evasion of the court ruling.

INTEGRATED, EATING PLACE CLOSES DOORS

Houston, Tex., April 5 (AP)— The cafeteria in the basement of the Harris county courthouse, ordered integrated by the United States Supreme court, will be closed to the public after today.

The county commissioners court has approved a request from W. F. Derrington, the operator, that his two year lease be terminated.

The Supreme court issued a ruling Monday offirming a lower court order that the cafeteria be opened to Negroes.

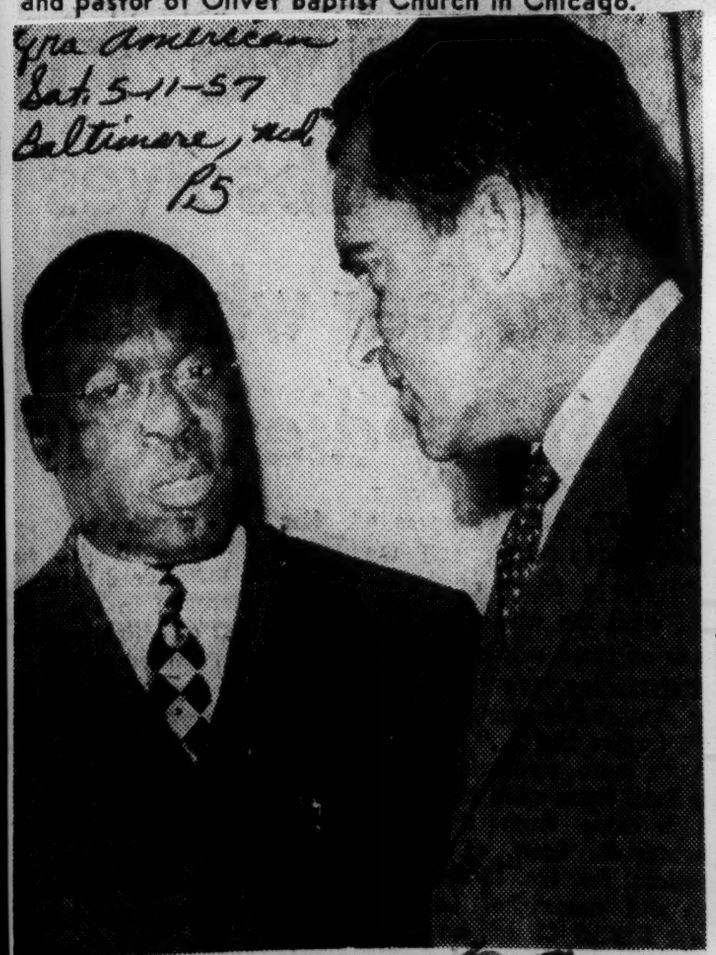
Meanwhile Luster Allen Jr., board president of the County Employes union, said county workers will hold a mass meeting Monday to form an organization for operation of the cafeteria as an eating place for the employes and their guests. Allen said three county workers have applied for a charter to form an employe club. This would allow employes to set up rules on who could use the cafeteria.

Courier
Sat. 5-11-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. 12

Sat. 5-11-57

Seek Action—Shortly after his arrival in Chicago, Vice President Nixon, at the extreme right, conferred with Dr. J. H. Jackson, to his left, and other leaders regarding the "Urge Congress Movement" which seeks action on civil rights legislation now. Participating in the conference were, left to right, newspaperman Louis Martin and Maxwell Rabb, secretary to the cabinet. Dr. Jackson, who launched the "Urge Congress Movement,' is president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., and pastor of Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago.

38b



Afro American
Sat. 5-11-57
Baltimore, Md.
P5

IN THE WINDY CITY —Shortly after his arrival in Chicago recently, Vice President Richard Nixon, right, conferred with Dr. Joseph H. Jackson regarding the "Urge Congress Movement" which seeks action on civil rights legislation now. Dr. Jackson, who launched the Movement, is president of the National Baptist Convention and pastor of Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago.

38c

38a 1957

They Wear Blinkers

David Lawrence's U.S. News and World Report can be fairly objective in its reporting until it comes to one phase of the news — racial integration.

Then, along with its editor, it dons blinkers and refuses to see that democratic public schools work in 40 states so busy is it weeping over the situation in the Supreme Court-hating eight.

A story out of San Antonio, Texas forms a good case in point.

There 14-year old Robert Samuel Hassan presides as class president of Longfellow Junior High School where he was elected by an overwhelming majority.

He also served as chairman of the graduating exercises and delivered the welcoming address. The son of a minister he is one of four colored students in a school of 810.

A fellow white student explained why Robert was chosen president "I voted for him because I thought he was better than the others. That's all," he said.

U.S. News and World Report readers were gleefully told how Barbara Louise Smith was forced to withdraw from the stellar role of an opera at the University of Texas.

They were given a dramatic blow-by-blow description of segregation disturbances at Mansfield and Texarkana.

But they still don't know about the Robert Samuel Hassans of San Antonio or any other school district which has wisely decided to comply with the law.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
MR. DAVID LAWRENCE

Negro Bares Race Hurdle In Vermont

Advertiser Montgomery Ala Wed 2-27-57

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 26 (AP) — Leroy Williams Jr., 21, Negro captain of the University of Vermont's 1956 football team, says a South Burlington motel refused to provide a room for his girl friend because she is a Negro.

Williams said his date for the university's "Kake Walk" weekend, Joyce Austion of Montclair, N.J., was refused a room which had been reserved a week in advance.

He said yesterday a friend made reservations Feb. 15 for four girls and room charges were paid a week later.

The Montclair, N.J. senior said Miss Austin arrived last Friday and when he took her to the motel the proprietor said it was not his policy to "accept colored people." He said the proprietor told him there was "an arrangement on Williston Road" that motel operators would take no Negroes.

He said the other three university students also took their money back and found other rooms for their dates.

Williams quoted the motel operator as saying a policy against taking Nefroes was adopted because "white customers complain and will not stay at places occupied by Negroes."

Advertiser

Williams, one of seven Negro students at the univc ity, said he had not encountered racial "scrimination in Burlington before.

Wed. 2-27-57

Atty Gen. Robert T. Stafford ruled in 1955 that refusal to accommodate persons in inns because of race, creed or color is in violation of Vermont law.

Negro Bares Race Hurdle In Vermont

Advertiser Wed. 2-27-57 Montgomery

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 26 (AP) — Leroy Williams Jr., 21, Negro captain of the University of Vermont's 1956 football team, says a South Burlington motel refused to provide a room for his girl friend because she is a Negro.

Williams said his date for the university's "Kake Walk" weekend, Joyce Austion of Montclair, N.J., was refused a room which had been reserved a week in advance.

He said yesterday a friend made reservations Feb. 15 for four girls and room charges were paid a week later.

The Montclair, N.J. senior said Miss Austin arrived last Friday and when he took her to the motel the proprietor said it was not his policy to "accept colored people." He said the proprietor told him there was "an arrangement on Williston Road" that motel operators would take no Negroes.

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Advertiser P.2-a

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Atty Gen. Robert T. Stafford ruled in 1955 that refusal to accommodate persons in inns because of race, creed or color is in violation of Vermont law.

Grid star says hotel barred girl

Afro-American Baltimore, Md Sat. 3-9-57

BURLINGTON, Vermont (ANP) — A South Burlington, Vt., hotel was accused of racial discrimination last week by the captain of the University of Vermont's 1956 football team, Leroy Williams Jr., 21.

P. 3

He charged that the hotel refused to provide a room for his friend because she is colored.

The girl, Miss Joyce Austin of Montclair, N.J., was Williams' date for the university's "Kaje Walk" weekend. He stated that she was refused a room that had been reserved a week in advance.

* * *

WHEN SHE appeared the proprietor was quoted as saying it was not his policy to "accept colored people."

Instead, he was reported to have steered them to the Williston Road Hotel, which he said had a policy to "accept colored people."

The action of the hotel was termed a violation of Vermont law by Attorney General Robert T. Stafford, if found to be substantiated.

took their money back and found other rooms for their dates.

Mr. Williams, one of seven Negro students at the university, said he had not encountered racial discrimination in Burlington before.

Attorney General Robert T. Stafford ruled in 1955 that refusal to accommodate persons in inns because of race, creed or color is in violation of Vermont law.

Heads Football Team

Herald Tribune

Vermont U. Negro Says Hotel Barred Girl Friend

Wed. 2-27-57 New York N.Y.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 26 (AP).—Leroy Williams jr., twenty-one, Negro captain of the University of Vermont's 1956 football team, says a South Burlington hotel refused to provide a room for his girl friend because she is a Negro.

P. 11

Mr. Williams said his date for the university's "kake walk" week end, Joyce Austin, of Montclair, N. J., was refused a room which had been reserved a week in advance.

He said yesterday a friend made reservations Feb. 15 for four girls and room charges were paid a week later. The Montclair, N. J., senior said Miss Austin arrived on Friday and when he took her to the hotel the proprietor said it was not his policy to "accept colored people."

Mr. Williams said the proprietor told him there was "an arrangement on Williston Road" that hotel operators would take no Negroes. He quoted the hotel operator as saying a policy against taking Negroes was adopted because "white customers complain and will not stay at places occupied by Negroes."

Mr. Williams said the other three university students also

Senator Byrd's Illusion

Afro-American p.4

In common with other rabid segregationists, Virginia's Senator Harry Flood Byrd appears to have deluded himself with the idea that, given time, he can persuade the United States Supreme Court to reverse itself.

Baltimore, Md.

In a speech before the Richmond Kiwanis Club last week, he said, among other things:

Sat 3-30-57

"If we show the proper fortitude then there is always the possibility that if the court reverses itself once it will reverse itself again."

It is this wishful thinking that goads Senator Byrd to continue the course he describes as "massive resistance."

* * *

WILL THIS defiance formula of the Byrds, the Eastlands, the Talmadges and the White Citizens Councils work?

We hardly think so.

They tried resistance even more massive than anything Senator Byrd now proposes in 1861 and it brought them only bitter anguish, needless bloodshed and bankruptcy.

There is not the slightest indication that 100 years later the results of such a campaign would be any different.

Senator Byrd performs a cruel disservice to his fellow Virginians in leading them to believe otherwise.

Virginia Asks Negro to a Dinner, Then Cancels Bid as a 'Mistake'

Times New York p.33

Thurs 4-11-57

An invitation to a prominent New York Negro to attend a dinner in Richmond for "distinguished Virginians" was withdrawn yesterday as "a mistake." Dr. Clilan B. Powell, publisher of The Amsterdam News in Harlem, had accepted the invitation. The dinner is to be held in the John Marshall Hotel on May 17.

A physician, business man and life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Powell was born in Newport News, Va., in 1894.

He was unavailable yesterday for comment on the dinner. His secretary, Miss E. M. Holden, said, however, that the invitation had been received and accepted a week ago. A telegram requesting that the invitation be returned was sent Tuesday.

The invitation more the names of Gov. Thomas Bahnson Stanley and Frank Arthur Ernst, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commorce. It requested "the pleasure of your company at a homecoming reception and dinner for distinguished Virginians."

The affair was described as part of a celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown Island in Virginia.

Addressed to Dr. Powell at 2340 Eighth Avenue, at 126th Street, the invitation was received in the office of his weekly newspaper.

In Richmond, the executive director of the State Chamber of Commerce, Vernon Kemp, said last night: "There was a mistake."

Mr. Kemp explained that upon checking acceptances on Monday he found "there had been an error" in issuing the invitation.

Abou t600 invitations had been sent out. Mr. Kemp said the names of those invited had been "compiled variously." By this he intimated that some names had been taken from "Who's Who in America.

Dr. Powell is listed in that reference book as a graduate of Virgnia Normal College and Howard University, both Negro institutions.

Negro Plans Dinner Date With Whites

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Fri 4-12-57

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—A Negro newspaper publisher said today he still considers himself invited to a dinner for "distinguished Virginians" even though it was withdrawn as "a mistake."

The invitation was sent to Dr. Clilan B. Powell, a physician and publisher of the Amsterdam News in New York's Harlem section. He is a native of Newport News, Va.

He received a telegram Tuesday requesting that the invitation be returned. Last night in Richmond, Va., Vernon Kemp, executive director of the State Chamber of Commerce, said the reason was that "there was a mistake" in issuance of the invitation.

Today Dr. Powell made public a statement saying:

"I was invited by the governor of Virginia under the official seal of the state of Virginia and I wired my acceptance.

"Until I receive a withdrawal from those who extended me the invitation I cannot consider the invitation as having been canceled."

The dinner is to be held at Richmond May 17 as part of a celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown. About 600 persons were invited.

Invitation Mixup Upsets Officials

Defender Sat. 4-20-57

Chicago, Ill. P.1

RICHMOND, Va. — The Virginia Chamber of Commerce has withdrawn invitations to two Negroes to attend a dinner next month for "distinguished Virginians."

The two are Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, and Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, a registered pharmacist.

Powell refused to "disregard" the invitation for the May 17 affair as "inadvertently issued."

The invitation bore the name of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, with the dinner scheduled for Richmond.

Both, however, have since received telegrams from Richard S. Gillis, director of activities of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, withdrawing the invitation.

Dr. Powell said he "was invited by the Governor of Virginia under the official seal of the state of Virginia," and added he "cannot accept a withdrawal. . .until I receive a withdrawal from those who extended me the invitation."

NAACP MEMBER

Dr. Powell, who was born in Newport News, Va., in 1894, is a physician, business man and a life member of the NAACP.

The original invitation requested "the pleasure of your company at a homecoming reception and dinner for distinguished Virginians."

Mrs. Stewart, who was born in Berryville, Va., is a member of the League of Women Voters.

Frank A. Ernst, the president, said clerical errors were responsible for the inclusion of the two names in a list of approximately 600 invitations, but Powell said he plans to attend the dinner unless the governor personally withdraws the invitation.

NO COMMENT

Stanley refused to comment on the matter and directed all questions to the Chamber of Commerce.

Discussing Powell's invitation, Ernst said:

"I sincerely regret any embarrassment or attendant inconvenience to Dr. Powell. He and others must remember that the concept for the dinner from the very first was that this occasion definitely was to be a social event.

"I am sure that he, as a Virginia-born Negro, can appreciate this distinction."

Defender p.2

A spokesman for the chamber said, that in selecting the guests, a number of "distinguished Virginians," both white and Negro, had been left off the list for political views, race and other causes.

No one could explain how Powell's and Mrs. Stewart's name got through.

White Editor Will Not Attend

Journal + Guide Sat. 4-27-57

Norfolk, Va.

Attacks Governor's "Laughing Stock" Racial Policies

P.3

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — There may be more empty chairs than bargained for at the controversial Virginia

State Chamber of Commerce dinner May 17.

And at least one white "distinguished Virginian" can already be counted in that number who has refused a bid to the supposedly lily-white affair.

Virginia State Chamber of Commerce officals had all but recuperated from headache that resulted from knowing that three Negroes had been sent invitations to attend the May 17 dinner, when another distinguished Virginian, Judge Edward R. Dudley of New York, member of the NAACP legal staff, announced that he had received a bid to the dinner.

Dudley, a native of South Boston, and former ambassador to Liberia, said he might attend the dinner.

* * *

LAMBERT DAVIS, director of the University of North Carolina Press, and former managing editor of the Virginia Quarterly Review, last week, showed little regard for his would-be hosts in rejecting Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's invitation to the dinner and severely attacking the governor's stand on racial issues.

In a strongly critical letter to the governor, Davis, accused Gov. Stanley of "making the leadership of the Commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the nation."

* * *

HITTING AT the governor for his part in reneging on invitations sent to four Negroes, Davis, one of the 600 native Virginians from "Who's Who" In America" invited to attend the dinner, said:

"I assume that I have received the invitation because I, like Dr. Clilan B. Powell of New York City, (one of the four Negroes who had invitations cancelled) am listed in "Who's Who In America" as having been born in Virginia."

* * *

"I ALSO assume that if, as happened in the case of Dr. Powell, it transpired that I was an American of Negro ancestry, you would delegate Mr. Verbon Kemp of the Chamber of Commerce to inform me that the invitation was a mistake. It is therefore not a true invitation, but an offer contingent upon my being able to prove Caucasian ancestry."

The four Virginia-born Negroes, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, St. Clair Drake of Chicago, Ill., Dr. Powell, and Judge Edward R. Dudley of New York also listed in "Who's Who," received invitations to the dinner.

* * *

THE CHAMBER later said this was a mistake and the invitations were withdrawn. In the latest development last Wednesday, a Chamber spokesman said if any of the Negroes showed up, he felt sure they would be treated courteously and seated.

Continuing in his letter, Davis said he watched "with increasing alarm, despair and anger" the course the governor has chosen for Virginia in meeting the desegregation problem.

* * *

DAVIS SAID that while sober minds all over the South have looked to Virginia for leadership, "you have offered only the barren slogan of massive resistance, the tyrannical suppression of all local freedom, and a mass of witless obtrusive legislation that is rightly doomed to the judicial scrapheap."

"And now, Davis added, you find yourself on a great and solemn occasion in the history of the Commonwealth, in the ridiculous position of asserting, in effect, that being distinguished is an accomplishment possible only for people of Caucasian ancestry.

* * *

IN CLOSING, Davis said, "I believe that I can best show my loyalty to the great traditions of Virginia by declining your invitation.

It is not definitely known whether or not any of the four Negroes still plan to attend the affair, although Mrs. Stewart has indicated that she will not attend. Both Dr. Powell and Drake, a sociology teacher have said they might still come to the dinner.

Attack On Court House Segregation Came As Surprise To Norfolk Lawyer

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Oct. 4-20-57

p. 14

Norfolk's Negro lawyers were taken by complete surprise when one of their number filed suit in the Federal Court here Wednesday to have the "colored" and "white" signs removed from the Courthouse building at City Hall avenue and Bank street.

The attorney, E. A. Dawley Jr., petitioned the United States District Court for an order restraining city officials from maintaining segregated toilet facilities within the Court House Building.

* * *

ALTHOUGH MR. Dawley filed the suit "for himself and on behalf of others similarly situated" no other local attorney contacted by the Guide had any prior knowledge that the suit would be filed.

All said that they were not parties to it and that Mr. Dawley's suing "on behalf of others similarly situated," meaning other Negro lawyers practicing in Norfolk, was done without their knowledge or consent.

* * *

APPARENTLY one other lawyer, however, knew about the plan early. Leonard Holt, a 1956 graduate of the Howard Law School who passed the Virginia bar examination last December, telephoned the Guide on Wednesday morning to say that the suit had been filed.

In March Mr. Dawley and Mr. Holt wrote letters to city officials and judges of local courts complaining about segregation in the jail and court buildings.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Mr. Dawley was recently elected president, and Mr. Holt secretary of the Twin City Bar Association, an organization of colored lawyers practicing in Norfolk and Portsmouth, the letter was written and signed by them as individuals and not as officers of the lawyers' organization.

The Bar Association had rejected a recommendation of Mr. Dawley and Mr. Holt that such letters be sent from the organization. Shortly afterwards, the two attorneys nevertheless sent such letters in their individual capacities.

OLDER LAWYERS said that there has been no segregation of Negro attorneys in any of the city courts in the last 50 years.

They further pointed out that in only one of the two Police Courts is any effort now made to segregate the spectators. Spectators are not segregated in any of the courts of record, that is, the two Corporation Courts, the Circuit Court, and the Court of Law and Chancery.

* * *

THE SPECIFIC target of Mr. Dawley's action is the toilets for white and colored men, and for white and colored women in the Court House.

The petition alleges that the maintaining of such segregated facilities "reasonably tends to suggest to jurors, the public, court officials, the clients and potential clients" that Negro attorneys are considered "to be inferior, both as persons and as attorneys at law."

* * *

IT FURTHER alleges that presence of these jimcrow signs "tends to embarrass, humiliats, harass, and injure Negro attorneys practicing in said courts." Mr. Dawley in his petition also said that these signs have a "detrimental and adverse effect on the personality, confidence, morale, physical health, mental health, efficiency and effectiveness of Negro attorneys."

The complainant says that all of this is in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution in that it deprives him and other Negro attorneys of due process of law and of equal protection of the law.

* * *

THE SUIT asks for a permanent injunction restraining the City of Norfolk and its officials responsible for providing and maintaining court buildings from displaying such signs and segregating persons on account of race or color in the use of public court facilities.

Named as defendants were the City of Norfolk, by Mayor Fred Duckworth; Thomas F. Maxwell, City Manager; Calvin H. Dalby, Director of Public Safety and S. C. Morrisette, Director of Public Works.

* * *

ASKED BY the Guide why he filed his suit as a "class action"—for himself and "other Negro attorneys similarly situated" — Mr. Dawley said one reason was to keep the action alive in case anything happened to him before it was finally adjudicated.

He explained that as long as any of the other persons similarly affected by the conditions complained of remained alive, the action would not be thrown out of court for want of a plaintiff.

* * *

HE ALSO said that in the event a restraining order was issued, a large number of people—those "similarly situated" — rather than himself alone, could complain of violations and institute contempt proceedings.

Mr. Dawley said that he filed suit independently of lawyers or organizations. He specifically stated that it was not endorsed or backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

R. S. V. P.

Journal & Guide

(Since this editorial was written, Vernon E. Kemp, executive director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, has said: "I feel sure they (the colored invitees) will be received courteously and seated for dinner).

Sat. 4-27-57

THERE IS both comedy and tragedy in the little drama staged by the committee to give a dinner as a part of the Jamestown celebration to 600 "distinguished" Virginians who live and labor outside of the Old Dominion.

Norfolk Va. p.8

The comedy resides in the haste and heat with which certain "distinguished" colored Virginians who were "erroneously" invited had their invitations withdrawn. As of Tuesday, when this article was written, three of the colored invitees had been discovered. There are probably some others. No list of 600 distinguished Virginians living outside of the state could be assembled, which did not run about 25 percent colored.

Another part of the comedy lies in the psychology which entrapped the committee from the State Chambers of Commerce. The list was evidently made up from directories containing the names and a brief biographical sketch of people who have achieved distinction in one or more fields.

No state Chamber of Commerce screening committee would assume that there were no Negroes in such directories. Therefore, they picked Virginians whom they thought were all white.

Then came the tragedy. A Roosevelt College professor of Anthropology and Sociology was on the list. He lives and works in Chicago, where the College is located. A medical doctor and newspaper publisher, insurance executive and member of the New York State Boxing Commission. A woman druggist and civic leader in Toledo, Ohio.

How could these people be colored? No thought that they were occurred to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. But they are, and the committee had to do something about canceling these invitations.

So rude telegrams were sent out as fast as the colored invitees were uncovered, demanding that the invitations be returned. These telegrams were released to the press services and the hyena-like boys who gather and disseminate bad news about colored people, turned on the heat. "The invitation sent in error to the *Negro* had been withdrawn." The committee was mortified. The State was humiliated. The *Negro* was invited by mistake. Then it turned out that there were three Negroes; Holy smoke!

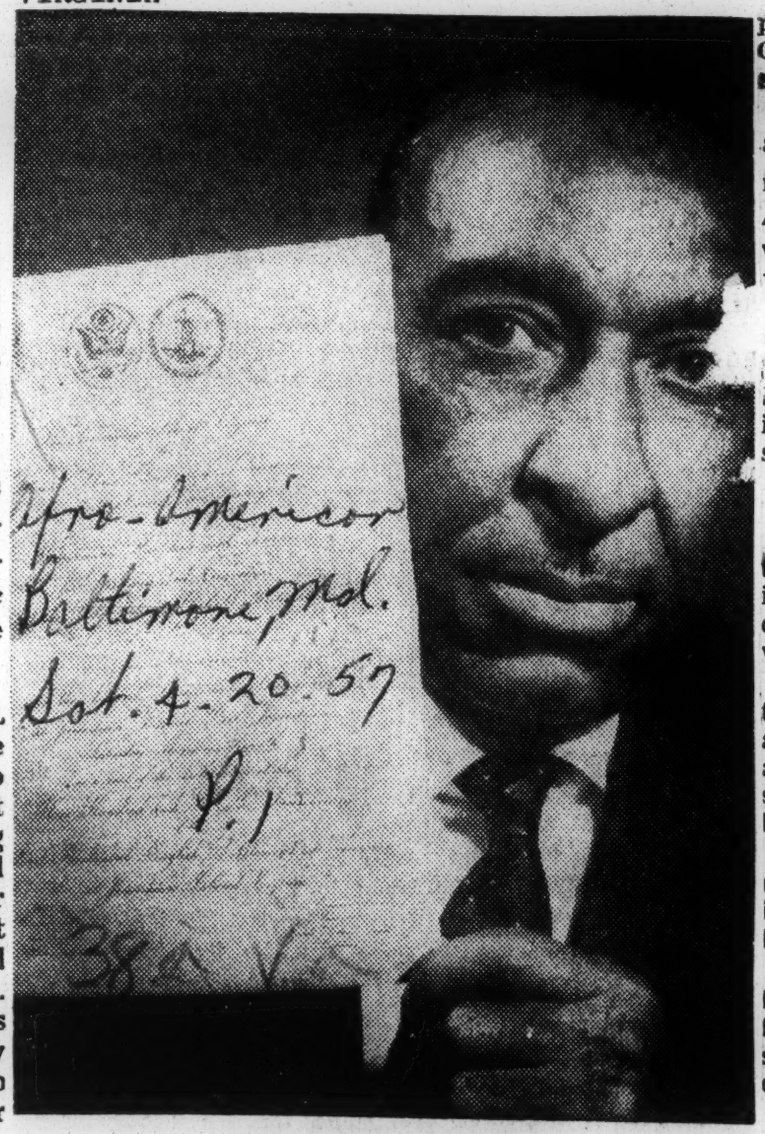
Probably in jest, two of the invitees stated they would come anyhow, unless GOVERNOR STANLEY himself withdrew the invitation. They bore the seal of the State of Virginia and the Governor's name.

We hope that Roentgenologist POWELL and Sociologist DRAKE will not come to Richmond for the dinner. They do not know our Governor. He will not personally and officially do anything about the invitations. But he would personally and officially arrange for a squadron of his palace guards to meet the unexpected guests at the door and throw them in the Richmond jailhouse. They would then be tried on charges of disorderly conduct and probably sentenced to a year each on the Elko real estate site, breaking ground for the new owners.

That would be more in line with the out-house atmosphere that has characterized the STANLEY administration for the past three years

DR. POWELL and PROF. DRAKE and MRS. STEWART didn't need the stupid explanation given by FRANK ERNST, Chamber of Commerce head: ". . . the concept for the dinner was to be a social event." He ended by saying that he was sure that as Virginia Negroes they (the invitees) can appreciate this distinction." They are aware of it but do not appreciate it.

At the outset of the planning for the Jamestown affair, a "Colored Advisory Committee" was named. It has not been called upon for advice. Any member of the committee would have been glad to advise the promoters of the observance that offending the sensibilities of colored people is a good way to keep them away from Jamestown, and also from Virginia.



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-20-57 p.1

38a VS

DR. CLILIAN B. POWELL
He accepts Virginia governor's invitation

Va. 'guest' keeps bid

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BULLETIN

TOLEDO, Ohio — Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, nationally known clubwoman, a native of Berryville, Va., revealed Saturday that she had also received an invitation from Virginia's governor. She told the AFRO she had no intention of accepting as she did not care for the company of such "distinguished Virginians" as the governor was assembling.

Sat. 4-20-57

NEW YORK—Dr. C. B. Powell, physician and publisher, last week said he intended to attend the dinner for "distinguished Virginians" in Richmond, although the return of the invitation has been requested.

"I was invited by the Governor of Virginia under the official seal of the State of Virginia and I wired my acceptance," he said, adding:

"Until I receive a withdrawl from those who extended me the invitation I cannot consider the invitation as having been cancelled."

* * *

THE NATIVE OF Newport News, Va., now editor and publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, was among 600 persons invited to attend the homecoming and dinner.

His invitation, like all others, was signed by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and Frank A. Ernst, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, sponsoring organization.

The affair, part of the 350th anniversary of the First Permanent English Settlement in America at Jamestown Island, will be held at Hotel John Marshall on May 17.

Afro-American

When asked to comment on Dr. Powell's statement, Governor Stanley "passed the buck" to the chamber without making a statement. Ernst described the incident as "regrettable."

Sat. 4-20-57

VERNON E. KEMP, executive director of the Chamber, indicated that the error wasn't discovered until Dr. Powell wired acceptance.

Powell received the invitation via telegram last Tuesday and wired his acceptance. He also said he had reserved a suite of rooms for himself and his wife at the hotel.

p.2

Kemp said that the publisher observed in accepting the invitation: "I wonder if you know I'm colored."

He said he immediately notified the hotel and called a conference among members of his staff and consulted with an aide of the Governor.

* * *

THEY THEN, he added, wired Dr. Powell asking him to return the invitation. He said the wire was signed by a member of the chamber in charge of arranging details.

Powell, upon receiving the request for withdrawal, then made public his statement and intentions to attend the dinner unless Governor Stanley and Ernst withdrew the invitation.

"I sincerely regret any embarrassment or attendant inconvience to Dr. Powell," said Ernst. "He and others must remember that the concept for the dinner . . . was to be a social event.

38a

"I am sure that he, as a Virginia-born colored man, can appreciate this distinction."

* * *

KEMP ALSO added that the list had been well screened to

eliminate persons because of race, political views or various other reasons.

"We had screened the list purposely to eliminate colored people, and some white people as well," Kemp said, adding:

"This was just an unfortunate error. We don't want to hurt anyone's feelings, but our annual banquet has always been for white people, and it's a private affair."

Lee F. Paschal, president of Richmond Hotels, Inc., said, that's his statement" when asked to comment on whether or not Dr. Powell had hotel reservations.

He declined to elaborate on hotel policies toward colored persons seeking accommodations.

"The Big Dinner"

Journal + Guide

By Richard E. Moore

Sat. 4-27-57

There is going to be a dinner
Up in Richmond, so they say;
And it's given by the governor
For his friends who've been away.

Norfolk, Va. p9

They've been making preparations
For this "party of the year."
It's been keeping everyone busy,
Just deciding what to wear;

They've been sending invitations
To the state's "distinguished" guests;
To native sons of the Commonwealth
With whom her laurels rest.

Who's invited to the party,
Surely everyone can come;
Yes, as long as he is lily white,
And a "distinguished" gentleman.

If he calls his home Virginia,
And he's listed in "Who's Who,"
And he's registered Caucasion,
Surely, he's invited too.

When they're seated 'round the table
There'll be many smiling faces,
And red ones too, who can't explain
About those empty places.

But I'm sure if someone asked him:
Governor, where are all the rest?
He'd be very quick to answer,
They are not "distinguished" guests.

Oh! I'd surely love to be there,
Up in Richmond, come this May
When the governor gives his party
For his friends who've been away.

The Real Errors

Journal + Guide p8

From the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

We have noted with interest the information recorded in Who's Who in America about Dr. Clilan Bethany Powell of New York, Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, and St. Clair Drake of Chicago.

Sat. 4-27-57

These are three Virginia-born Negroes who have moved to other states and attained enough distinction to be included in the list of 600 or 700 "distinguished Virginians" invited in the name of the Commonwealth and of the State Chamber of Commerce—with the names of Governor Stanley and of Frank A. Ernst of Hopewell, president of the chamber, on the engraved invitations—to a dinner in Richmond in May. The dinner was designed to bring "distinguished Virginians" home this year because of the Jamestown Festival.

Norfolk, Va.

After the formal invitations had been issued, and in two of these three instances accepted, the State Chamber of Commerce woke up to the fact that these three are Negroes. The State Chamber of Commerce thereupon began notifying the three recipients that the invitations were withdrawn. Mr. Ernst said that "the concept for the dinner from the very first was that this occasion definitely was to be a social event." He added, with respect to Dr. Powell, that "I am sure that he, as a Virginia-born Negro, can appreciate this distinction."

Governor Stanley, who invited the "distinguished Virginias" to return to their state for this occasion, has said nothing.

In the light of this remarkable series of events, some things need to be said.

1. The .'clerical error" is, on its face, a super-duper. If Governor Stanley and the State Chamber of Commerce wished to invite "distinguished" white Virginians but not "distinguished" Negro Virginians, and set somebody to work on "Who's Who in America to draw up the list, as reported, then the job was inexplicably botched.

2. Mr. Ernst's contention that "the concept for the dinner" was "a social event" is debatable. Obviously this was not to be a gathering of friends. It was a dinner with a heavy official connotation. Governor Stanley invited the 600 in his official, not his personal, capacity. The State Chamber of Commerce did likewise.

3. The basic ideas of this occasion, we suggest, were three. The persons invited must be Virginians. They must be living in other states. They must be "distinguished." Those who had these three ideas in their minds should ask themselves now why they did not think that Negroes meet all three qualifications.

4. The exhibition of rudeness which has now gone around the country and probably to every continent in the world is regrettable. In many parts of the United States people know that Virginia has had a regard for the decencies, public and private, and in its history has stood for something fine in this respect. Now they must be puzzled. As for other continents, everyone knows that formidable enemies are lying in wait for every American gaucherie of this kind to exploit among black and yellow races who are watching American leadership in the contemporary world. This a blow to the United States of America as well as to good taste and good manners.

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5. The invitations to Dr. Powell, Mrs. Stewart, and Professor Drake should be allowed to stand. This is 1957, not the Reconstruction Era. The probabilities are that many of the 600 "distinguished Virginians" invited to this official dinner have broken bread with Negroes at other official gatherings without feeling that they endangered their immortal souls. The probabilities, indeed, are that many of theirs hosts in Virginia have done so. The tribute is to Virginians who have made good in other states. If Negro Virginians have risen above the hardships and difficulties which most members of their race have to struggle with, and have attained distinction, what is wrong with official Virginia's recognizing the achievement and hailing it with pride? Is the public spectacle the state government is making of itself worth any imaginable gain it can hope for in this measuring of distinction by race and doing so in a shockingly rude manner?

Fifth Negro Reveals Bid To Dinner

Star p18-a

Sun. 4-28-57

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23 (AP).—The lid remained open today on the "Pandora's box" of headaches opened by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce when it inadvertently invited Negroes to a dinner here next month honoring "distinguished Virginians."

The fifth Virginia-born Negro to acknowledge an invitation to the widely publicized repast is the Rev. William H. Gray, jr., a native of Richmond and now a prominent Philadelphia clergyman and educator.

Mr. Gray, pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia and vice president of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, revealed last night he has written an acceptance to Gov. Stanley, expressing the hope that "you will indicate your further interest and desire in having Mrs. Gray and me as your guests on this occasion."

The invitation to Mr. Gray, presumably, will be withdrawn as were those sent by "clerical error" according to chamber officials to four other Virginia-born Negroes.

Chamber spokesmen have nade it clear, however, that any Negro choosing to ignore the vithdrawal will be seated at the linner and treated "courteously."

At least one white recipient of an invitation to the May 17 dinner has announced a decision not to attend in protest to the withdrawal of the invitations to the Negroes.

The dinner is being sponsored by the State Chamber as an adjunct to the 1957 Jamestown celebration.

Virginia Incident

Post - Herald

Virginia's leading business and political figures are still red-faced over the "mistake" made in issuing invitations to six of 600 "distinguished Virginians" for a dinner party in Richmond on May 17.

Baltimore, Md.

The affair, sposored jointly by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, is designed to spotlight the 350th anniversary of the founding of the Jamestown settlement.

Five of the invites, Justice Edward R. Dudley and Dr. C. B. Powell both of New York; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Dean Lewis Downing of Howard University School of Engineering, and Prof. St. Clair Drake of Chicago have indicated they would not attend.

But the sixth, Dr. William H. Gray, educator, clergyman and politican of Philadelphia, insists he will be present.

At first there was considerable consternation over the prospect of Virginia's 'massive resisters' breaking bread with Americans of color, no matter how distinguished, but common sense ultimately prevailed, and a shamed-faced announcement went out that all guests would be welcomed.

Nevertheless, we find the incident did serve one useful purpose.

It holds up for the whole world to see just how thin is the veneer of courtesy, gentility, breeding and good manners about which some segments in the Old Dominion state are wont to boast.

Editor Boycotts Jim Crow Dinner

Defender Sat. 4-27-57

Chicago Ill. P.1

WASHINGTON — A white Virginian, expressing "anger and alarm" over the racist policies of Virginia's governor, has declined an invitation to attend a dinner to which three Negroes were unwittingly invited, only to have their invitations withdrawn.

The white invitee is Lambert Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, N. C., who told Gov. Thomas B. Stanley in an open letter:

"You have succeeded in making the leadership of the Commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the nation."

STAND FIRM

Two of the three prominent Negroes who received bids to the dinner marking the 350th anniversity of the founding of the Jamestown, Va., colony plan to attend despite the fact the sponsors have said they made a mistake in inviting Negroes.

They are Dr. Clilan B. Powell, a physician and publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, and Dr. St. Clair Drake, Roosevelt University professor of sociology and anthropology.

Also invited is Mrs. Etta Phillips Stewart, pharmacist of Toledo, Ohio, who does not plan to attend.

UP TO GOVERNOR

A native of Newport News, Va., Dr. Powell said:

"I was invited by the governor of Virginia under the official seal of the state and I wired my acceptance. Until I receive a withdrawal from those who extended me the invitation, I cannot consider the invitation as having been canceled."

He earlier had been told by telegram that the invitation was a "mistake" and was asked to return it.

Dr. Drake, a native of Suffolk, Va., says he believes the invitation was extended by both the Chamber of Commerce and the Commonwealth of Virginia and he will not return his unless the governor asks him to do so.

The three who received the invitations are listed in "Who's Who in America" which is the fact that qualified them for consideration to the event.

'ERROR' DISCOVERED

In the meantime, officials of the Chamber of Commerce in Richmond, Va., have said that they asked all three to return the invitations, when the "error" was discovered.

Dr. Drake who lives at 5411 S. Dorchester, Chicago, last year returned to Chicago after a 15-month study trip in West Africa on a Ford Foundation grant. He is co-author of the book, "Black Metropolis."

The Virginia dinner which is scheduled for May 17 is in honor of "distinguished Virginians."

Mrs. Stewart served as president of the NACW from 1948 to 1952. In 1951 she represented the organization at the International Council of Women which met in Athens, Greece.

U. S. ENVOY

In 1954-55, she represented the U. S. State Department on a lecture tour in Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Indonesia, ironically explaining the American way of life.

Mrs. Stewart also was a delegate to the Pan Paciffic Women's Conference in Manila and has been vice chairman oftthe Pan Pacific Women's Association.

She also is a member of the National Council of Women, USA, the national Community Chests and councils, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, a member of the executive committee of the Toledo Municipal League and the Toledo League of Women Voters.

A retired pharmicist, she is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh.

Davis told the governor that "I have watched with alarm, despair and anger" the course Stanley has pursued in meeting the state's racial problems.

He added:

Defender P.2

"When — as well I know — sober minds all over the South have looked to the Old Dominion for leadership, you have offered only the barren slogan of massive resistance, the tyrannical suppression of all local freedom, and a mass of witless obstructive legislation."

Editor, Bias Foe, Rejects Bid to Virginia Dinner

Evening Star Fri. 4-19-57 P.14a

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19 (AP).—An invitation to a homecoming dinner here May 17 for distinguished Virginians has been rejected by a white editor because of racial restrictions on the dinner.

Lambert Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, N. C., and former editor of the Virginia Quarterly Review, said yesterday in an open letter to Gov. Stanley "I believe that I can best show my loyalty to the great traditions of Virginia by declining your invitation."

Invitations to the dinner, which was arranged by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the State government and the chamber, went out to some 600 native Virginians over the names of Gov. Stanley and Frank A. Ernst, chamber president. The dinner was planned as a feature of the Jamestown 350th anniversary celebration.

Would Be Admitted

At least three of the invitations went to Negroes, through what was termed clerical error. Mr. Ernst withdrew the invitations and offered apologies to the three.

A chamber spokesman said, however, that if any of the invited Negroes showed up for the dinner they would be received courteously and admitted, even though their invitations had been withdrawn.

Two of the Negroes, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, and Dr. Clilan B. Powell of New York, have announced they would not attend. The third Negro, St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology at Roosevelt University, Chicago, said that although he has received Mr. Ernst's withdrawal, he would still consider himself invited unless Gov. Stanley says he is not.

In his letter, copies of which were sent to newspapers here and elsewhere, Mr. Davis noted the invitations asked for replies to be sent to the Governor's office.

Graduate of Virginia U.

He said he assumed that if he were a Negro "you would delegate Mr. Verbon Kemp of the Chamber of Commerce to inform me that the invitation was a mistake. . . . It is therefore not a true invitation, but an offer contingent upon my being able to prove Caucasian ancestry."

A Lynchburg native and University of Virginia graduate, Mr. Davis, 51, told Gov. Stanley he deplored "the course taken by the political leadership of Virginia, with you as titular head, in the face of one of the most momentous and complex issues of our time," the segregation issue.

"When—as I well know—sober minds all over the South have looked to the Old Dominion for leadership, you have offered only the barren slogan of massive resistance, the tyrannical suppression of all local freedom, and a mass of witless obstructive legislation that is rightly doomed to the judicial scrapheap," Mr. Davis said.

"And now you find yourself," he added, "on a great and solemn occasion in the history of the Commonwealth, in the ridiculous position of asserting, in effect, that being distinguished is an accomplishment possible only for people of Caucasian ancestry. You have succeeded in making the leadership of the Commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the Nation."

Virginia Briefs

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Thurs. 4-25-57 P.2-B

Tuck Soothed on Issue Of Segregation in Motels

Associated Press

Plans to allow motels along the Blue Ridge Parkway—which would involve the question of mixing the races—were reported uncertain yesterday.

Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service wrote Rep. William Tuck (D-Va.) that, "there has been some question as to whether any overnight accommodations should be invited on the Parkway."

The letter was in answer to a recent protest by Tuck against any plans to provide "motor courts where integration would be practiced."

"The people of Virginia," Tuck wrote, "will not stand for integration in motels and I hope that the National Park Service will not persist in any such program or practice."

Wirth wrote Tuck that, "Nothing will be done in letting any such concession contract on the Parkway until after we have had an opportunity to consider it further with you and other members of Congress."

"There has been some question," he added, "as to whether any overnight accommodations should be invited on the Parkway. We have always felt that only the bare necessities should be provided and that a great majority of the people will always be taken care of off the Parkway."

Wirth pointed out that all Government contracts are required by law to carry "a nondiscriminatory clause."

Tuck wrote in protest after Parkway Superintendent Sam P. Weems was quoted as saying the proposed motor court near the Peaks of Otter would be operated in line with the nonsegregation clause.

tr for folos.

system construction in Virginia —a by-pass of Emporia on U. S. 301.

Talbott-Marks Co., Inc., submitted a low bid of $1,601,009 to the State Highway Department for the four-lane interstate project. The construction is the first in the state to be financed under provisions of the 1956 Federal Highway Act.

The Talbott-Marks bid was included in a total of $4,673,210 in low bids for 22 road and bridge projects opened by the highway department today.

The Emporia project is one of 19 given priority by the State Highway Commission for the 1012-mile interstate network in Virginia. Today's bids are subject to review by the Commission.

Virginia Banquet To Be All-White As Negro Declines

Evening Star Sat. 4-20-57 P.3

RICHMOND, April 20 (AP).—Unless another "inadvertent invitation" is discovered or the principals thus far involved change their minds, Virginia's well-publicized dinner next month will be an all-white affair.

Washington, D.C.

The affair appeared ended today after 10 days of controversy that followed the discovery that three persons invited to the State Chamber of Commerce's "Distinguished Virginians" dinner party are Negroes.

Dr. St. Clair Drake, a professor at Roosevelt University in Chicago, announced yesterday he would not attend.

He received an invitation to the dinner along with Dr. Clilan B. Powell, New York publisher, and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio. All three are native Virginians and Negroes.

When it came to light the dinner might become an integrated affair chamber officials withdrew the three invitations and extended apologies for any embarrassment or inconvenience caused. A "clerical error" was blamed for the invitations.

Mrs. Stewart readily acceded to the withdrawal. Dr. Powell

and Dr. Drake, however, maintained they would honor the invitations and appear at the dinner unles sthe invitations were withdrawn personally by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley.

Dr. Powell reversed himself Wednesday night and said he would not be present.

Dr. Drake, however, said at that time he still planned to attend the May 17 dinner, scheduled as part of the Jamestown Festival honoring the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America. But he also withdrew yesterday.

Distinguished Virginians' Dinner Stirs up hot 'Tempest in a teapot'

Call Phila 4-26-57 p.13

Kansas City, Mo.

BY ALVIN E. WHITE
FOR ANP

NEW YORK — When it comes to stupidity, jimcrow takes the cake. And if an Oscar or an Emmy were awarded for the most stupid act of 1957—thus far—it would be a toss up as to whether the good governor of Virginia or his slick young president of the Chamber of Commerce, would get the honor. Right now, mention "distinguished Virginians" and red faces in Richmond, the old Confederate capital, get even redder. And meanwhile, colored Americans are enjoying the discomfort of the smart alecks who pulled the prize boner of the year.

"It's this way you see. Virginia is celebrating the 350th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, oldest English settlement in the new world. By way of a "kick-off" the Chamber of Commerece has invited 600 distinguished Virginans to a whopping dinner celebration on May 17. And many of those "distinguished Virginians" live outside the beloved Old Dominion.

So it was a pleasant surprise to Dr. Cliland B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News of this city, to receive a handsomely engraved invitation, in the name of the Governor Thomas B. Stanley and Chamber of Commerce presiden Frank A. Ernst.

Of course Dr. Powell was aware of the fact that things in his native state had changed—slightly that is—since his boyhood days in Newport News where he was born 62 years ago. Yet, a mistake could have been made in his calculations—for a comic Red Buttons says, "Strange things are happening."

'Sorry' For Mistake

But not that strange. For as soon as Ernst discovered that Dr. Powell was not a white Virginian, he immediately expressed his "regrets" and a lot of other baloney about Dr. Powell should know etc, etc. etc. All to cover up his dam-phool blunder—any idiot reading the biography of the successful doctor would immediately see that he was not of the white race.

Funny thing. Dr. Powell says he is going to attend, or appear in Richmond unless he gets a withdrawal of the invitation from the Governor himself—who, poor soul, is fighting to keep out of this mess.

Strangely enough, a second invitation was mis-sent—to a colored woman, Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, a registered pharmacist, who toured Asia for the State Department in 1954-56 to explain the American way of life. This one hadn't come up for explanation then, but Mrs. Stewart would have a jim-dandy time sloughing this one off—although she says she does not plan at this time to attend, or appear at the dinner.

When the Jamestown celebration was in the planning stages, the Governor with all good intent, had said he would call in leaders of both racial groups to work out some praticipation for the colored Virginians, within the framework of the tentative plan.

Word to this effect reached the ears of the "boss" of Virginia, sitting in the U. S. Senate and the Governor's good intentions just made another block in the pavement of that famous place which is said to be paved with good intentions. Colored Virginians have heard nothing more until the Powell letter gave them a change to guffaw.

Act Hard To Explain

Fifty years ago, when the 300th anniversary of settlement of Jamestown was celebrated, a famous Virginian of colored extraction, Colonel Giles B. Jackson, wangled $200,000 from the Federal government to erect a building and display the progress of Virginia's colored inhabitants. At that time, this huge sum placed in the hands of the colored director, caused a nine-day sensation. The building was erected—not too close to the main buildings of the exposition—and attracted thousands of visitors of both races, yet, the final outcome of the separate participation left a bad taste.

Why the sponsors did not include colored Virginians in this celebration has not been explained, meanwhile like a worm in hot ashes, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, has a ticklish job getting both himself and the governor off the hook. Won't Russia like this one?

Here's the question. . .Is Dr. Powell a successful Virginian or not? He's been a successful medical practitioner; a successful X-ray laboratory operator; publisher of a newspaper, director of a thriving insurance company, co-proprietor of a prosperous liquor store among many other business enterprises and a former member of the New York State Athletic Commission. Just how much more is demanded —except that he change the color of his skin?

White Editor Lambasts Va. Governor; Refuses Invitation to Celebration

By Lancaster

Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs. 4-25-57

Richmond, Va., (CNS) With three invitations "misdirected" to prominent Virginia Negroes, one correctly directed invitation to white editor Lambert Davis was refused bluntly and the dinner which will commemorate the 350th anniversary of Jamestown with 600 native Virginians in attendance, lambasted.

Not True

Dr. Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, N. C. wrote his answer in an open letter to Governor Stanley. He said: "I believe that I can best show my loyalty to the great traditions of Virginia by declining your invitation."

He went on to say that if he were a Negro, "you would delegate Mr. Verbon Kemp of the Chamber of Commerce to inform me that the invitation was a mistake. It is therefore not a true invitation but an offer contingent upon my being able to prove Caucasian ancestry."

Lashing out at Governor Stanley, Mr. Davis wrote: "When sober minds all over the South have looked to the Old Dominion for leadership, you have offered only the barren slogan of massive resistance, the tyrannical suppression of all local freedom, and a mass of witless obstructive legislation that is rightly doomed to the judicial scrapheap.

Ridiculous Position

"And now you find yourself on a great and solemn occasion in the history of the Commonwealth, in the ridiculous position of asserting in effect that being distinguished is an accomplishment possible only for people of Caucasian ancestry.

"You have succeeded in making the leadership of the Commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the Nation."

"He must know that without his support these men will have no choice but to take the cowardly way out of a ludicrous situation."

* * *

ANOTHER WHITE woman commend the T-D editor for his editorial criticizing the governor and Chamber of Commerce for the withdrawal of invitations to three colored persons. She said in part:

"...As a matter of fact, I am very sorry that some of our white people say the things that are said about the colored race as a whole. I thought that this nation and state of ours was supposed to be a democracy, founded on the principle of 'freedom for all.'

"It makes one wonder if our country is so democratic when there is so much written in the papers about the place that the colored people is supposed to occupy. . . . The colored people

Stanley's racial segregation stand draws sharp criticism

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. p.12

Sat. 5-4-57

RICHMOND (ANP) —Gov. Thomas B. Stanley is under a barrage of criticism by white Virginians for his attitude on the race issue.

The latest faux pas was the effort of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce with Stanley's approval, to withdraw the invitation to three colored persons to attend a dinner for distinguished Virginians now residing outside the state.

The dinner, to be held May 17, is a feature of the Jamestown Festival commemorating the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America.

* * *

ELIZABETH S. MINIGIOLI Mrs. Frances G. Brown of Richmond, wrote last week to the Richmond Times-Dispatch last week severely criticizing Gov. Stanley. After commending the editor for his editorial on the matter, she said:

"...However, there is one aspect of the situation which also deserves editorial comment. That is the sorry spectacle of the governor of a great state abdicating his position of leadership by refusing to state publicly his opinions on the subject and passing the buck to the Chamber of Commerce.

fought side by side with his white brother (fellowman) in both our World Wars."

Governor Stanley Rejects Cultured Negroes As 'Distinguished Virginians'

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-20-57

RICHMOND — The governor's highly-publicized dinner for "distinguished Virginians" has been brought down front in the public spotlight for what it really is—a jim crow affair that has become tinted with racial overtones typical of the present administration.

The dinner, scheduled for May 17 as a feature of the Jamestown anniversary celebration, has received far more publicity than was bargained for because Gov. Stanley has recalled invitations which were sent to two distinguished Virginians who are colored. They are:

Dr. C. B. Powell, prominent New York physician, publisher and businessman, who had already accepted the invitation and told reporters that he planned to attend the dinner.

Mrs. Ella Phillis Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, a registered pharmacist actively affiliated with the league of Women Voters, who stated this week that she does not plan to attend the affair.

* * *

IRONICALLY enough, the dinner is scheduled to be held on the third anniversary (May 17) of the historic decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Both invitations were signed by Governor Stanley and Frank A. Ernst, president of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce and were recalled when it was discovered that two colored prominent Virginians were on the invited list by error."

* * *

DR. POWELL, publisher of the Amsterdam News, an insurance executive, member of the New York State Boxing Commission, and owner of several business establishments, was born in Newport News in 1894. He is listed in "Who's Who In America" and by "Dunn and Bradstreet."

Mrs. Stewart, who is a native of Berryville, Va., told reporters at Toledo that I feel the state of Virginia is embarrassed by its attitude and I would not want to go (to the dinner) and be embarrassed as an individual."

* * *

DR. POWELL stated that he would attend the dinner, unless his invitation is personally withdrawn by Gov. Stanley.

The governor, whose attitude on racial matters is well known, declined to comment on Dr. Powell's assertion that he would attend the dinner, referring all questions to the Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

MR. ERNST had this to say: "He (Dr. Powell) and others must remember that the concept for the dinner from the very first was that this occasion definitely was to be a social event. I am sure that he, as a Virginia-born Negro, can appreciate this distinction."

* * *

HE WENT ON to explain that a number of Virginia-born notables, both white and colored, had been excluded because of race, political views or otherwise.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ernst expressed his "regrets" that the distinguished colored Virginians had received invitations. They were sent out by error—naturally.

NEGRO DECLINES VIRGINIA DINNER

Times-Picayune Mon. 4-15-57

RICHMOND, Va., April 14 (AP)—The second of two prominent Negroes inadvertently invited to a dinner here "for distinguished Virginians" said that she would not attend.

New York

"I feel the state of Virginia is embarrassed by its attitude and I would not want to go and be embarrassed as an individual," said Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart, a retired pharmacist, at her home in Toledo, Ohio.

P. 28

The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of the Richmond dinner May 17 as part of the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, said it regretted the mistakes in the invitation list. It withdrew the invitations to the Negroes.

The names of Mrs. Stewart and Dr. Clilan B. Powell, a New York physician who publishes the Negro Amsterdam News in Harlem, slipped through what the state chamber tried to make a careful screening of names. Powell is a native of Newport News, Va. Mrs. Stewart was born in Berryville.

Dr. Powell said earlier he would be in Richmond for the dinner unless Gov. Thomas B. Stanley personally cancelled the invitation. Stanley, thus far, has declined comment. The invitations went out over the names of the governor and Frank A. Ernst, president of the state chamber. Ernst wrote to Powell withdrawing the invitation and a member of the chamber's staff phoned Mrs. Stewart.

Governor's name and the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia," Dr. Powell explained. "The invitation was embossed also with the name of Frank Arthur Ernst, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, but it was issued from the Governor's office, the Capitol.

"He extended me the invitation as an official of the Commonwealth. He is the only one who can withdraw it. So, unless I receive a notice from him withdrawing the invitation, I shall attend with my wife."

Dr. Powell deprecated a telegram that arrived Tuesday signed by Richard S. Gillis, director of activities of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

It informed Dr. Powell that the invitation had been issued from a "limited list supplied to Governor by this office."

"Inadvertently," the telegram continued, "invitation was issued you. Please disregard and return invitation. Deeply regret if any inconvenience has been caused."

The 62-year-old publisher said he had telegraphed acceptance of the invitation to Governor Stanley last Friday. He also reserved a suite of rooms in the John Marshall Hotel, where the affair will be held on May 17.

The dinner is part of a celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown. About 600 Virginians have been invited to participate. Dr. Powell was born in Newport News, Va.

Negro Plans to Attend Dinner Unless Virginia Governor Balks

Times New York Fri. 4-12-57 P. 27-C

Dr. Clilan B. Powell said yesterday he was preparing to attend a dinner for "distinguished Virginians" in Richmond next month. The New York Negro physician, business man and publisher of The Amsterdam News in Harlem said he planned to go unless Gov. Thomas B. Stanley himself withdrew the invitation.

"My position is that I received the invitation under the

Ashley Raps Withdrawal Of Invitations to Negroes

Post & Times Herald P. 11-B Washington D.C.

Wed. 4-17-57 Associat

Withdrawal of invitations to two Negroes invited to a dinner for distinguished Virginians was protested by Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio) yesterday.

Ashley wrote Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia "to protest Virginia's shocking treatment of two of her distinguished citizens, Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, and Dr. Clilian B. Powell of New York City."

(Reports from Richmond said yesterday a third Virginia-born Negro, St. Clair Drake, a professor at Roosevelt University, Chicago, has received an invitation. He said he would attend unless the invitation is withdrawn by the Governor.)

"Their original invitation to attend the 'distinguished Virginians' dinner on May 17, issued over your official signature," Ashley wrote Stanley, "was an earned tribute to Mrs. Stewart and Dr. Powell.

"The preemptory withdrawal of these invitations can only be considered a direct and deliberate assault upon the dignity of two outstanding Americans," he added.

"For no other reason than their color, they have been singled out, discriminated against, and held up to the Nation as unworthy of recognition by their native state."

Ashley recalled that Mrs. Stewart is a native of Berryville, Va., and a past president of the National Association of Colored Women. She was the first Negro to be graduated in pharmacy from the University of Pittsburgh. In 1954, she was sent by the State Department on a tour of the Orient to explain the American way of life.

Dr. Powell is a physician and publisher of the Amsterdam News in Harlem, New York City.

Virginia Withdraws Invitation to Negro

Post & Times Herald P. 6L

Fri. 4-12-57

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—An invitation to a prominent New York Negro to attend a dinner in Richmond for "distinguished Virginians" has been withdrawn as "a mistake."

He is Dr. Cullan B. Powell, a physician and publisher of the Amsterdam News in Harlem, who was born in Newport News, Va., in 1894.

Powell's secretary, Miss E. M. Holden, said yesterday that the invitation had been received and accepted a week ago. Last Tuesday, she said, a telegram came requesting that the invitation be returned.

Powell said today he would attend the dinner unless Gov. Thomas B. Stanley withdraws his invitation, the United Press reported.

Powell said the invitation was signed by the Virginia Governor.

A telegram that arrived Tuesday was signed by Richard F. Gillif, director of activities of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Powell said. He added that he would not consider disregarding the invitation until notified by Stanley to do so.

The invitation, for a dinner May 17, was described as part of a celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown.

In Richmond, Vernon Kemp, executive director of the Chamber of Commerce, said an invitation list of some 600 persons had been compiled from information supplied by local chambers of commerce.

a telegram he received from Richard S. Gillis stating that the invitation had been withdrawn.

"My position is that I received the invitation from the Governor, under the State seal, and I intend to be there," said Dr. Powell. "Until I receive a withdrawal from the person who sent the invitation, I certainly cannot accept a withdrawal from someone I don't even know."

Mr. Gillis is director of activities for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, which helped arrange the dinner.

Dr. Powell, a native Virginian and graduate of Virginia State College at Petersburg and Howard University, said the invitation from Gov. Stanley asked him to attend a dinner May 17 at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, and also to tour Williamsburg and Jamestown the following day in connection with the current Jamestown celebration.

He said he wired his acceptance last Thursday. Yesterday he received the telegram from Mr. Gillis advising him he "inadvertently" had been invited. The telegram asked him to return the bid.

"I am not sending it back, and I will be right there unless the Governor tells me not to come," he declared.

AFRO finds Jamestown Festival open; all citizens welcomed

and staffed by both races.

One water fountain serves everybody.

* * *

THE PAVILION with umbrellaed tables for lunchers, bears no signs designating sections by race.

The picnic tables are grouped together in a grove that is as free of segregation now as it was back in 1607 when the first settlers landed here.

Strolling through the reconstructed fort, the glass house and reproductions of the three ships, festival-goers would find it almost impossible to either avoid or interfere with persons of another group.

Adjacent to the state-supported festival park is Jamestown Island, a unit of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of Interior.

* * *

IN THE information center [illegible], the rest rooms are not [illegible]cially segregated. There is equal access to all facilities for everyone who visits here.

The observer, looking for a difference, cannot detect any attitude, tone of voice or manner of address on the part of the staff of either the state or national areas to indicate any racial feeling.

The lone reminder of Senator Byrd's "massive resistance" policy are small signs indicating 'white' and 'colored' restroom facilities on the festival grounds.

* * *

MEANWHILE AFTER Governor Stanley had reversed himself and said all invited guests, including the four colored persons sent bids by "mistake," would be welcomed, it appeared none of them would appear.

Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo clubwoman, and Judge Edward Dudley of New York, had both declined, saying they "did not care for the company of distinguished Virginians" which were to gather in Richmond.

Dr. C. B. Powell, New York publisher, who had at first said he would go, Tuesday changed his mind and decided to stay away.

* * *

ST. CLAIR DRAKE, a Chicago professor, the fourth guest, also announced his intention of going to the dinner, but Saturday, he, too, backed down.

Dr. Powell, in his letter to Governor Stanley and Frank A. Ernst, president of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, said:

"It is definitely clear to all conderned that your recession of my invitation is because of my race.

"The embarrassment caused me by your action is quite insignificant. However, I think it is of paramount importance that you embarrassed the United States before the whole

PROFESSOR DRAKE, in announcing Saturday that he would be "too busy" to attend the affair, said:

"Since the governor has taken the attitude that colored guests may attend I feel my victory has been won. I have now decided that pressing business will keep me in Chicago."

The governor's decision to welcome all "distinguished" Virginians without regard to race came only after he had been made the target of blistering criticism.

* * *

ONE OF THE white guests, Lambert Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., wrote Stanley:

"You have succeeded in making the leadership of the Commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the nation."

Davis, a graduate of the University of Virginia, said he watched "with increasing alarm, despair and anger," the path his native state was taking on the desegregation problem.

"When — as well I know— sober minds all over the South have looked to the Old Dominion for leadership, you have offered only the barren slogan of massive resistance, the tyrannical suppression of all local freedom, and a mass of witless obstructive legislation that is rightly doomed to the judicial scrap heap.

"And now you find yourself on a great and solemn occasion in the history of the Commonwealth, in the ridiculous position of asserting, in effect, that being distinguished is an accomplishment possible only for people of Caucasian ancestry."

* * *

REP. THOMAS L. ASHLEY (D., Ohio), who represents the district in which Mrs. Stewart resides, also lambasted the governor.

"The pre-emptory withdrawal of these invitations can only be considered a direct and deliberate assault upon the dignity of outstanding Americans," Ashley wrote.

"For no other reason than their color, they have been singled out, discriminated against, and held up to the nation as unworthy of recognition by their native state."

Declaring he was shocked "by this shameful course of action," Ashley asserted it "can only discredit us before the bar of world opinion."

* * *

"IT IS DIFFICULT to imagine a more grotesque distortion of the democratic ideals which were fostered and fought for by so many great Virginians of the past."

The dinner, jointly sponsored by Governor Stanley and the State Chamber of Commerce, was designed to launch the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.

Pastor Olert Quits Church At Richmond

Post & Times Herald P. 6-L

Tues. 4-30-57

RICHMOND, April 29 (AP) The president of the Virginia Council of Churches, the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Olert, has resigned his pastorate here.

Dr. Olert made the surprise announcement yesterday at the close of the morning worship service at Second Presbyterian Church. He gave no reason for his decision and, when asked last night what his plans were, Dr. Olert had no comment.

"The announcement came as a complete surprise to everyone in the congregation," said Roy E. Cabell, chairman of the Session, governing unit of the church.

Dr. Olert is immediate past president of the Richmond Ministers Association which, during his term as president, formulated and adopted "the Statement of Conviction on Race" last January. The statement took issue with the State's no-integration program of school legislation and with the Legislature's and the Governor's handling of certain aspects of racial problems.

The Session, which meets Thursday, will be the first group to act on Dr. Olert's resignation.

Jim Crow Denied Roost

By CHESTER HAMPTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

JAMESTOWN, Va. —While the governor and Chamber of Commerce officials were wrestling with the embarrassing problem of whether Virginians of color could ever be "distinguished," thousands of others, of all races, mingled, marveled, ate and rested together on the grounds of the celebrated Jamestown Festival here.

Though maintained by the Commonwealth of Virginia, integration has quietly become the accepted way of life here. Jim Crow has had a difficult time finding a roosting place.

The snack bar is patronized

Negro Refuses to Yield Place at Virginia's Table

Evening Star Fri. 4-12-57

Washington, D. C.

A Negro publisher who "inadvertently" was invited to a dinner for "distinguished Virginians" in Richmond next month plans to be right there when the soup is served unless Gov. Stanley personally tells him not to come.

The publisher, Dr. Cullan B. Powell, who is head of the Amsterdam news in Harlem, yesterday said he entended to ignore

Va. guest No. 6

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — Dean Lewis Downing of Howard's school of engineering, was Virginia guest No. 6, who received an invitation by "mistake" to that May 17 dinner of "distinguished Virginians." 5-4-57

Dean Downing has announced he would not attend. But guest No. 5, Dr. W. H. Gray of Philadelphia, says he will be there. Others who have declined are Dr. C. B. Powell, Justice Edward Dudley, NYC, Mrs. Ella Stewart, Toledo and Dr. St. Clair Drake, Chicago.

4 Decline 'Goofed' Bids To Va. Dinner; 2 Will Go

Defender Sat. 5-11-57 P.6 Chicago Ill.

PHILLADELPHIA — (ANP) — The Virginia Chamber of Commerce recalled its invitation to the Rev. William H. Gray, Jr., pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist church here, to attend a dinner honoring "distinguished Virginians." The reply came from the Chamber of Commerce President, Frank Ernst.

Dr. Gray was one of six Negroes who received invitations "by mistake." Four of the six said they would not attend, but Dr. Gray and Domestic Judge Edward R. Dudley of New York announced they would.

Ernst's letter to Gray read: "Among the invitations to the homecoming dinner meeting in Richmond, May 17, issued by me and bearing the name of the Governor embossed thereon by permission given me by the governor there was one addressed to you in error.

REGRET LETTER

"This letter is regrettable. The dinner meeting in question is the final event of the annual meeting of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce being held that day. As you may well understand, a host must control his guest list to the exigencies of the occasion.

"Accordingly I hereby rescind this invitation sent to you in error and extend my apologies to you for any inconvenience, embarrassment or concern that you may have suffered. Your letter of acceptance is returned herewith."

The reply followed Gray's letter addressed to Governor Stanley and Ernst, in which he stated: "It is my fervent hope that you share the feeling of pride which I entertain for principles upon which my state and nation have grown and that you will indicate your further interest and desire in having Mrs. Gray and me as your guests on this occasion."

Dr. Gray had also stated in his letter of acceptance, and also asking clarification, that he was happy to be "born a Negro" and "proud that I was born in Virginia."

The church office said Dr. Gray was in Florida filling a speaking engagement at Florida Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine, where he was once president.

Va. Wife Wages Anti-Bias War

Defender Sat. 5-11-57 Chicago, Ill.

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — A Virginia woman stood by the dictates of her conscience last week despite threats of taking her children away from her because she refused to obey the new state pupil placement law. P.6

Mrs. Theo Defebio is waging a one-woman crusade against what she terms the attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court decision.

Last year, Virginia passed a bill requiring parents to sign forms issued by pupil placement boards, that would place a child in a school selected by the board.

Although the form does not state that colored and white children shall be separated, it is purposely designed to do just that. The act is compulsory, giving parents 15 days in which to comply.

REFUSES TO SIGN

Mrs. Defebio, a Washington cab driver, refused to sign the forms, and her children, Micky, 9, and Teddy, 14, were expelled from the Fairfae County school they were attending.

When the case began attracting widespread attention, school authorities sought a way out by urging Mrs. Defebio to sign forms "under protest," telling her that none of her constitutional or legal rights would be waived.

After a conference with her two lawyers, Albert Kassabian and Douglas Adams, jr., Mrs. Defebio issued a statement saying: "No letter of protest can encompass the breadth and depth of my conscience."

The lawyers say they will file suit for Mrs. Defebio testing the legality of the placement law and compelling the school board to readmit the children.

LIVED IN N. C.

Mrs. Defebio formerly lived in North Carolina where her children were taken from her for a period of two years because she and her husband refused to send them to public school.

Defebio is still in North Carolina working as a lighthouse keeper.

While the children are out of school, they are being tutored by private instructors and Mrs. Defebio in her spare time.

Invitation to Negro Error, Virginia Says

World-Telegram & Sun New York

An invitation to a prominent New York Negro to attend a dinner in Richmond, Va., for "distinguished Virginians," has been withdrawn as "a mistake."

He is Dr. Clilan B. Powell, a physician and publisher of the Amsterdam News in Harlem, who was born in Newport News, Va., in 1894. 4-11-57

Dr. Powell's secretary, Miss E. M. Holden, said yesterday that the invitation had been received and accepted a week ago. Last Tuesday, she said, a telegram came requesting that the invitation be returned.

The invitation, for a dinner Mary 17, was described as part of a celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown. It was signed by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia and Frank A. Ernst, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

In Richmond last night Vernon Kemp, executive director of the chamber, said "there was a mistake" and there "had been an error" in issuing the invitation.

Virginia Sorry For Error in Bid to Negro

World-Telegram & Sun New York Fri. 4-12-57

By the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.— An invitation sent to a New York Negro newspaper publisher to attend a Richmond dinner for "distinguished Virginians" is being withdrawn, the president of the sponsoring group said today. He said the invitation was sent in error and that he regretted the incident. P.17

Frank A. Ernst, president of the Virginia state chamber of commerce, made the comment after Dr. Clilan B. Powell, a Virginia-born physician and publisher of the Amsterdam News in Harlem, said in New York he planned to attend the May 17 dinner unless Gov. Thomas B. Stanley personally withdrew the invitation.

A clerical error resulted in Dr. Powell's name being included in a large list of invitations that went out over the names of Gov. Stanley and Mr. Ernst.

Gov. Stanley declined comment and referred all questions to the chamber of commerce.

Mr. Ernst, manager of a Hopewell, Va., chemical plant, said:

"I sincerely regret any embarrassment or attendant inconvenience to Dr. Powell. He and others must remember that the concept for the dinner from the very first was that this occasion definitely was to be an event. I am sure that he, as a Virginia-born Negro, can appreciate this distinction."

Congressman Hits Negro Bid Recall

World-Telegram & Sun Tues. 4-16-57 P.5

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 16.— Withdrawal of invitations to two Negroes to attend a dinner for distinguished Virginians was protested today by Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D., Ohio).

Rep. Ashley wrote Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia "to protest Virginia's shocking treatment of two of her distinguished citizens, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo, Ohio, and Dr. Clilan B. Powell, of New York City."

(Reports from Richmond, Va., said today a third Virginia-born Negro, Prof. St. Clair Drake of Roosevelt University, Chicago, has received an invitation and says he will attend the dinner unless the invitation is withdrawn by the governor.)

"Their original invitation to attend the 'Distinguished Virginians' dinner on May 17, issued over your official signature," Rep. Ashley wrote Gov. Stanley, "was an earned tribute to Mrs. Stewart and Dr. Powell.

"The peremptory withdrawal of these invitations can only be considered a direct and deliberate assault upon the dignity of two outstanding Americans.

"For no other reason than their color, they have been singled out, discriminated against, and held up to the nation as unworthy of recognition by their native state."

No Negroes At Virginia Banquet

World P.5 Birmingham, Ala.

RICHMOND, Va., — The homecoming banquet, sponsored by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, was held Friday night in the flag-decked Virginia Room of the John Marshall Hotel.

The banquet, originally planned to honor distinguished sons and daughters of the Old Dominion who have moved to other states, was for whites only, but seven Negroes had been invited inadvertently to the dinner. The invitations were later withdrawn. World 5-22-57

One hundred and twenty-seven distinguished Virginians were present together with Governor Thomas B. Stanley, local leaders and more than 300 members of the chamber, but none of the Negroes appeared. But until the last there was some doubt about one who had failed to let the chamber know formally that he would not attend.

Early last month the Negroes received invitations bearing the names of Governor Stanley and Frank Arthur Ernest, president of the State Chamber of Commerce.

The bids later were withdrawn. The incident became national and international news and there was pressure on the chamber to cancel the dinner.

Governor Stanley, an arch-foe of integration, was among those resisting this pressure. The chamber made no attempt to minimize the seriousness of the original error.

As one spokesman put it, the mix-up resulted from "gross ineptitude of staff work." This meant that an agency entrusted with compiling a list of "distinguished Virginians' had failed to call to the sponsors' attention the fact that some of those listed in Who's Who in America might be Negroes.

The spokesman added that this possibility simply had "never occurred' to the sponsors.

The names of only six of the Negroes have become known. They are: Dr. Cilian B. Powell, of The Amsterdam News; Prof. St. Clair Drake, of Roosevelt University; Domestic Relations Justice Edward R. Dudley, of New York; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, past president of the National Association of Colored Women of Toledo; Lewis K. Downing, dean of Engineering at Howard University; and the Rev. William Herbert Gray, Jr., vice president of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches.

They Didn't Come to Dinner

Courier Sat. 6-1-57 P.9

We are rather sorry that the seven distinguished Virginians (colored), who were "inadvertently" invited to the Richmond dinner held by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, did not show up among the 300-odd white guests at the Hotel John Marshall.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The sponsors expected some of these distinguished dark Virginians to show up and had set aside a table for six, with an official downstairs to greet them and escort them up the 29 steps to the place prepared for them.

The sponsors, still smarting from the adverse international publicity, were relieved when none of the colored brethren appeared, but apparently had expected to be embarrassd some more.

NEGRO NOW DECLINES BID TO ATTEND VIRGINIA DINNER

Dr. Clilan B. Powell, Negro publisher of The Amsterdam News, yesterday declined an invitation he had once accepted to attend a dinner in Richmond next month honoring "distinguished Virginians."

He wrote to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and Frank Arthur Ernst, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, that it was "definitely clear to all concerned that your recission of my invitation is because of my race."

The invitation had been labeled "a mistake" by chamber officials. The publisher, a native of Newport News, Va., then insisted that he would attend the dinner unless Governor Stanley personally withdrew the invitation.

White Guest Rejects Virginia Dinner Bid

World-Telegram Tues P. 8

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A white Virginian has rejected Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's invitation to a dinner for distinguished Virginians with a condemnation of the governor's stand on racial issues.

Lambert Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, N. C., said in an open letter to Gov. Stanley: "You have succeeded in making the leadership of the commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the nation."

Mr. Davis is among 1200 native Virginians listed in Who's Who in America and invited by Gov. Stanley to the State Chamber of Commerce dinner on May 17. The dinner is part of the Jamestown Festival.

Integration Delay Asked By Arlington

Times Herald P. 1-6 Tues 1-15-57

Charlottesville, State Join Appeals Plea To Stall Court Order

Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14 (AP) Virginia has asked the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to stay the execution of its order upholding lower court decrees directing Arlington and Charlottesville to desegregate public schools.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond said today the motion asking the delay was mailed over the week-end to the Appeals Court, sitting now at Charlotte, N. C. The motion asked the order, which affirmed decisions of Federal District Judges John Paul and Albert V. Bryan, be stayed.

If the motion is granted, attorneys for the state and the two localities must then file notice of appeal pending preparation of requests for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Paul had ordered Charlottesville's schools desegregated as of last September but the order was postponed to permit appeal to the circuit court. Bryan ordered Arlington's elementary schools desegregated Jan. 31 and high schools next September. Both orders were upheld by the circuit court.

Local man gets invite to 350th Va. anniversary

Tribune Wed. 5-29-57

Los Angeles Calif.

Los Angeles man, Dr. Reginald Fisher, 4215 Montclair, was among a couple of dozen Negroes over the country enjoying the discomfiture of officials of the state of Virginia who inadvertently included a number of distinguished Negro natives of Virginia among the 700 persons sent invitations to the 350th anniversary celebration of the first permanent English settlement.

P. 5

Dr. Fisher disclosed this week that his father, the late Dr. Robert Farley Fisher, who died suddenly four years ago, was invited to the celebration.

The late Dr. Fisher, a distinguished East Coast AME Zion minister, has been listed in the last four editions of Who's Who in America, and undoubtedly this was where state officials responsible for the invitations, got their names, the Los Angeles man said.

Also invited was Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, and a number of other distinguished native Virginians.

An effort was made by the state to rescind the invitations to the Negroes when the 'mistake' was discovered. However, many of the Negroes invited, including Dr. Powell, insisted they would attend.

An invitation to Lady Nancy Astor, of England, who was a celebrated Virginia belle, was refused by the British peeress when she learned of the snub to the Negroes.

She told the press she preferred to stay in "democratic England" rather than go back to "antebellum Virginia."

Dr. Fisher said the invitation was sent to his late father in care of his sister, Miss Gwendolyn Mae Fisher, of Washington, D. C. His father was born in Norfolk, but left it at an early age, and studied law at Temple university and theology at Lincoln university, Pa. He pastored throughout the East and represented America at two Methodist Ecumenical conferences in Toronto and London.

The invitation invited the distinguished Virginians to attend a banquet at the John Marshall hotel in Richmond last weekend, and the Jamestown celebration at Jamestown Festival Park.

Following the furore created by the state's repudiation of the invitations to the Negro Virginians, state officials announced they would admit the Negroes if they came.

Virginia's jim-crow law

afro American Sat. 5-11-57

After the stupid demonstration of intolerance displayed by the leadership of Virginia in attempting to cancel the invitations sent "by mistake" to a number of distinguished colored citizens to attend the Jamestown celebration dinner we can expect almost anything from our benighted neighboring state.

This, however, was an isolated incident, which rankled fair-minded whites as well as the colored leaders they sought to humiliate.

Baltimore, Md. P. 12

But there is something a-foot in the Old Dominion which strikes closer home to the man in the street than this sorry affair.

This is the stepped-up campaign to enforce the old discredited "separation of the races" law in communities which are practically within the environs of the nation's capital.

Last week the AFRO reported how the Virginia police forced the Drug Fair in nearby Arlington to separate the white and colored employees who previously had eaten their meals peacefully at one of the counters. The management was forced to feed colored employees in the rear. This was pure nonsense and accomplished no other purpose other than to harass and antagonize the workers.

This week, police issued a summons to the owner of a tavern in Fairfax County for serving a beer to a white customer in an establishment normally catering to colored patronage.

This stepped up vigilance is no accident, but part of a design.

Many Washingtonians live and work in nearby Virginia. They have learned to accept the desegregation policies practiced in most public places in the capital.

It is natural that they would follow this procedure after crossing the bridges leading to their homes and none of either race would entertain the slightest inhibitions about it.

It is to discourage the spread of democracy and plain every-day decency across the Potomac that has stimulated the excessive pressures being exerted by the Virginia police.

It seems that the law enforcement agencies could find much better use for their time than hounding decent citizens whose only crime is trying to be good Americans.

No Segregation On New Parkway

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va. 4-13-57

Special to Journal and Guide

ROANOKE—There will be no racial segregation at the lodge or motor court to be built on the Blue Ridge Parkway at Peaks of Otter, in Bedford county.

In announcing that the new facility will be operated on a non-segregated basis, Parkway Superintendent Sam P. Weems said: "Every contract the U. S. Government makes has a non-segregation clause in it."

Red Faces In Virginia!

Courier Sat. 4-20-57

Pittsburgh, Pa. P.4

Negro Editor Invited to Lily-white Banquet by Mistake; Says He'll Go

38a Va

NEW YORK—Red-faced members of the "Old Dominion" state's Chamber of Commerce are squirming over the "mistake" they made in issuing an invitation to a Negro publisher to attend a dinner for "distinguished Virginians" in Richmond.

• Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, has taken the opportunity to put Virginia's Governor on the spot by indicating that he will be present for the affair unless Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, himself, withdraws the invitation.

Dr. Powell announced his decision despite a telegram from Richard S. Gillis, director of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce activities, which read, "Inadvertently, invitation was issued to you. Please disregard and return invitation. Deeply regret if any inconvenience has been caused."

■

DR. POWELL commented, "My position is that I received the invitation under the Governor's name and the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"The invitation was embossed also with the name of Frank Arthur Ernst, president of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, but it was issued from the Governor's office, the capitol. He extended me the invitaion as an official of the commonwealth. He is the only one who can withdraw it. So, unless I receive a notice from him withdrawing the invitation, I shall attend with my wife."

Dr. Powell's intentions were further buttressed by the revelation that he had reserved a suite of rooms in the John Marshall Hotel where the affair is to be held . . . ironically, on May 17, the anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions.

■

THE DINNER is being held for 600 top Virginians in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown. Dr. Powell is a native son of Newport News, Va., a Tidewater municipality.

In addition to being a publisher, Dr. Powell is a physician and a life member of the NAACP. His invitation requested "the pleasure of your company at a homecoming reception and dinner for distinguished Virginians." It was addressed to Dr. Powell at 2340 Eighth Ave at 126th St.

Vernon Kemp, executive director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, commented, "There was a mistake."

that the Commonwealth of Virginie which also invited me does not share these sentiments."

When it was discovered last week that two previous invitations had been sent to Negroes, the chamber president, Frank A. Ernst, said their names had been included by mistake and that their invitations were being withdrawn. He said yesterday Mr. Drake's invitation would also be withdrawn.

Dr. Powell to Attend

One of these invited was Dr. Clilan B. Powell, a physician and publisher of the Amsterdam News in Harlem. He had accepted the invitation, and said he planned to attend unless the invitation was personally withdrawn by Gov. Stanley.

The other invitation went to Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, who said last Saturday she does not plan to attend.

The May 17 affair is to be held in connection with the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown. A potential invitation list of some 700 names of Virginians who now live elsewhere was pared down to some 600. The chamber said names of more than 100 white and Negro Virginia natives were stricken for various reasons, including race and political beliefs.

Stresses Tradition

Mr. Drake, educated at Booker T. Washington High School in Staunton and at Hampton Institute, in his letter of acceptance said the invitation to him "expresses the continuity of the great liberal tradition of our own Thomas Jefferson."

He said he always remembers

Another Negro Says He'll Attend Virginia Dinner

Evening Star Tues. 4-16-57

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Va., April 16 (AP).—A third Virginia-born Negro has received an invitation to a dinner party at a hotel here May 17 and says he will attend unless his invitation is withdrawn by Governor Stanley.

P.2-B

St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology and anthropology at Roosevelt University, Chicago, sent a copy of his acceptance to the Richmond Times-Dispatch. "with pride that I am a Virginian, and that Negroes played a significant part in the making of" the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown.

It said that he assumed "despite published statements by the president of the Chamber of Commerce that invitations to Negroes are being withdrawn,

Virginia Attitude Eased On Negroes at Dinner

Star Wed. 4-17-57 P.3-B

Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17 (AP).—The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce took the view today it is not going to get upset if Virginia-born Negroes show up at its big dinner party May 17.

"I feel sure they will be received courteously and seated for dinner," said Verbon E. Kemp, the chamber's executive director.

Mr. Kemp made that observation in an interview about the dinner the chamber is giving for distinguished Virginians to promote the 350th anniversary of the first English settlement at Jamestown Island.

P.3-B

Mr. Kemp added that as far as his authority extends he feels sure the treatment accorded Negroes on the invitation list will be courteous if any choose to show up at the dinner which was planned as an all-white party. The ultimate decision as to precedure, he added, lies with the chamber directors.

Three Received Bids

At the latest count invitations were extended to three native Virginia Negroes—Dr. Clilan B. Powell, New York physician and publisher; St. Clair Drake, a professor at Roosevelt University in Chricago, and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio.

Chamber officials, noting that the invitations had slipped through a careful screening process, hastily notified all three that their invitations had been withdrawn. Apologies were extended for any inconveniences or embarrassment caused by the incident.

Mrs. Stewart readily acceded to the withdrawal and said she felt "Virginia has already been embarrassed enough by its attitude." She added she didn't want to attend and be embarrassed personally.

At the outset of the incident Dr. Powell and Mr. Drake said they expected to attend the dinner unless Gov. Stanley rescinded the invitations personally. Gov. Stanley, who gave the chamber permission to use his name as co-host of the dinner, was shunted all inquiries back to the chamber.

Dr. Powell Won't Attend

Last night Dr. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News in New York's Harlem, reversed himself and said he would not attend the dinner.

In notifying Gov. Stanley and the State chamber of his decision, Dr. Powell said it is "definitely clear to all concerned that your recision of my invitation is because of my race."

There was no indication that Mr. Drake would alter his plans to attend the dinner.

A Congressman from Ohio wrote a letter of protest to the Governor apparently before he learned an invitation had been sent also to Prof. Drake. Representative Ashley, Democrat of Ohio, said the invitations over Mr. Stanley's name was an earned tribute to Mrs. Stewart and Dr. Powell.

"The permptory withdrawal of these invitations can only be considered a direct and deliberate assault upon the dignity of two outstanding Americans," he wrote.

Chamber officials, it was learned, had considered making no mention of the errors in the list when they were first discovered and to go ahead as though it had been planned that way.

The Governor also was represented as considering for a while that this might be the best course. Then the decision was reached to have the chamber recall the invitations.

NAACP legal staff, confirmed the report that he was the fourth Negro to receive an invitation to the May 17 dinner party.

Three others whose invitations were rescinded said they would not attend although the State Chamber finally indicated that if any non-whites did show up they would be treated courteously and seated.

The 46-year-old judge is a native of South Boston, Va.

In New York, Judge Dudley said he had received the invitation and had accepted. He said he may attend the dinner, but his going would depend on his work schedule here and a number of other factors.

State Chamber officials viewed the latest development unhappily and commented only that the policy remained the same. The invitation will be recalled, they said, since, like the three others, it was issued by mistake.

in the death of his wife, was postponed today in Ferndale Police Court. Magistrate Louis J. DeAlba granted the postponement at the request of Fidazzo's attorney.

Heads Jay-cees

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 20 (Spl.).—Julian L. Lingle has been named president of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Junior Chamber of Commerce, succeeding Bernard L. Haggerty.

Other officers include Harry N. Lewis, first vice president; Joseph E. Gibson, second vice president; John B. Hemmings, third vice president; J. C. Laramore Jr., secretary; Wesley Clegg, treasurer, and J. F. Johnson, state director.

Maryland, Virginia Briefs

Fourth Negro Invited To Dinner by Virginia

Post Times Herald Washington D.C.

Sun. 4-21-57

RICHMOND, Va., April 20 (AP) Another "inadvertent invitation" to a distinguished Negro cropped up today just as the State Chamber of Commerce thought it had emerged from 10 anxious days of trying to correct a guest list to its well-publicized dinner next month.

Edward R. Dudley, a Domestic Relations Court judge in New York, former Ambassador to Liberia and a member of the

Negro Now Declines Bid To Attend Virginia Fete

Times P.2-C Wed. 4-17-57

Dr. Clilan B. Powell, Negro publisher of The Amsterdam News, yesterday declined an invitation he had once ac-

cepted to attend a dinner in Richmond next month honoring "distinguished Virginians."

He wrote to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and Frank Arthur Ernst, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, that it was "definitely clear to all concerned that our clear to all concerned that your rescission of my invitation is because of my race."

The invitation had been labeled "a mistake" by chamber officials. The publisher, a native of Newport News, Va., then insisted that he would attend the dinner unless Governor Stanley personally withdrew the invitation.

White Snubs Segregated Virginia Fete

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 4-19-57

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A white Virginian has rejected Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's invitation to a dinner for distinguished Virginians with a condemnation of the governor's stand on racial issues.

Lambert Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, N.C., said in an open letter to Stanley:

"You have succeeded in making the leadership of the commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the nation."

A copy of the letter was sent to the Washington Post and Times-Herald here. P. 6

Davis is among 1,200 native Virginians listed in Who's Who in America and invited by Stanley to the state Chamber of Commerce dinner on May 17. The dinner is part of the Jamestown festival.

Three Virginia-born Negroes listed in Who's Who also received invitations, but the Chamber said this was a mistake and the invitations had been withdrawn. A Chamber spokesman said yesterday, however, that if any of the Negroes showed up he felt sure they would be treated courteously and seated.

Davis, 51, a native of Lynchburg and a graduate of the University of Virginia, was managing editor and editor of the Virginia Quarterly for 10 years.

VIRGINIA BID REJECTED

Times P. 28-C

Last of 3 Negroes Invited to Dinner Decides Not to Go

Sat. 4-20-57

CHICAGO, April 19 (UP)—A Negro professor changed his mind today about attending a dinner for distinguished Virginians. New York

Prof. St. Clair Drake of Roosevelt University noted that Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia and Virginia Chamber of Commerce offficials had said that Negroes would be treated like any other guests.

"Since the Governor has taken the attitude that Negroes may attend I feel my victory has been won," Professor Drake declared. "I have now decided that pressing business will keep me in Chicago."

Professor Drake had announced his plans to attend when he and two other Negroes listed in Who's Who in America were invited to a dinner May 17 honoring "distinguished natives of Virginia."

Sponsors of the dinner said that they had not known the men were Negroes when the invitations were sent. The other two Negroes declined the invitations.

Virginia Having Dinner Dithers, 4th Negro Bid

Journal + Constitution Sun. 4-21-57 Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20 (AP)—Another "inadvertent invitation" to a distinguished Negro cropped up today just as the state Chamber of Commerce thought it had emerged from 10 anxious days of trying to correct a guest list to its well-publicized dinner next month. P. 6-A

Edward R. Dudley, a domestic relations court judge in New York, former ambassador to Liberia and a member of the NAACP legal staff, confirmed the report that he was the fourth Negro to receive an invitation to the dinner party.

* * *

THREE OTHERS whose invitations were rescinded said they would not attend, although the state chamber finally indicated that if any non-whites did show up they would be treated courteously and seated.

But Judge Dudley told the Richmond News Leader by telephone he might come down to the May 17 affair, but had not reached a final decision. The 46-year-old judge is a native of South Boston, Va.

State chamber officials viewed the latest development unhappily and commented only that the policy remained the same. The invitation will be recalled, they said, since, like the three others, it was issued by mistake.

Virginia Invitation To Be Declined By Negro Woman

Sunday Star Washington, D.C. Sun. 4-14-57

RICHMOND, Va., April 13 (AP).—The second of two prominent Negroes inadvertantly invited to a dinner here "for distinguished Virginians" today said she would not attend.

"I feel the State of Virginia is embarrassed by its attitude and I would not want to go and be embarrassed as an individual," said Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart, a retired pharmacist, at her home in Toledo, Ohio.

The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of the Richmond dinner May 17 as part of the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown, withdrew the invitations to the Negroes.

The names of Mrs. Stewart and Dr. Clilan B. Powell, who publishes the Negro Amsterdam News in Harlem, slipped through what the State chamber tried to make a careful screening of names. Dr. Powell is a native of Newport News, Va. Mrs. Stewart was born in Berryville.

Dr. Powell said earlier he would attend the dinner unless Gov. Thomas B. Stanley personally cancelled the invitation. Gov. Stanley has declined comment.

Sues To Stop Bias Courthouse Signs

Wanted Bs Birm. Ala.

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — Atty. E. A. Hawley Jr., petitioned U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman last week for an order restraining the city of Norfolk from posting signs calling for racial segregation in public facilities in the city's courthouse.

Sat. 4-20-57

Hawley contended the signs humiliated Negroes and are unconstitutional. The courthouse houses the circuit court, court of law and chancery, and two portions of the cooporation court.

'Distinguished (White) Virginians'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-20-57 P. 9

While the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe undoubtedly will **not** broadcast to the world the cancellation of the dinner invitation extended to New York's publisher, Dr. C. B. Powell, by the Richmond, Va., director of that state's Chamber of Commerce, there is no doubt that the Communist press and radio will do so with gusto.

Dr. Powell was invited to the dinner to be given at Richmond's John Marshall Hotel on May 17, as one of 600 "distinguished Virginians" in connection with the 350th anniversary of the first permanent white settlement in America at Jamestown; but it seems "there was a mistake" and the return of the invitation was requested.

Dr. Powell is Virginia-born and certainly distinguished as physician, publisher and politician, but the dinner's promoters discovered too late that he was not white, and thus could not be regarded as a "distinguished Virginian" except by non-white Virginians.

Just to be scientific, however, let us point out that the first permanent white settlers mixed freely with the native Indians and their leader, Capt. John Smith, set an example by marrying dark-skinned Pocahontas.

Following the arrival of the storied black servants in a Dutch ship in 1619, they mixed with the white settlers and the Indians, until rising white racial chauvinism outlawed the practice a half century later, although miscegenation continued.

Until 1927, "white" Virginians of the old stock (F.F.V.'s) boasted of their descent from Pocahontas, but then, during the debates preceding passage of the state's Racial Integrity Law, researchers from John Hopkins University discovered that there had not been an Indian without Negro ancestry on the whole Atlantic seaboard for over a century or more.

Since the ancestry of all the old white stock was thus probably "tainted" with the blood of Africa, the new law was administered accordingly, at least 50 white children were immediately removed from the white schools of Richmond, and there was no more boasting about descent from Pocahontas.

The $64,000 question now is: how many of the "distinguished Virginians" who will dine in the John Marshall Hotel on May 17, have Africanized Indians in their family trees?

We suggest that the Fund for the Republic or some other equally well-heeled agency set aside a few millions for a study to determine once and for all how many of these 600 invitations should be withdrawn like Dr. Powell's.

A Summary Of Virginia's New Laws Designed To Abolish Bill Of Rights

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 2-16-57

(Editor's Note:—Published below is a summary of laws affecting individual liberties enacted at the special session of the Virginia General Assembly, with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, admittedly, as the main target. These laws would, however, deny equal justice and effectiveness to any non-political organization seeking compliance with the United States Constitution.

Although no specific intention was stated, these laws would work with the same effect against such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Virginia Manufacturers Association, labor organizations and even religious bodies having social action programs.

Ironically, the first committee created by this special legislation is called the "Committee on Offense Against the Administration of Justice."

The purpose of the second committee, among other things, is to "make a thorough investigation of the activities of corporations, organizations, associations and other like groups which seek to influence, encourage or promote litigation relating to racial activities in the state."

According to announced purpose and aims, these laws are depriving citizens of their natural and constitutional rights.)

SUMMARY OF LAWS AFFECTING INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

CHAPTER 31 (HB 59)

PURPOSE—Registration of those who solicit funds for continuing litigation.

WHO—Individual, partnership, Corporation, Association, whether formally or informally organized.

PROHIBITED FROM—Solicitation of funds for or the expending of funds from whatever source for commencing or prosecuting further any original proceeding unless a party to the action or having a pecuniary right or liability.

UNLESS—The following information is filed annually or within 60 days after engaging in activities subject to this act, information to be filed with the State Corporation Commission:

A. If partnership, corporation, or association
1. Charter, by-laws, etc.
2. Names and addresses of officers, directors, stockholders, members, employees, agents
3. Source of each and every contribution, membership fee, dues payment, or other item of income or revenue and if required, the name and address of each and every person or corp. or assn. making any donation or contribution
4. A detailed statement of each expenditure, objects for which made
5. Locations of each branch office, etc.
6. **Any other information requested**

B. If an individual
1. Home and business address
2. Name and address of any partnership, corporation or association for whom acting
or association for whom acting
3. Name and addresses of all officers and directors
4. Certified statement showing source of each and every contribution, dues payment or membership fee collected during the preceding calendar year
5. Certified statement showing in detail by each transaction expenditures made during preceding calendar year for purpose of financing or maintaining litigation.

HOW VIOLATIONS DETERMINED—1. Any citizen may file complaint with Attorney General
2. Attorney General, after investigation, institutes proceedings in Circuit Court of Richmond
3. Court or judge has power to enjoin violator

PENALTIES—1. Failure to comply
A. If individual—misdemeanor (imprisonment up to 12 months, fine up to $1,000)
B. If partnership, corp., assn.—fine not more than $10,000—a foreign corp., denied admission to do business in Va., or if admitted authority revoked.
2. Falsified statements constitute **a felony**

CHAPTER 32 (HB 60)—EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1957

PURPOSE—Registration of person, firm, partnership, corporation or association WHO OR WHICH "engages as one of its **principal functions or activities** in the promoting or opposing in any manner the passage of legislation by the General Assembly in behalf of **any race or color**, or who or which has as one of its **principal functions or activities** the advocating of racial integration or segregation or whose activities **cause or tend to cause** racial conflicts or violence, or who or which is engaged or engages in raising or expending funds for the employment of counsel or payment of costs in connection with litigation in behalf of any race or color"

EXCEPT—1. "An individual freely speaking or publishing on his own behalf in the expression of his opinion and engaging in no other activity subject to the provisions hereof and not acting in concert with other persons"
2 Newspapers, periodicals, radio, television
3. Political candidates or organizations working in a political campaign

MUST—Register within 60 days and annually thereafter or if not previously subject to registration, must register within 60 days following the day on which he or it engages in activity making registration applicable, with the State Corporation Commission and file information for the preceding 12 months

A. If firm, partnership, corp., assn., or organization
1. Charter, by-laws, etc.
2. Names and addresses of branch offices, principal officers, members, etc.
3. Financial statement of assets and liabilities
4. Source of all funds received itemized in detail and by sources
5. List of expenditures in detail for same period

B. If individual, firm or partnership
1. Business and home addresses of each individual member
2. Sources of all funds used as outlined above including names and addresses of any individual or group making contribution
3. Itemized statement of expenditures

HOW VIOLATIONS DETERMINED—
1. Any citizen may file complaint with Attorney General
2. Attorney General, after investigation, institutes proceedings in Circuit Court of Richmond
3. Court or judge has power to enjoin violator

PENALTIES—1. Failure to comply
A. Individual or partnership—misd[illegible] or [illegible] and/or jail sentence
B. Corporation, association, organization—fine not exceeding $10,000
C. Each days failure to register is **a separate offense**
2. Falsified statements constitute **a felony**

CHAPTER 33 (HB 61)

WHO—Any individual, corporation, partnership or association serving as a "runner" or a "capper" or **any attorney accepting employment** from any individual, corporation, partnership or association guilty of "running" or "capping"

WHAT—"Running" and "capping" is defined as the offense of soliciting business for an attorney as his agent or soliciting business for an attorney as an agent of the organization which employs the attorney

PENALTIES—Attorney involved may be disbarred or suspended. "Runners" and "cappers"—offense declared "unlawful"—no penalties given

CHAPTER 34 (HB 62)

PURPOSE—Sets up a Joint Committee of the General Assembly "Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice" charged with the duty of investigating "administration and enforcement of those laws relating to champerty, maintenance, barratry, running and capping and other offenses of any other nature relating to the promotion or support of litigation by persons who are not parties thereto."

POWERS—1. Employ counsel (funds out of contingency fund)
2. Incur expenses (as above)
3. Must meet at least every 3 months
4. Through court order can compel attendance of witnesses and production of documents
5. "Plenary power to oversee the administration and manner of enforcement of the several statutes relative to barratry, etc.

Must report by November 1, 1957. Personnel:—Senators Earl A. Fitzpatrick, Roanoke; E. Almer Ames Jr., Onancock. Delegates Joseph J. Williams Jr., Henrico; John B. Boatwright, Buckingham, William F. Stone, Martinsville

CHAPTER 35 (HB 63)

WHO—"A person who aids and abets a barrator by giving money or rendering services to or for the use or benefit of the barrator for committing barratry shall be guilty of barratry and punished."

WHAT—Barratry—the offense of stirring up litigation
Barrator—an individual, partnership, association or corporation who or which stirs up litigation
Stirring up litigation—instigating or attempting to instigate a person or persons to institute a suit at law or equity
Instigating—bringing it about that all or part of the expenses of litigation are paid by the barrator or by a person or persons (other than the plaintiffs) acting in concert with the barrator, unless the instigation is justified
Justified—instigator is related by blood or marriage to the plaintiff or has a money interest

EXCEPT—Matters relating to annexation, zoning, bond issues, possession of or title to real or personal property, assessment of taxes, criminal prosecutions, elections or referenda, common carriers, public utilities, payment of attorneys by legal aid societies approved by Va. State Bar, abatement of nuisances

PENALTIES—Courts of Record may enjoin

1. Individuals—misdemeanor (except for persons holding license from the State, see below)
2. Corporation—fined not more than $10,000—foreign corporations may be outlawed
3. "Attorney at law or any person holding a license from the State to engage in a profession"—unprofessional conduct and license "to practice law or any other profession shall be revoked for such period as provided by law"

CHAPTER 36 (HB 64)

WHO—Any person, firm, partnership, corp, assn. or organization not having a "direct interest" (personal right or pecuniary right or liability)

PROHIBITED FROM—Promise, give, offer, or receive any money or service of any kind as an inducement to commence or prosecute further any legal action against any board or administrative agency within the state, or to advise, counsel or otherwise instigate such action

Every person involved in such legal proceedings must file an affidavit as a condition precedent to the proceedings, that no violation of this act has occurred.

EXCEPT—Similar to Chapter 35, see above

PENALTIES—1. **For violation of act**—fined not more than $1,000 or jailed not more than one year or both

2. **For filing false affidavit**—perjury and punishable as such—attorneys may be disbarred
3. **For refusal to testify or produce documents**—fine $100 to $1,000 and/or jail for 180 days

CHAPTER 37 (HB 65)—EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1957

PURPOSE—Sets up a legislative committee of 10, to be appointed by Jan. 1, 1957 to:

1. "Make a thorough investigation of the activities of corporations, organizations, associations and other like groups which seek to influence, encourage or promote litigation relating to racial activities in this State"
2. Collect evidence and information necessary or useful in determining
   - A. Need or lack of need of legislation assisting in the investigation of organizations, corporations and associations relative to State income tax laws
   - B. Need or lack of need of legislation relative to taxable status of corporations, associations, organizations, etc.
   - C. Effect of "integration or the threat of integration" on public schools or "the general welfare of the State" and whether the laws of barratry, champerty and maintenance are being violated

POWERS—1. Hold hearings anywhere in the State

2. Employ counsel, investigators, clerical forces and other personnel $25,000 appropriated)
3. Issue subpoenas requiring attendance of witnesses and production of papers, records and documents

Must report by November 1, 1957

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. It appears that these bills apply only to civil (not criminal) actions.
2. It appears that data required by law under Chapter 31 can be used to convict of barratry under Chapter 35.

In Purcellville, Va.

Library Threatened With Legal Action For Denying Service to Negro Reader

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. P. 1
Sat. 2-23-57

The attorney for a citizen of Loudoun County has threatened the trustees of the Purcellville, Va., public library with legal action for refusing service to his Negro client on Jan. 10.

In a letter to the trustees, the lawyer, Oliver E. Stone, whose office is in Washington, advised the library officials that he would bring suit unless his client was given his full rights under Virginia law.

Stone said yesterday:

"There is no doubt about the Virginia state law. It provides that libraries be free to all inhabitants."

The letter was presented to the library board on Thursday night by Chairman O. L. Emerick, who presided at the monthly meeting of the trustees.

Emerick said yesterday the library group had decided to delay a decision until after consultation with the County Board of Supervisors on March 4 and the Town Council, which will meet on March 12.

It was Emerick who refused to allow Samuel C. Murray, a 42-year-old Purcellville upholsterer, to borrow a book from the town library on the grounds that it would be contrary to "practice."

"I went to the library to get a book on French drapes to use in my business," Murray said. "The librarian, Miss Graham, told me I'd have to get permission from Mr. Emerick."

When Emerick refused, Murray said he told the library officials that he would get a lawyer if necessary.

Two Loudoun County attorneys turned him down, the Purcellville man related. He then approached Stone, who agreed to take his case.

"If I didn't pay my taxes, they would sell my home," Murray asserted. "Since I do pay my taxes, I felt I should have the use of the book from the library which is paid for by my taxes."

Emerick admitted Murray's taxes helped to support the library, but said the trustees felt that to allow Negroes to borrow books from the library would not be in the spirit of the citizens who organized the facility in 1937.

Upholsterer acts to wipe out discrimination in Va. library

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57 P. 3
Baltimore, Md.

PURCELLVILLE, Va. — O. L. Emerick, chairman of the public library board of trustees, said this week the trustees won't reach a definite conclusion on admitting colored persons to the library until after a meeting with the town council and a board meeting March 21.

The Purcellville Library, the last completely segregated library service in the state, faces court action by Samuel C. Murray, who has complained to the Loudoun County board of Supervisors that he cannot borrow books from the tax-supported faculty.

Only the library's board of trustees has the authority to grant the right to borrow books, although the county pays two thirds of the library's $9,000 yearly budget.

* * *

THE ISSUE of segregation came to a head after Murray's attorney, Oliver E. Stone of Washington, threatened legal action in February if his client was denied access to the library in the future.

Murray, an upholsterer, said he wanted to take out a book about French drapes — necessary to his business — but was turned down on Jan. 10 by Mr. Emerick, board chairman. Murray noted that his own taxes help pay for the library.

Stone's letter to the board set a Feb. 25 deadline for an answer, but he extended it to give the officials a "chance to work things out."

* * *

VIRGINIA'S LAWS, he said, provide that all state supported libraries shall be available to all citizens. State aid to the Purcellville Library this year is $1,400.

Emeric says he knows about the law and feels Murray probably qualifies as a staxpayer, but to allow him to borrow books would be contrary to "practice."

Purcellville's library, he pointed out, does not have any arrangements for colored people to borrow books. It is the only library in Virginia which does not have such an arrangement, he admitted.

* * *

THE BOARD, he added, has a feeling that the "wishes of the founders should be considered."

"It can even be a question of closing the library," Douglas Myers, a trustee for about three years, said. Other board members report the dispute is being taken calmly by community residents.

Is Virginia Coming?

Courier Sat. 2-2-57

A popular song of the 1920's was "I'm Coming, Virginia," and one wonders how Virginia is coming on desegregation, now that it has heard the "bad" news from Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman that all those recent laws passed to by-pass the Supreme Court's desegregation decree are unconstitutional.

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 9

Is the august white ruling class of the Old Dominion going to throw in the sponge and stop its opposition and evasion, or is it going to continue its subversive activities aimed at keeping the Negro "in his place"?

There is the Virginia dilemma, and we shall watch with mounting interest to see how it will be resolved, for or against the law of the land, noting that none of its black refugees is singing "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny."

Byrd Urges Va. 'Resist Mixing'

Courier P. 22
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHMOND, Va. — Senator Harry Byrd, Virginia's "elder statesman," told a Richmond audience to continue its "massive resistance" against integration.

Byrd claimed that Virginia has been picked by integration forces as their prime target.

Sowing Seeds Of Future Trouble For Virginia

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-24-57 P. 8

Norfolk, Va.

THERE IS ONE thing that the THOMSON Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities should remember. It cannot strip 700,000 members of this Commonwealth of their rights at law without doing violence to the liberties of the other members of the Commonwealth, who number nearly three million.

When a press photographer made a picture showing a white man and a Negro woman being denied admission to the witness room by a strong-arm guard, it was a demonstration of a denial of freedom of the press on the one hand and personal liberty on the other.

The woman, who had testified, wanted to re-enter the room to get some personal effects which she had left there. The newspaper reporter was within his rights.

The guard refused to identify himself and CHAIRMAN THOMSON refused to identify him.

* * *

Without Limitation Or Authority

A COMMITTEE appointed by the legislature usually has some limitations on its authority. This committee assumed more than it had.

When such a committee goes into a political sub-division of the State and rides roughshod over individual rights, as well as legal practices and precedents, it is a dangerous committee to be throwing its weight around in the name of the State.

When our State law-making body authorizes German gestapo procedures, secret investigators who without identification catch people off-guard, and throw legal tricks in a secret hearing such as suddenly directing attorneys for witnesses who had not been heard to answer questions as witnesses; then denying them counsel, the State of Virginia has descended to a low level of political skullduggery in some of its operations.

* * *

Aimed To Destroy Human Rights

IN THE FIRST place, it was a piece of legislative nonsense for the General Assembly to set up two inquisitorial committees whose sole purpose was to punish and put out of business the NAACP and practicing attorneys who, at the instance of the NAACP, conducted litigation in the courts.

If the litigation was subversive, or irregular, or in any way not in accordance with law, the courts would have thrown it out. But everything was legal, and in line with America's best traditions. This was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

* * *

Basis For Discrimination Against A Legal Body

THE FINDINGS OF THESE committees are to be used in passing new laws on "the administration of justice," and "on law reform and racial activities."

What kind of laws will the General Assembly enact on "racial activities"?

What are "racial activities" and when do they enter the zone of lawlessness

For the answer to that question we are sure the General Assembly will have to go much further than a year's probing by its committees in secret sessions and through secret police of one legal, duly chartered association of people working in legal ways for their common good.

If it wants to be fair and consistent, the General Assembly will necessarily have to investigate the racial activities of at least three all-white organizations operating in the state for the announced purpose of causing the white people to defy the courts which protect colored people as well as white people.

And at least one officer of one of these organizations has been called upon to assist these committees.

* * *

Racial Laws Versus Racial Activity

ANOTHER WORD concerning the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activity is apropos: In practically every session of the General Assembly of Virginia since the Constitutional Convention of 1901-1902 laws have been enacted which had no other purpose than to affect adversely the Negro race.

The first effect of these laws was to disfranchise the colored race. Following was a chain of laws which were intended to establish one low pattern of education for Negroes and another and higher pattern of education for white people.

Next in line was a long chain of oppressive discriminatory laws based upon separation of the races on all kinds of common carriers, in state and city parks and places of recreation, in public assemblies, in theatres, in all places of public accommodations, in all forms of public, and in some private employment, until there was no category of human activity which had not been made by laws to conform to a system *officially labeled segregation.*

* * *

Massive Structure Of Proscription

FINALLY, IN 1929 all public places and institutions having been covered, there was a special act of the Virginia General Assembly which reached onto the campus of a large Negro private college (the largest private college in the State) and said that all college assemblies and public meetings held in the auditorium of this private college must be segregated according to this special act of the legislature.

All of these proscriptions implemented by racial legislation had their impact upon the health, education social advancement and economic worth of the colored people of the State.

It is this massive structure of racial proscription, reprisal and punitive action and economic repression which the last session of the Virginia General Assembly, created the Boatwright and the Thomson Commissions to protect from correction. It is this medieval sadism which the last General Assembly unloosed upon the people of the Commonwealth.

It holds potentialities for great harm to the people of the State, and grave consequences for the Commonwealth in the years ahead.

Bias Charged Here Against Va. Hotel

N. Y. Weighs Action as Jewish Couple Accuses the Homestead

By Judith Crist

The State Commission Against Discrimination will decide this week what further action to take, if any, against The Homestead, resort hotel in Hot Springs, Va., which closed its New York booking office after the commission received a complaint that it discriminated against Jewish would-be patrons.

Commissioner Elmer A. Carter, in charge of the case, said yesterday he would issue a decision this week. The New York attorney for the hotel has argued that since the Homestead is no longer transacting business in this state the charge against it is moot and beyond the commission's jurisdiction. The Anti-Defamation League

of the B'nai B'rith, on behalf of the complainant, rebutted this ragument in a memorandum received by Mr. Carter yesterday and urged the commission to act against the hotel.

Queens Woman Files

The complaint, filed by Mrs. David Kaplan, of 32-32 88th St., Jackson eights, Queens, on April 12, 1956, alleges Mrs. Kaplan went to the Homestead's New York office at 111 E. 48th St. and sought $34-a-day accommodations for herself and her husband for July 22d to Aug. 4, 1956. She was told she would be notified by mail. A half hour later, Mrs. Valerie Griffith, of 175 Beach 130th St., Belle Harbor, L. I., according to Mrs. Kaplan's complaint, went to the same office and sought the same reservations for the same date, using her maiden name, as Mrs. Valerie Courtenay. She was told she would be notified by telephone.

On April 17, 1956, Mrs. Kaplan received a letter from The Homestead in Hot Springs signed by Fay Ingalls, president advising her that "We have a very large clientele which returns year after year, and as our bookings stand today we have no space available for the summer." That same morning, Mrs Griffith, who had never previously patronized the hotel, was notified by telephone that she would be accommodated.

Mrs. Kaplan filed a complaint with the State Commission Against Discrimination on June 19, 1956.

Last April 8 the Anti-Defamation League submitted a memorandum of law in support of Mrs. Kaplan's complaint, citing fourteen other cases, dating from 1942 to 1956, in which The Homestead allegedly rejected the patronage of Jewish persons. These included alleged instances in which a Jewish and non-Jewish person seeking similar accommodations for the same dates resulted in one being rejected and the other accepted and in which inquirers were told in letters that "Our clientele is overwhelmingly Gentile and they do no twelcome Jewish additions," or "occasionally we take conventions which have some Jewish members but for other business we take none that we can possibly help . . ." or "we have a restricted clientele."

On Aug. 14, Williamson Pell jr., of the firm of Jackson, Nash, Brophy, Barringer & Brooks, 40 Wall St., attorneys for the hotel, informed the commission that the hotel had closed its New York office on July 12 and is "no longer transacting business in this state." Further, he said in a brief, since the alleged discriminatory act had taken place in Virginia, where the letter of rejection was written to Mrs. Kaplan, it did not come under the commission's jurisdiction.

In urging prosecution of the complaint, the Anti-Defamation League contended that the closing of the hotel's New York office does no change the legal issue and that, unless there is a ruling, the hotel could re-open its New York office at a later date or conduct its business here through agents and advertisements.

Reached by telephone in Hot Springs, Va., Thomas J. Lennon, general manager of The Homestead, said, "We cater to a discriminating clientele. The people who come here want to associate with the kind of people they associate with at home. We do not feel that we discimnae against any particular group. We will not take just any one who wants to come. We have to be selective."

Negro Eating Ban Is Checked

By Jean Jones
Staff Reporter

Eating places in suburban Montgomery County are being visited by teams from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to find out which refuse service to Negroes.

In an initial survey of 18 cafes in Bethesda and Silver Spring, two parties of three Negroes each were turned away from six restaurants, five in Bethesda and one in Silver Spring. Three provided carry-out service.

Maryland law makes no provision for segregation in public eating places, and the State Attorney General's Office has held it "a matter of private contract between the proprietor of an eating establishment and his own customers."

Many Montgomery County restaurants long have refused entry to Negroes or have seated them in separate dining areas.

NAACP Lists Cafes

Florence S. Orbach, 34, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Montgomery County branch of the NAACP, is director of the surveys.

She listed the restaurants as: Little Tavern, 8230 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, and in Bethesda, Toddle House, 8017 Wisconsin ave.; Hot Shoppe, Wisconsin ave. and East-West highway; tea room of the Woodward & Lothrop, Bethesda-Chevy Chase store, at Wisconsin and Western aves.; Little Tavern, 7317 Wisconsin ave., and Drug Fair, 7100 Arlington rd.

For the present, Mrs. Orbach said inquiries will be limited to those eating places having branches or main offices in the District. Here the Supreme Court in 1953 ruled segregation in restaurants illegal under provisions of a "forgotten" 1873 law.

The NAACP will launch a double barrelled attack on attack on places refusing service to Negroes. First will come friendly persuasion, Mrs. Orbach said, followed up economic pressure, perhaps a boycott, which, said Mrs. Orbach "I hope won't happen."

"Each restaurant which does not serve Negroes seems to be afraid to be a pioneer in changing policy," reported Msr. Orbach, who already has talked with officials of restaurants found in this first survey.

It may help when "they are told there are many other restaurants which don't go along with the policy." It may also help when they become aware their attitude is "outmoded," she ventured.

Surveys began at 11 a. m. Saturday, July 20, with a four-member team assigned to visit nine restaurants in Bethesda, and another team to look in on nine in Silver Spring. By 1 o'clock the survey was complete and the surveyors stopped.

Not so Many Refusals

"Frankly we are rather pleased with the results. We expected to be refused in many more places," Mrs. Orbach reported.

Each team had three Negro members and one white, who did not appear to be with the rest, but who sat nearby to observe. If his companions were refused service, the white person would speak to those in charge and start the persuasion campaign.

A minister and a building supply contractor and his wife made up the Bethesda group and in Silver Spring, the group comprised a Government biologist, a professional man and County NAACP president, Alphonso Lee.

Restaurants Queried

Queries by a reporter to officers of the six restaurants produced the following replies:

The Little Tavern, Inc., where the surveyors were refused all but carry-out service in both Silver Spring and Bethesda. It is not an over-all company policy, according to vice president and treasurer Robert F. McFadden. With facilities to serve only six or eight at a time "we are too small to pioneer," he said. "We watch the neighborhoods and follow the trends."

Woodward and Lothrop, where surveyors were told they could be served in a dining room set aside for employes. The Public Relations Office downtown commented, "We do not serve Negroes at the Chevy Chase store. No explanation is necessary."

Howard Johnson's, across the street at Wisconsin and Western aves., served them without question, the team said. The Silver Spring group was served in the Hecht Co. restaurant.

Hot Shoppe, which served NAACP members at two Silver Spring branches but refused them in Bethesda. A spokesman said, "Naturally we do not wish to embarrass our guests. Our policies are dictated by customs in the area."

Various Explanations

In the recently opened Drug Fair, where surveyors said they were turned away. Milton Elsberg, President of the Community Drug Co. Inc., said because the branch was new, area practices were followed. He said this permitted carry-out service for Negroes.

Toddle House, where surveyors said they were asked to carry the food out. "We're trying to please both sides," District Manager C. C. Maxey said. "We won't refuse service to anyone but we have very few Negro customers and the majority of our white customers complain if we serve them."

The County branch of the NAACP is seeking support from civic groups, Mrs. Orbach said. The Coordinating Committee for the enforcement of the D. C. anti-discrimination law is reactivating to help, she said.

"Now many places in Rockville, Bethesda and Silver Spring are not patronized because they discriminate," said Mrs. Orbach, explaining that the NAACP Newsletter lists such places for members.

Va. court fails to rule on Bissell case

RICHMOND

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals Monday reversed a decision of the Arlington Circuit Court and threw out its conviction of Miss Faith Bissell of Arlington.

Last winter, Miss Bissell of 3007 Third St. was arrested for sitting beside a colored person at a political meeting at Jefferson Junior High School. She was fined $15.

The case, aimed as a test of Virginia's segregated seating law, fell short of its goal when the court elected to bypass the constitutionality of the law.

MISS BISSELL, a 43 - year-old librarian, said she had no immediate plans to test the law feel the "same person" should test the case twice.

"You become a crank," she pointed out, "and the cause might lose some public sympathy. If I were to do it again, it certainly won't be any time soon. I'm tired."

The warrant sworn out against Miss Bissell stated that she failed to take a seat assigned to her by an usher and she failed to change her seat when ordered by police.

Norfolk White Woman Favors Integration But Fears Loss of Prestige

Courier, p.12 - Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-23-57

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP) — A Norfolk white woman expressed the view that "a great many people" favor integration in the white race "but are afraid of outside pressures in their daily lives, open strife in the church, and the loss of friendship and prestige" if they let it be known publicly that they favor integration.

The woman who identified herself as Mrs. Shirley S. Nesbit, expressed distress in a letter to the Norfolk morning paper which carried her letter under the caption, "The Silence of Christians." Mrs. Nesbit said in part:

"I am writing on a subject which distresses me deeply—silence of the Christian churches in the matter of integration. I know that the policy-making assemblies of various denominations have taken stands against segregation, but far too many of the individual church leaders and laymen are turning their heads away from this moral issue as if it would cease to exist if not confronted. It is almost too late for the church to meet the challenge of proving to those outside its doctrine, both at home and abroad, that it stands up for and practices all that it expounds.

"I cannot but believe that a great many people feel the way I do, but are afraid of outside pressures in their daily lives, open strife within the church and the loss of friendship and prestige . . ."

She adds:

"I am white, with centuries of Virginian ancestry behind me and have lived in Norfolk my entire life. All of this makes me aware of the vital need now for every thinking, feeling Southerner to concentrate not on time and emotion—wasting resistance to the inevitable — but on how the change can best be made without strife and heartache—and without depriving anyone, Negro or white, of his right for health, education and individual human dignity and freedom . . ."

Scull to Appeal To High Court

Post Times Herald

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16 (Special)—The U. S. Supreme Court will be asked to stay an Arlington County Circuit Court order directing David H. Scull of Annandale to appear before the Thomson Committee Oct. 23 to answer questioned about his racial activities.

An identical appeal was refused by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals today. 10-17-57

Scull's attorney, John Silard of Washington, told a reporter he would carry the request to the U. S. Supreme Court as quickly as possible, relying on the same grounds he had cited before the Virginia court.

Scull, an Annandale printer, is vice president of the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations. The Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, headed by Alexandria delegate James M. Thomson, sought vainly to question him Sept. 20 on whether he had allowed the NAACP and other organizations to use his post office box.

Pt. B5

'No Real Authority'

In his argument before the Virginia Supreme Court today, Silard told the justices that the Thomson Committee has no real authority to compel Scull to answer its questions.

He said the committee failed to show why the information sought from Scull "was necessary in furtherance of its inquiry."

Silard also charged that the committee's insistence on Scull's testimony violates the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution by seeking to "harrass, vilify and publicy embarrass members of the NAACP and others who are attempting to secure integrated public schooling in Virginia."

Leslie J. Hall of Alexandria, counsel for the Thomson Committee, opposed the motion. He insisted that the committee has a right under the legislation creating it to question Scull at length on his association with the NAACP and other organizations engaged in racial activities.

Time Limited

Hall also made the point that the committee's authority expires Nov. 1 and said that if Scull's testimony cannot be obtained prior to that time, it cannot be obtained at all.

In Alexandria, meanwhile, Thomson hinted that he might ask for a continuation of his committee's activities from the 1958 session of the General Assembly.

The order Scull's attorneys sought to have stayed was issued Tuesday by Arlington Judge Emery H. Hosmer.

Silard told the State Supreme Court that, if it denies the stay it should at least permit an expedited appeal from Judge Hosmer's order so that Scull's right will be adjudicated prior to the Oct. 23 deadline.

The brief court order denying the stay made no reference to the request for an expedited appeal.

Old Tells of Interposition Effect

Post & Times Herald

TALLAHASSE, Fla., April 15 (AP)—A Virginia Circuit Judge, considered the father of the present-day interposition movement, said today that Virginia's interposition resolution had discouraged lawsuits to force integration in the schools of his State.

Judge William Old made the remarks in a talk prepared for delivery before a committee of the Florida Senate, which is considering such a resolution.

Old said that prior to adoption of the resolution by the Virginia legislature Feb. 1, 1956, five suits had been filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force compliance with the United States Supreme Court's integration decree.

"Since an interposition resolution was adopted there hasn't been a single suit filed," he said. "Interposition stopped them dead in their tracks."

Some of the suits filed prior to adoption of the resolution are still pending, he said, but "I think we have them outflanked."

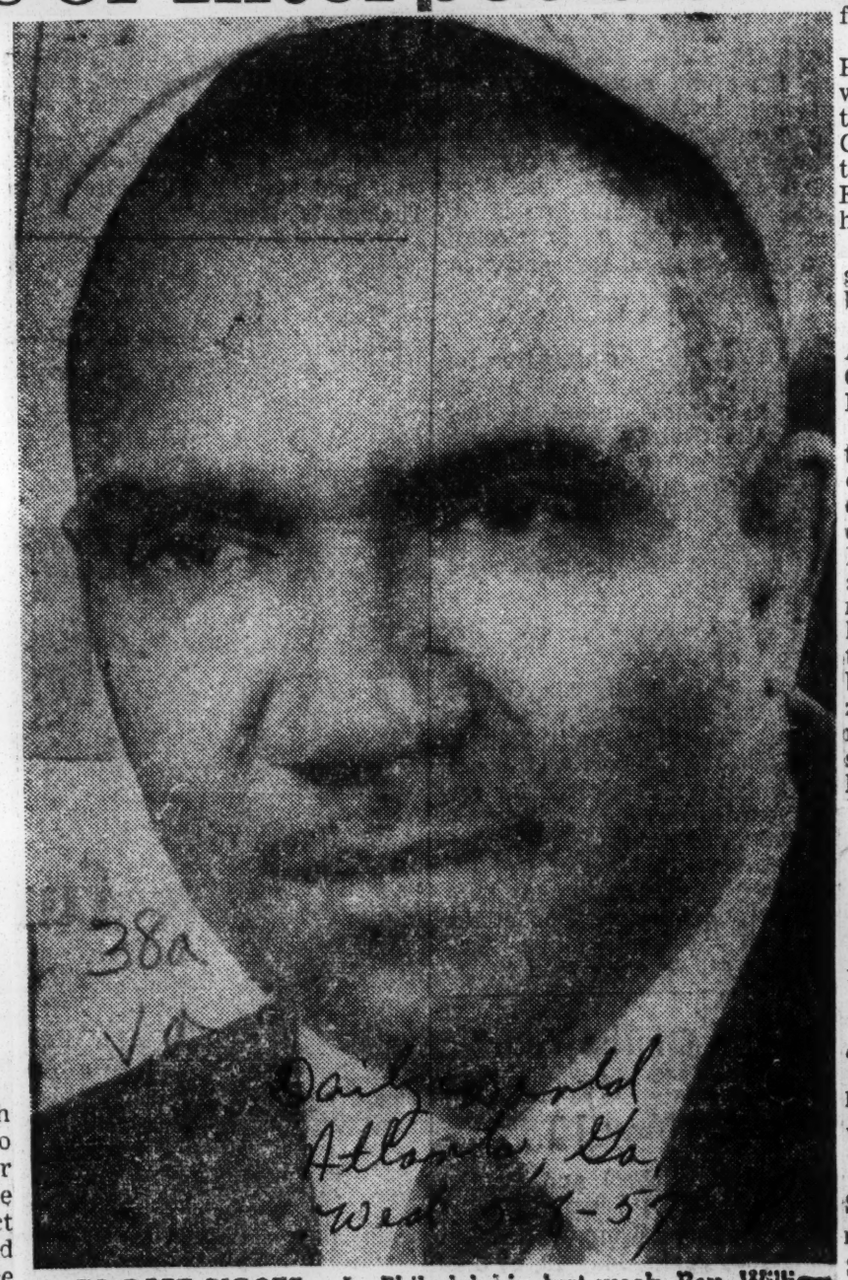
Va. Dinner 'Open to All'

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier p. 3

RICHMOND, Va.—A fourth Negro, invited by "mistake" to attend a dinner next month for "distinguished whites" said he would decline despite the fact that Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and Virginia Chamber of Commerce members said Negroes would be treated the same as any other guests.

St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology and anthropology at Roosevelt College, Chicago, said he would not attend the dinner.

Previously Dr. Clilan B. Powell of New York, physician and publisher of the Amsterdam News; Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, and Domestic Relations Justice Edward R. Dudley, had received the invitations because the Virginia organization thought they were white.



38a VA

Daily Herald Atlanta, Ga. Wed 5-1-57

TO DARE BIGOTS—In Philadelphia last week, Rev. William H. Gray, Jr., Virginia-born clergyman, announced that he has accepted an invite to the May 17th dinner in Richmond, Va., honoring "distinguished Virginians." He is one of four prominent Negroes living in the North who received invitations that were subsequently withdrawn, with the explanation that they were sent in "clerical error." (Newspress Photo).

5th Negro, Judge Dudley, To Miss Virginia Dinner

Post & Times Herald P. 3-B Fri. 5-3-57 Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—A fifth Virginia-born Negro, mistakenly invited to a dinner party in Richmond, says he will not attend the affair on May 17.

Justice Edward R. Dudley of the Domestic Relations Court decided yesterday to withdraw from the party.

The Rev. William H. Gray of Philadelphia, another Negro who was mailed a formal invitation by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, has yet to say whether he will attend. Four others besides Dudley have decided not to go.

The invitations to the Negroes were termed a "mistake" by the Chamber.

Dudley, former American Ambassador to Liberia, told Gov. Thomas B. Stanley in a letter:

"While I regret my inability to join with other Virginians during your celebration in view of my invitation having been canceled because of my race, I am nevertheless heartened since I feel sure that the manner in which this affair has been handled will inevitably hasten the day when Virginia will not be ashamed of some of its citizens solely because of their race and will accord them the same opportunities and privileges afforded others."

'Jim Crow' Issue Edited By Virginia U. Magazine

Post & Times Herald Washington D.C. p. 1-B Sat. 5-11-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 10 (Spl.)—A special "Jim Crow" issue of the University of Virginia student magazine contains five articles on the integration controversy, including one by segregationist John Kasper.

The magazine, called the Spectator, was scheduled to be released today. The University's Student Council has announced it will investigate the issue, but has taken no steps to prevent its distribution.

The other four articles are by Floyd Fleming, vice president of the Seaboard White Citizens Council; Sarah Patton Boyle, wife of a University of Virginia drama professor; Edwin B. Henderson, of Falls Church, president of the Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Novelist William Faulkner, now writer-in-residence at the University, who gave permission for reprinting of his "Letter to the North" Life magazine article.

Kasper's article, written while in jail in Tennessee, is called "Segregation or Death." In it he castigates the Supreme Court and most of the Federal judiciary, saying they should be tried for treason. He called his opponents "Marxist, usurer, race mixer, degenerate politicians" and pledged a struggle with them, "even death."

Henderson says opposition to integration was similar to that of opposition in the Colonial period to public education. He quotes Thomas Jefferson in his argument that Negroes, given the same opportunities, will achieve as much as whites.

Mrs. Boyle terms racial integration "the next rung up the ladder of man's liberation from captivity within his tiny self."

Fleming cites crime reports and the House subcommittee investigation of D. C. schools to back his contention of the inferiority of Negroes.

Faulkner's article takes the position of moderation for both sides in the controversy.

The monthly magazine is normally devoted to humorous topics.

from the bench" in school integration cases.

"Cases heard and decided by a district judge are always reviewable by an appellate court," Judge Hoffman said today. "Every word spoken is in the record. I have no comment."

Byrd launched his attack on Judge Hoffman during a talk on school integration and pending civil rights legislation at the 37th annual banquet of the Hampton Roads Maritime Association here Thursday night.

Byrd declared, in reference to Hoffman:

"I am reliably informed that a federal judge stated from the bench before hearing evidence or argument on an integration case, that he was inclined 'to throw the whole case out of the window.' This the federal judge did by reading a decision prepared before the hearing."

(Federal Court records here sho wthat on Nov. 17, after hearing five hours of argument on the pupil placement plan enacted by the General Assembly, Judge Hoffman said:

("And I again say to you I have grave doubts about the constitutionality of what the General Assembly of Virginia did. And if I had to rule on it today I can tell you definitely I would throw it out the window." He added the case had "been ably argued on both sides.")

Byrd continued:

"This federal judge further said from the bench: 'The integration problem will never be resolved in Virginia until we have a different political leadership.

"This remark evidently had reference to the coming campaign when an effort will be made to elect a Republican governor of Virginia.

"Had Judge Hoffman rendered his decision in an orderl yand judicial fashion I would have no word of criticism, but to decide before hearing arguments and to make bombastic and political statements from the bench is not the way to conduct judicial procedure."

Ruling Allows Use of Taxes To Segregate

Post & Times Herald Washington D.C. Sat. 5-11-57 p. 1-B

RICHMOND, May 10 (AP)—Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond said today Virginia localities may use public funds to build separate white and Negro schools.

Almond said nothing in the United States Supreme Court's school desegregation decision could be construed to invalidate the localities' right to use public funds to build separate schools.

The Attorney General issued his opinion in response to questions raised by Richmond County Commonwealth's Attorney William A. Jones.

He told Almond that supervisors in his County planned to borrow $100,000 from the State

Literary Fund, add $150,000 in state constructions fronts from the Battle Fund, and build a consolidated Negro grade school adjacent to the Richmond County Negro High School.

"It is my conviction," Jones wrote, "that the use of the taxpayers' money for this purpose is, under the law as now construed—an illegal act."

Jones said he interpreted the Supreme Court decision to mean that "the operation of racially segregated schools is now unconstitutional and illegal." He added:

"Regardless of what may be our personal opinions as to the constitutionality of the Supreme Court's action, it is now the law in Virginia.

Almond today told Jones:

"I am of the opinion that expenditure of public funds for this purpose would be a valid expenditure and would not constitute an . . . illegal act.

"I feel that a ruling of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia . . . supports my opinion on this matter, and, as of this time, the United States Supreme Court decision has no place in the determination of the validity of the expenditure of public funds for school construction."

Associated Press

Post & Times Herald, 5-12-57

Gets Virginia Bid

Washington, D. C.

The Rev. William H. Gray, native Virginian who is now a Philadelphia minister, has accepted an invitation to attend a dinner in Richmond honoring "distinguished Virginians." Three other Negroes said their bids were withdrawn because of "clerical errors."

Governor Says He'll End Classes If Integrated

Post & Times Herald P. 1 Thurs. 5-9-57

Washington, D. C.

Local Authorities Expected to Resist With 'Persuasion' All Racial Mixing

RICHMOND, May 8 (Spl.) Gov. Thomas B. Stanley said today his administration is willing to see public schools closed in Arlington County and Charlottesville if such action becomes necessary to prevent integration.

Stanley told a press conference he would expect school boards and division superintendents in both localities "to use every power of persuasion they have against integration."

"If this fails," he said, "we will have to use the other legislation enacted by the General Assembly."

This includes measures to cut off state appropriations to integrated schools, as well as authorization for the Governor to take control of any integrated school, close it down, and try to reorganize it on a segregated basis.

"If nothing can be worked out with these measures," the Governor said, "we would have to go to the tuition grant bill."

Under the tuition grant program, $2 million already has been appropriated for the Governor to use to pay private secular school tuition to parents of both white and Negro children who find themselves in either of these two situations:

- Public schools have been closed.
- The parents object to sending their children to racially mixed schools.

Stanley's comments were prompted by reminders that school officials in both Arlington and Charlottesville are under Federal Court orders for desegregation of their school systems.

Richmond Parents Protest Placement

RICHMOND, May 8 (Spl.) Theo T. DeFebio of Fairfax County has been joined in her protest against the pupil placement plan by parents of some 300 Richmond public school students.

Students' names were forwarded to the State Pupil Placement Board, which next meets on May 21. City school officials said they plan no action against the students. Mrs. DeFebio's two sons were expelled because of her refusal to sign the forms.

The Afro-American is conducting an editorial campaign in Richmond urging readers not to sign forms. All but six of the 300 students were identified as Negroes.

VIRGINIA

Segregated Anniversary

Hospitality was the word for Old Virginia, and in honor of this year's celebration of the 350th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, the Old Dominion decided to put out the welcome mat for Old Virginians living outside the state. Down the lists of distinguished ex-Virginians went the official hosts; out to some 600 notables went engraved invitations to a reception May 17, arranged by the State Chamber of Commerce.

Then the hospitality suddenly turned cold. Among the first to accept the invitation was Dr. Clilan B. Powell, a New York physician and publisher (*Amsterdam News*), born and raised in Newport News and only recently returned from the independence ceremonies in Ghana (TIME, March 18), where he was entertained by, among others, the Duchess of Kent. In rechecking the list a chamber official discovered that Dr. Powell is a Negro.

The Chamber of Commerce wired a withdrawal of the invitation, and Dr. Powell, who at first insisted that he would attend, finally bowed out. In Toledo, Negro Civic Leader Ella Phillips Stewart heard about the ruckus and decided that she would not accept her invitation. In Chicago, Roosevelt University Sociology Professor St. Clair Drake also received an invitation, but the word from Richmond was that his invitation—as well as any others that had slipped through the racial screen—would be withdrawn.

Also withdrawn—in the sense that he privately approved of these actions and passed the buck to the Chamber of Commerce—was Virginia's weak-kneed Governor Thomas B. Stanley, who had cosigned the engraved invitations with a flourish. But many another white Southerner was highly offended at the breach of good manners. In an open letter to Governor Stanley, Virginia-born Lambert Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press, wrote: "[You] have taken the ridiculous position of asserting, in effect, that being distinguished is an accomplishment possible only for people of Caucasian ancestry. You have succeeded in making the leadership of the Commonwealth both a stench and a laughingstock in the nation. I believe that I can best show my loyalty to the great traditions of Virginia by declining your invitation."

Wrote Editor Virginius Dabney of the segregationist Richmond *Times-Dispatch:* "If any of these invited colored citizens come to the dinner . . . and admission is refused, Virginia and Virginia hospitality will get a black eye from which they may never recover." With all this said and done, the Chamber of Commerce mended its anniversary manners, announced that any invited Negro who showed up at the reception would be "courteously seated."

A Regrettable Lapse From Old Dominion Good Manners

Saturday Evening Post p. 10

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Virginia Chamber of Commerce held a banquet recently in honor of that state's native sons who distinguished themselves while living elsewhere. It was a kindly promotional idea. There was a long list of invited guests. Subsequently, there was a short list of "disinvited" ones. They received letters canceling their invitations, with apologies, and explaining: "A host must control his guest list to the exigencies of the occasion."

The exigency or social crisis arose from the discovery that some former Virginians of national standing—clergymen, doctors, publishers and the like—are Negroes. Ole Virginny's distinguished sons (white) could not, under ole Virginny tradition, break bread at the same table with ole Virginny's distinguished sons (Negro). "Pure bungling," a Richmond newspaper termed the inviting of Negroes.

If the Virginia Chamber of Commerce had been groping for a social precedent instead of an exit, several could have been found. One is a story about a great Virginian. When a Negro slave woman curtsied to him, he bowed in response. Someone, surprised, asked him why. "I would not have it thought," he replied, "that she has better manners than mine." Like other stories about George Washington, that one may be apocryphal. Most Americans would like to believe it.

There also is a South Carolina precedent. Wade Hampton, former plantation owner and ex-Confederate general, was campaigning for governor during the Reconstruction Period. At Orangeburg, invited to dinner, he found himself confronted by prominent Negroes as his fellow guests. What did this ex-slaveholder and ex-Confederate leader do? He greeted the Negroes politely, as he always did, and ate a hearty meal, as he always did. If it cost him some white votes, it could not have cost him too many, for he was elected governor. It certainly did not cost him his dignity. One could wish the same could be said for the Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

Racial Climate Is Improving For Negroes, Expert Says

TAPPAHANNOCK, Va.—(ANP)—Despite the tensions of the times the racial climate is changing in favor of the Negroes, Dr. Samuel Dr. Proctor president of Virginia Union University declared here last Sunday.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 12-16-57 P. 1

Speaking at the 7th Annual Virginia Union University Day sponsored by the Southside Rappahannock Baptist Association, Dr. Proctor said Russian scientific advances are "working in our behalf by helping to change the climate from despair to hope."

He described other bright points on the horizons as the change htat is taking place among Christian white people of Virginia and the "Bright, young leadership" being produced by the Negro colleges.

"We cannot fail, because God and one man constitute a mighty majority," Dr. Proctor told the audience.

Negro Invitees Fail To Show Up For Virginia Dinner

Richmond, Va., May 19 — No Negroes showed up for a "dinner for distinguished Virginians" to which six Negroes were inadvertently invited through a "clerical error" was held without a hitch Friday night. No Negroes showed up.

More than 450 whites listened to U. S. Chamber of Commerce President Phillip M. Talbot blast federal aid to education as "your money returned to you, less the cost of collecting it and less the cost disbursing it."

Three of the six Negroes whose invitations to the State Chamber of Commerce dinner for "distinguished" Virginia-born men and women in other states were honor guests, instead, at the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" ceremony held at the same time in Washington. The other three had said they would stay away from the Virginia dinner.

Talbott told the dinner audience he could "see no reason why one state should subsidize the school system of another state, any more than I can see why one state should help to pay the light and power bills of another state with a federalized power authority."

The dinner apparently ended the hassle between the chamber, Virginia Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and six Negroes. The invitations, sent to the Negroes because their names appeared in "Who's Who," went out over Stanley's name. The chamber later rescinded the invitations, but several of the Negroes asked that Stanley, himself, ask them not to attend.

Stanley remained silent on the issue for nearly six weeks and then said that, as far as he was concerned, the invitations were still valid.

Leasing of Golf Course to Others Found "Evasive"

RICHMOND, Va. — The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals Friday held that an injunction against racial discrimination in the use of a municipal golf course cannot be evaded by the mere leasing of the course to private individuals.

The court upheld a lower court order directing Greensboro, N. C., to stop barring colored golfers from its leased golf course.

"It is perfectly clear that the injunction was properly granted," the court said in reviewing the order issued by Federal District Judge Johnson H. Hayes of Greensboro.

The city has leased the course, owned in part by the Greensboro board of education, to the Gillespie Park Golf Club.

The court said that the right of a citizen to use public property without discrimination on the ground of race may not be abridged by the mere leasing of the property.

Integrationist Defeated By Virginia Democrats

Richmond, Va., July 10 (UP)— Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., won a whopping 3-to-1 victory over intergrationist Howard Carwile yesterday in Virginia's Democratic primary for governor.

However, the primary victory is no longer tantamount to election in Virginia, and Almond started today preparing for a campaign against Republican State Senator Ted Dalton that shapes up as a bitter fight over the State's segregationist policy.

Claim Courthouse Racial Segregation Up To Judges

Norfolk, Va.

Attorneys representing the city administration advanced a specious argument Wednesday that it is up to judges whether sanitary facilities in the Norfolk Courthouse buildings shall continue to operate on a racially segregated basis.

City Attorney Leonard Davis and Assistant City Attorney Virgil S. Gore Jr., made this claim in a motion to dismiss a suit brought against the city and four top officials in U. S. District Court.

LEGAL OBSERVERS this week were quick to point out that city attorneys are advancing a specious argument, citing that if every judge had the legal right to enforce his personal laws on public property, there would be little need for legislatures.

In their argument to dismiss the suit, the city attorneys admit that there are no penalties provided in law for those who do not obey the segregation signs in court buildings. Some southern judges, however have found ways, legal or not, to punish those who have not followed segregation signs.

* * *

WHILE IT IS true that some judges in the South try to enforce certain "laws" that are not on the books when dealing with colored citizens, the result has been a sad decadence in race relations with the affected courts being reduced in stature to mere "kangaroo courts."

Some judges use husky court "attendants" or "deputies" to enforce personal views on citizens with the misfortune to be hauled into their courts. There have been numerous instances in which citizens, brought into court on questionable charges, have been mercilessly beaten up by "deputies" seeking to enforce mythical segregation rules in their courts of "justice."

* * *

THE ARGUMENT advanced by lawyers representing the city, if accepted, would perpetuate and strengthen an outmoded system which substitutes personal whims and racial prejudice for just laws, according to observers.

When a judge is elected to administer justice according to statutes enacted by the state legislature, he is not commissioned to become a judicial arbiter of what is legal and what is not without reference to statutory law, it was stressed.

* * *

THE SUIT aimed at abolishing segregation in sanitary facilities in local courts was filed by E. A. Dawley, Norfolk attorney. Mr. Dawley set forth that racial segregation in the courthouse was both humiliating and in violation of constitutional rights. He asked that racial signs be removed.

Defendants in the suit are the city, through Mayor W. Fred Duckworth; City Manager Thomas F. Maxwell, Public Safety Director Calvin H. Dalby, and Public Works Director S. C. Morrisette.

"Threats Don't Scare Me" Says Suffolk Leader

Journal + Guide Lft. 7-27-57

Norfolk Va. P. 13

By A Staff Writer

SUFFOLK, Va.—"Let them threaten. That will only make us wage a more vigorous battle for principle", Moses Riddick, local leader who was told in a letter that he was marked for murder, told the Guide this week.

The "principle" Mr. Riddick was referring to was the intent of local citizens not to see a colored man die for a crime that no white man has ever died for in the Nansemond-Suffolk area.

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MR. RIDDICK received "an invitation" to keep his mouth shut on the Raymond Palmer defense action early this week. The "Palmer Defense Committee" of which Mr. Riddick is co-chairman, is composed of leaders of various local civic, fraternal and church groups and was formed to raise funds to support the appeal of a local man who was recently found guilty and sentenced to death in the electric chair in a criminal case.

The committee was organized because local citizens object to the fact that evidence used in prosecution in the case was all circumstantial. A man told police officers that Palmer had boasted to him that he had robbed and assaulted a local white woman. It was on the basis of this—and little else — that Palmer was convicted.

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MR. RIDDICK, who — as executive secretary of the powerful Independent Voters League here—has long been in the spotlight, received a threat this week saying—in—part—"If you don't keep quiet. . . you will be killed before Palmer is."

The threat in a letter postmarked at Suffolk and addressed to "Moses Riddick, Suffolk, Va.", came shortly before Mr. Riddick went to the Union Hall here Monday night to take part in the third of a series of mass meetings being held by the Palmer Defense Group.

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AT THE MEETING, 600 people heard the youthful leader declare "This won't scare me. I'm fighting for principle and principle will be upheld."

Mr. Riddick, along with James W. Lawrence, co-chairman of the Palmer Defense group, issued a statement that

MOSES RIDDICK
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meetings, etc., in behalf of Palmer would go on until circumstances made such gatherings unnecessary. In the three meetings that have already been held 1300 people have been in attendance, and $1800 toward a goal of $2000 has been realized.

ALSO SPEARHEADING the drive to support Palmer's appeal from the death sentence handed him is the Rev. T. O. Mills, gifted orator and pastor of First Baptist Church, Mahan street. Rev. Mr. Mills, a student of the "Martin Luther King" school of approach to racial matters, has been dubbed "The Colored Billy Graham" here because of his profound oratory.

He concurs with Messrs Riddick and Lawrence that the efforts in Palmer's behalf will continue. Mr. Lawrence, incidentally, in the local area He is no stranger to intrigue" was told—through mail and by phone that his home would be bombed some two years ago when he was seeking an elective post here.

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THE PENCILED threat to Mr. Riddick said:

"Moses Riddick. Sir. The very idea of you taking any part in the prosecution of that damn Negro that acknowledged he raped that. white woman has caused a lot of animosity among the whites. If you don't keep quiet in the future and let the law take its course you will be killed before Palmer is. This is true advice from a friend."

Mr. Riddick said "In a fight for principle such as this, one does not expect to find too many friends until the motive of the effort is realized.'

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The letter Mr. Riddick received was turned over to Police Chief L. B. Butler. Sheriff J. Frank Culpepper is also working on the case. Postmaster S. S. Stallings has pointed out that federal investigation of the matter is possible.

In the meantime, plans were being formulated here for another mass meeting in behalf of the Palmer Defense group. At the first meeting, some 150 persons were present, at the scond 550 and at the third fully 650 persons were in attendance.

Report Asks Park Change In Virginia

RICHMOND, Nov. 21 (AP)—A seven-man study committee today urged curtailment of "developed areas" and a new emphasis upon "the natural qualities" of Virginia's eight state parks.

The committee's report to the State Board of Conservation and Development made no mention of race. However, some observers saw the proposals as apparently an effort to find a way for the state to keep the parks and keep them open should courts order more integration.

One park, Seashore near Cape Henry, has been closed the past two seasons in the face of a Federal court order banning racial discrimination.

In the report, made public today, the study group said there should be "an orderly and gradual de-emphasis of the so-called 'developed areas' within these parks, and a new emphasis upon their public value as forest and wilderness tracts.

"Accordingly, cabin, swimming and refreshment facilities should eventually be curtailed, and public use redirected to the magnificent natural qualities of the parks."

The committee proposed that use of the parks henceforth would "embrace such elemental pleasures as hiking and camping, picnicking and nature study, hunting, fishing, etc."

Since all such activities might not be feasible in any one park, the committee said appropriate regulations would be required to indicate the uses to be made of each park.

Insofar as possible, the report added, private organizations should "be encouraged to assume the responsibility for providing the public with those cabin and swimming facilities which are required throughout Virginia, but which we do not believe to be an essential service of the state government."

Paul D. Sanders, editor of the Southern Planter, chairman, summed up the committee's report this way:

"The feeling was that Virginia's population was growing rapidly and urbanizing at a terrific clip. With short work weeks, good roads and transportation there is a tremendous pressure for city people to get out of doors. We wanted to emphasize that phase of our parks and de-emphasize the idea of running boardinghouses."

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White Woman Says Many Afraid To Favor Integration

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—A Norfolk white woman expressed the view that "a great many people favor integration in the white race "but are afraid of outside pressures in their daily lives, open strife in the church, and the loss of frendship and prestige" if they let it be known publicly that they favor integration.

Hhe Woman identified her self as "Mrs. Shirley S. Nesbit. She expressed distress in a letter to the Norfolk morning paper which carried her letter under the caption "The Silence of Christians." Mrs. Nesbit said in part:

"I am writing on a subject which distresses me deeply the silence of the Christian churches in the matter of integration. I know that the great many people feel the way I do but are afraid of outside pressures in their daily lives, open strife within the church, and the loss of friendship and prestige."

She adds:

"I am white, with centuries of ancestry behind me and my entire life, have lived in Norfolk all of this makes me aware of the vital need now for every thinking, feeling southern to concentrate not on time and emotion-wasting resistance to the inevitable but on how the change can best be made without depriving anyone of his right for health, education and individual human dignity and freedom."

P. A. 25 Jet 11-22-57

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Daily World

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Atlanta Ga.

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"I am white, with centuries of Virginian ancestry behind me and if not confronted. It is almost too late for the church to meet the challenge of proving to those outside its doctrine, both at home and abroad, that it stands up for and practices all that it expounds.

"I cannot but believe that a great many people feel the way I do but are afraid of outside pressures in their daily lives, open strife within the church, and the loss of friendship and prestige. All of this makes me aware of the vital need now for every thinking, feeling southern to concentrate not on time and emotion-wasting resistance to the inevitable but on how the change can best be made with dignity and freedom."

Pittsburgh Courier 11-23-57

Virginia's "Black Laws"

LIEUT. GOVERNOR STEPHENS has appointed the ten-man legislative committee authorized by the last special session of the General Assembly "to investigate groups which try to influence or promote racial litigation in Virginia.

This inquisitorial body recalls to mind the *Virginia Black Laws* in effect prior to emancipation and for five years thereafter. Under these laws Negroes were deprived of all legal rights.

The committee is empowered "to investigate the activities of corporations, organizations, associations and other like groups which seek to influence, encourage or promote litigation related to racial activities in this state."

We suggest that this committee start with the members of the Virginia General Assembly, for they "influenced, encouraged and promoted more litigation relating to racial activities in the state" during its last special session than any similar legislative body in the memory of man.

A Starting Point

Its first start perhaps should be on the Gray Commission which labored for 14 months to find ways and means of encouraging, promoting and compelling litigation in the areas of race. The committee's chief target is admittedly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its Virginia branches. Be that as it may, we feel that the NAACP can take care of itself.

But there would be no reason for an NAACP in the field of constitutional rights had it not been for the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901-1902.

Most of the members of that convention are dead or superannuated but most of their work is very much alive.

This Virginia Constitutional Convention and state constitutional amendments, and laws subsequently based on these amendments, made possible and inevitable a struggle in the courts to restore to Virginia's minority group the legal rights of which it was stripped.

A Shameful Era

After adjournment of the Constitutional Convention of 1901-1902, the following developments followed in quick succession.

An end was put to higher education for Negroes by any supporting appropriation from the State for a period of more than 20 years. Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute was reduced to the status of an industrial high school, and its name changed to Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute.

The maximum of Negro public school education in the rural areas particularly was held to the elementary grades for more than three decades.

Provisions for no more than one room, one teacher, primary schools in the rural counties of the state remained for more than 25 years.

After that the Rosenwald Foundation entered the picture and under a three-pronged arrangement providing financial support from the Foundation, one-third of the cost of each school from the Negroes themselves from their own private funds and the balance from the locality, the building of some two- and four-classroom school houses took place in the 381 rural spots in Virginia. Most of these were in Southside Virginia.

A majority of rural counties in the state took funds allocated to Negro schools under the plan of the per-teacher unit rule and diverted them to the total use of white schools.

Sixty-four counties not only did not use any of their own funds for Negro schools, but applied a part of the per teacher unit State funds they received for Negro schools to increase the amount they spent on white schools.

When a member of the state detice, most of the counties on the Southside formed other ways to get around using the state money for Negro schools.

Election laws were enacted and illegal devices employed for completely disfranchising Negroes.

Laws were enacted establishing the white Democratic primary which was so maneuvered as to constitute the real election for state officials and in which white Republicans were free to participate but no Negroes could enter.

Succeeding legislatures enacted dozens of Jim Crow laws designed first to deny Negroes human dignity. Secondly, to deprive Negroes of equal accommodations in any public place, on any public carrier, in any public park and in any public health or sanitary system.

Virginia never did one thing to change these conditions and laws over a period of 50 years, except when compelled to do so by the pressure of legal action.

When this pressure for lifting the impact of segregation in every phase of Negro life began to touch the schools, then the General Assembly of the state conceived the idea of making it unlawful for Negroes to go into court and ask for equal protection of the laws.

Illegal To Protest

It is illegal now under Virginia laws, implemented by a McCarthy type of investigating committee for Negroes to test the constitutionality of laws passed by the last special session of the General Assembly. Any Negro, or group of Negroes, or organization of Negroes which undertakes to make such tests is subject to fines and imprisonment because they are "promoting racial litigation" contrary to the whims of the Virginia General Assembly.

There are a few questions which should be put to the committee.

Will it tell the people of Virginia what GOVERNOR STANLEY and the present General Assembly were doing during the last special session, except promoting racial litigation?

Does it think that 700,000 Negroes in Virginia are going to surrender all of their legal rights or the right to have their grievances reviewed in a court of law without resistance?

Committee's Big Task

If the committee is to do an objective and thorough job under its mandate it has certainly assumed a herculean task. For it will have to investigate practically every Negro society, organization, corporation, church, civic body, and adult in the State of Virginia.

Besides it will have to inquire into the records and actions of the *Defenders of Sovereign States Rights and Individual Liberties*, for that organization was formed with the announced purpose explained by authorized spokesmen of "preserving segregation." The specific intention, of course, was to preserve segregated schools. Totally segregated schools cannot be preserved by this organization by legal means because segregation itself has been declared unconstitutional, null and void as it relates to the operation of schools with public funds.

By way of further information for the committee, if every NAACP official in Virginia and in other states was beheaded tomorrow, the fight for equal rights, equal protection of the laws, and full-fledged citizenship on the part of Negroes would not cease. Nothing under God's sun can stop a social revolution which has the moral force of untold millions behind it.

10 Appointed To Probe Virginia Racial Litigation

Star P.2-B
Fri. 1-4-57
Washington D.C.

Delegates Frank P. Moncure of Stafford and James M. Thomson of Alexandria have been appointed to a 10-man legislative committee to investigate organizations which promote racial litigation in Virginia.

The committee, named yesterday, is expected to hold its first meeting within a week or 10 days. It was authorized at a special session of the General Assembly last September under legislation aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which has instigated a number of school segregation suits.

The committee, however, is authorized to investigate any group attempting to influence legislation or litigation on racial matters.

Strong Integration Foe

Mr. Moncure, a strong advocate of maintaining segregated schools in Virginia, was the author of legislation that repealed Arlington's right to elect its school board after the board announced tentative plans last January to mix the races in a few classrooms.

Mr. Thomson is the chief patron of the so-called "NAACP bill" that resulted in formation of the commission.

Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, presiding officer of the State Senate, and Speaker E. Blackburn Moore of the House of Delegates appointed the members.

The committee is empowered to investigate "the activities of corporations, organizations, associations and other like groups which seek to influence, encourage or promote litigation relating to racial activities in this State."

Can Subpoena Witnesses

It is armed with a $25,000 appropriation and will have powers to subpoena any witness or records of any person, firm, corporation, association or organization of any type. Those who fail to hed subpoenas may be subjected to court action.

The committee is to report its findings and recommendations by next November 1 as the basis for possible legislation at the 1958 General Assembly.

Other committee members are: State Senators Earl A. Fitzpatrick of Roanoke, Landon R. Wyatt of Danville, Mills E. Godwin, jr., of Suffolk and George S. Aldhizer II of Rockingham County, and Delegates Harold H. Purcell of Louisa, W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, Joseph E. Blackburn of Lynchburg and Charles B. Cross, jr., of Norfolk County.

All but Mr. Smith, a drug manufacturer, and Mr. Wyatt, an automobile dealer, are attorneys.

Symbols of archaic age still hanging in many Dixie states

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-5-57

By VICTOR CALVERTON

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) —"The old order dieth slowly." This is what is happening in the South and Virginia in a classical example of this truth.

First of all, segregation signs are not all down in Virginia or other states of the South. Anyone traveling in Virginia, North Carolina and other southern states will occasionally see these symbols of an archaic age still present.

The Greyhound Bus Statiion here has signs designating the colored restaurant and white restaurant. This is not a fault of the company, however, because another corporation in most cities operates the dining room.

THERE ARE no racial signs for the rest rooms, but it is clear that the company's two rest rooms for men and two for women were intended to encourage whites and colored persons to be separated.

The arrangement works nicely for the Greyhound Bus because almost invariably colored people use one rest room and whites use the other even though the white men's rest room is closer to the waiting room.

There are signs also designating one section of the waiting room for colored and another section marked for whites.

That the company is actively and consciously promoting the segregation is evidenced by the fact that the waiting rooms and bus station currently in use is temporary and was set up long after the desegregation decision of the Federal courts.

* * *

SOUTHERN opponents of the desegregation decision of the U.S. Supreme Court are relying heavily on "voluntary" segregation to maintain racial segregation in Virginia and other southern states.

Traveling in Virginia and other southern states, one finds that the people generally, white and colored, get along all right and react sensible and wisely on the whole to the desegregation decision.

On the other hand, state officials of Virginia, local officials and self appointed white leaders and in some instances self-appointed colored leaders who favor segregation, set themselves up as spokesmen for the white and colored people.

Segregation Case Judge Is Foe of Byrd Machine

Post & Times Herald
Sun. 1-6-57
Washington D.C.
P.16-K

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The first hole in Virginia's anti-integration defense was opened by a former University of Pennsylvania football lineman.

Federal Judge Walter Edward Hoffman of Norfolk still carries the hefty build at 49 that he carried as a guard for Penn's Quakers back in the "Roaring Twenties."

He earned the nickname "Beef" and he still is "Beef" Hoffman to acquaintances—outside the courtroom. He is a squarely built, six-foot, 230 pounder, and still an athlete, holding his own in weekly rounds of golf. Until 1950, he was an umpire for major Southern football games.

Last Jan. 11, Hoffman ruled that the State Pupil Placement Act was unconstitutional. This law is Virginia's first line of defense in its attempt to hold off implementation of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree.

On Feb. 11, Hoffman ordered Newport News to begin desegregation by Aug. 15 and, the next day, directed Norfolk to do likewise. Some of the State's legal advisers believe the former football player was "offside" on this play because his ruling did not give the Pupil Placement Board an opportunity to assign the Negro pupils involved in the two cases. The Supreme Court must decide.

A native of Jersey City, Hoffman was attending the University of Pennsylvania when his family moved to Norfolk in 1926. He was graduated from Penn two years later with a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics.

Young Hoffman financed his way through law school at the College of William and Mary and at Washington and Lee University by serving as assistant football coach. He graduated from W&L's Law School in 1931.

He returned to Norfolk, became an assistant law professor at William and Mary and formed a 20-year law partnership with State Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. Hoffman, holding high office both in local and State Bar associations, became as active in Republican politics as Breeden was active in Democratic politics.

He developed into a consistent critic of the Byrd organization, Virginia's dominant Democratic political faction.

In 1953 Hoffman lost a bid for Attorney General to J. Lindsay Almond Jr., the Byrd organization standard bearer, who faced Judge Hoffman recently in defending the State's anti-integration program.

One month after the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision, President Eisenhower nominated Hoffman to the Federal bench.

In the Newport News and Norfolk desegregation cases, Hoffman leveled criticism at the General Assembly and Gov. Thomas B. Stanley for their handling of the segregation problem. He invited the School Boards to submit their own gradual desegregation programs and promised protection against the Assembly and Governor.

Hoffman is married to the former Evelyn Watkins of Norfolk, once a school teacher. They live in Norfolk's Lakewood section and their two children, Carole Lee, 16, and Walter, 12, attend public schools.

JUDGE HOFFMAN
. . . Hits Color Line

Richmond Pastors Speak Out on Race

Post Sun. 2-3-57 P.3E

Washington, D.C.

The following "Statement of Conviction of Race" was adopted Monday by the Richmond Ministers Association and published as a four-column advertisement in the Richmond Times-Dispatch the following day. The statement was adopted unanimously at a meeting attended by about 60 Richmond ministers and was signed by the Rev. O. D. Brown, Association secretary. An Association official said that the group's executive committee spent three months preparing the resolution and that it would be distributed to other Virginia religious and educational groups.

I. The Morale Nature of the World

THIS IS God's world. It operates under God's laws. Men either learn these laws, live in obedience to them and prosper, or they ignore their stern reality, follow selfish devices and suffer. Men may not change these laws.

God's laws, under which men must live, invariably support what is morally good. From history and human experience, nothing should be more clear than that underlying all of life is the assumption that men will be upright, deal fairly, speak truthfully and dwell in goodwill. Whenever men have for long done otherwise, they have reaped a harvest of tears. Often they and their finest achievements have been destroyed and always, sooner or later, righteousness, justice, truth, honesty and brotherly love have come into their own. We must live in God's world, in God's way, or we perish.

II. The Nature of our Virginia Heritage

IN VIRGINIA, political philosophy and religious conviction have seldom been divorced. Democracy here, in the finest sense, has been the political expression of Judaeo-Christian faith. Its roots run deep into the soil of Judaeo-Christian conviction. Consequently, Virginia democracy has had a distinct flavor and made a unique contribution to national life.

Its greatness has stemmed from its repeated enunciation of such basic ideas as the reality of man's dependence upon Divine Providence; the inherent worth and dignity of the individual citizen as a child of God, and the consequent rights of men as individuals in society. Virginia democracy at its best has traditionally been a bulwark against every form of tyranny over the mind and soul of man; a champion of individual freedom, equality of opportunity, justice before the law and many other ideals precious to mankind. The historic Virginia Bill of Rights stands as a monument to our dedication to these ideals.

No one familiar with the glorious history of America, or with the generations which brought her to birth, will question the decisive influence Virginians had in defining the ideals, and in determining the moral and spiritual climate, of this Nation. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and Monroe were not only Virginians; they were Americans. Each in his own way brought to national leadership the convictions of gentlemen bred in the milieu of Virginia democratic culture. Each insisted that the religious faith of that culture from which he had come find embodiment in the important legislative acts of the Nation.

We Virginians have a great heritage, politically, which we have gratefully accepted and proudly shared with the world. It is a heritage which must ever be protected and enriched or we shall lose it.

speed" and in such way as to strengthen the total life in every community.

FIFTH, we believe that until a final satisfactory solution is achieved, every effort should be made to make available to both white and colored people the finest in educational and cultural advantages; that wherever possible, and as rapidly as possible, social custom violating the dignity of the Negro should be eradicated. The passing away of these irritating customs does not involve intermarriage or amalgamation of the races; it declares a wholesome respect for all people and evidences common courtesy.

IN ADOPTING this statement, we avow our intention to continue to teach, preach and otherwise encourage race relations which are morally and religiously sound; to do all we can to create the climate in which right solutions to racial issues may be found; to solicit continually the support of other Virginia citizens in commitment to the positions we have herein enunciated. At the proper time and in the right place, we commit ourselves to make the weight of our convictions felt and to help restore our state to the stature among states from which, in our opinion, she has recently fallen.

III. Present Peril

NOT IN THE lifetime of most of us has this gift from the past seemed so imperiled. The fine fabric of tradition is being slowly rent apart by disagreement concerning integration in Virginia, and institutions long and laboriously builded to serve all the people are threatened. We are suddenly the heirs of a spate of legislation in Virginia which is neither democratic nor Christian, and part of which clearly impinges upon civil and religious liberty which is the jealously guarded right of every citizen.

It is not our wish to deprecate, as individuals, those in public office who have brought our state to this tragic situation. We know some of these men to be men of high integrity, intelligence and moral courage. We acknowledge some of them to be humble, honest servants of the people. However, the point of our concern is that the present Governor and a majority of the Legislature have, in our opinion, seriously impaired the sacred and historic traditions of Virginia democracy and lowered the prestige of the state in the eyes of thoughtful people all across the Nation, if not the world, by what we regard as their exceedingly inept handling of the current racial situation.

These men have taken a grave problem having significant moral and religious overtones and coerced their own solution without due consideration of either moral or religious teaching. They have taken an educational problem and coerced a solution without serious consultation with independent educators, available at their very fingertips. They have taken an interracial problem and coerced a solution without even the courtesy of including in their study group members of both races. They have taken a problem relating to the youth of Virginia and coerced a solution without seeking the mind of the maturer youth involved. They have passed this legislation in open defiance of the Supreme Court's interpretation regarding what is the right of an American citizen.

With strange persistence compounded of pride, prejudice, personal bitterness toward persons of opposite opinions and the wide distortion of the truth by some members, the Legislature has taken long strides toward a vindictive, dictatorial way of government, foreign to our traditions and guaranteeing years of tension if not tragedy among the citizens of Virginia. It has offered on the altar of its prejudice a public school system which citizens of the Old Dominion have slowly built and improved over many years—a system of education which, while far from model, nevertheless has served our children with growing effectiveness.

To cap the whole, the special session of our Legislature has sought to restrict the open, free criticism of its coerced solutions by forbidding unhampered freedom to discuss the matter or to enter litigation over it. Adding insult to injury, it has, furthermore, exempted politicians and political groups from these restrictions.*

**See House Bill No. 60, passed 1956.*

IV. Personal Convictions

THE PROBLEMS now confronting our state in the area of race relations will find permanent, happy solutions only within the framework of Judaeo-Christian faith and our traditional democratic heritage. They must be arrived at by free and open discussion by Virginians everywhere and in an environment of mutual respect between races. We must be individually as zealous to safeguard the proper rights and privileges of others as we are to safeguard our own. Necessarily, the prevailing climate must first be changed.

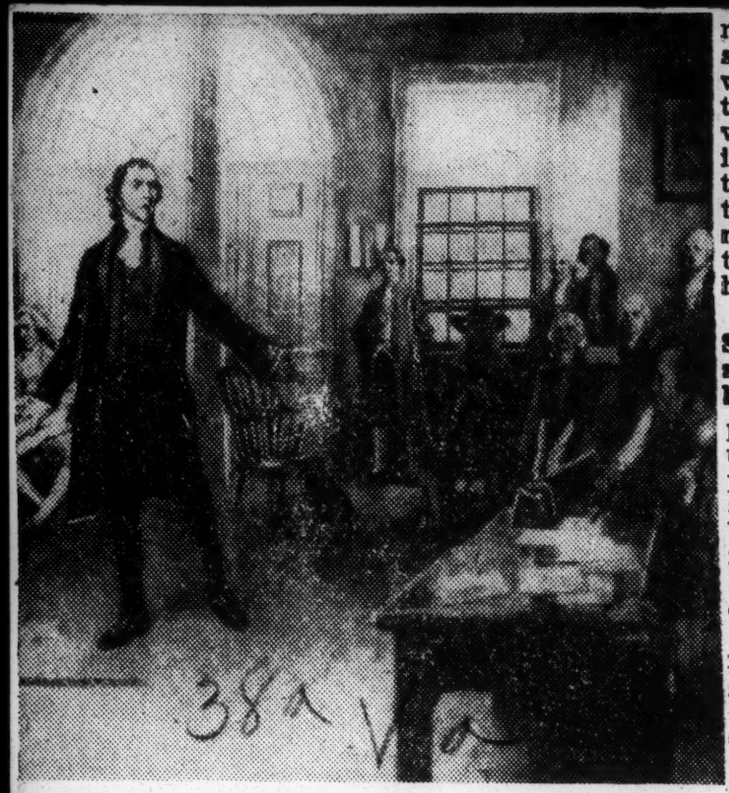
The tragic tensions which we have foolishly created between the races must be relieved. Confidence must be strengthened in the honorable and unselfish intentions of each race by the other. Earnest of unceasing efforts to find mutually satisfactory solutions to race problems must be forthcoming from both sides. To the end that we may rightly and honorably solve the racial problems of our day, we make the following proposals:

FIRST, we believe that within the context of American freedom, the attempt by the Governor and the Legislature to restrict discussion or orderly agitation by persons interested in current race problems is contrary to our traditional concepts of civil and religious liberty, and that Public Law No. 60 passed by the Special Session of the Legislature in 1956 should be promptly rescinded.

SECOND, we believe that as Americans, we citizens of Virginia have a responsibility to respect all duly established legislative, executive and judicial authority, whether at local, state or Federal levels. Obedience to this authority, where it violates no moral or religious principle, enjoins upon public officials as well as other citizenry and is not contingent upon the apparent wisdom of the authority. To defy openly the Supreme Court and to encourage others to do so, in our judgment, is not only poor strategy; it is poor citizenship. Therefore, we urge our state government to act with loyalty and with maturity as regards cooperation with all established agencies of American government, and to lead us in a statesmanlike rather than an anarchistic manner.

THIRD, we believe that local community rights are as vital as states rights, and that the right to govern its own school system should be returned promptly to the local and county governments.

FOURTH, we believe in time that it will be possible to establish a school system satisfactory to thoughtful people of both races, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, if education is properly returned to the educators for administration, and if they are given the support of the state government and of the newspapers and other information agencies. An approved schools system will not come about quickly, but we believe it can come about with "deliberate



"I am not a Virginian; I am an American," Patrick Henry told the First Continental Congress in 1774. To quote the Richmond Ministers Association: "Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and Monroe were not only Virginians; they were Americans."

Virginia Affairs

Post & Times Herald

Virginia's No Match for These Times

Washington, D.C.

By Benjamin Muse

Mar. 2-11-57

VIRGINIA CONTINUED ITS FIGHT last week against the Twentieth Century.

It lost two engagements, as it will lose the next, and the next. It is fairly safe to say that, for all its expanded and expensive law department and the booming rhetoric of its Attorney General, the state is not going to win any legal battles on the segregation question. It is not going to gain any prestige or national sympathy out of further repetition of threadbare arguments in Federal courts.

Muse

In the long process of adjustment, it is not even gaining time. Precious time which might be devoted to preparation is being spent in aggravating the situation and increasing the difficulties which ultimately must be faced.

A long series of Federal court decisions now support the belief that, were there an intention in good faith to comply with the law, a considerable time would be allowed in which to effect the transition in difficult areas. But where there is only blunt defiance, and outspoken contempt, the courts have little choice but to order race discrimination to cease.

IT WAS EMPHATICALLY the latter situation which confronted Judge Walter E. Hoffman in the Newport News and Norfolk desegration cases last week. The defiance here was chiefly on the part of the Governor and the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, who have undertaken to suppress any good intentions on the part of local school authorities. Nevertheless, in fixing next Aug. 15 as the deadline for desegregation, Judge Hoffman indicated that "a plan for gradual solution," if submitted at that time, would have his approval.

Virginia, which has taken the lead in the Southern movement of resistance and evasion, is now faced with two of the most ambitious projects of compliance with the Supreme Court decision which have yet been undertaken. Desegregation has been accomplished in Kansas City, Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville, but, with the exception of Washington, it has not been undertaken thus far in any large city with as great a percentage of Negro pupils as in these two Virginia cities.

Newport News has a public school enrollment of only 5207 white pupils and 10,551 Negro pupils. Although practically nothing has been done in Newport News by way of preparation for the change, that city is not without its element of forward-looking citizens who are seeking to turn thoughts in the direction of that inescapable eventuality. Spearheaded by Virginia Council on Human Relations members, a 60-member Council for Community Cooperation has been launched there with considerable enthusiasm and success.

IN NORFOLK, strong sentiment for compliance has been noted ever since the Supreme Court decision was handed down, and it has been strengthened by the constructive attitude of the Norfolk press. The Norfolk school board announced in July, 1954:

"We intend, without reservation, to uphold and abide by the laws of the land."

Some quiet preparation for integration has been going on in Norfolk for several years in the form of integrated teacher workshops and other efforts to create "a climate of acceptance." Only pressure from Richmond has prevented that city from taking more positive steps.

Judge Hoffman's deadline is likely to be extended beyond Aug. 15—as much as a year—by appeal procedures. But these two cities are faced with a stupendous challenge, made greater by the obstructionism of state authorities, and the planning to meet it should begin without loss of time.

With the experience and techniques before them of other cities which have cleared the hurdle, a united effort on the part of the school authorities, the clergy, civic organizations, the press and leaders in every walk of life in those two cities may yet accomplish a desegregation feat which will honor Virginia and set an example to the rest of the unhappy South.

Asks 'Statesmanlike Restraint'

Post & Times Herald

Don't Press Integration in South, Dabney Cautions Negro Leaders

Wed. 2-27-57 Washington, D.C.

P. 1-B

By Grace Bassett
Staff Reporter

Virginius Dabney called on Negro leaders yesterday to show "statesmanlike restraint" in pressing school integration.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People should see the "folly of forcing the issue" in the deep south, Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, told the National Association of Secondary School Principals at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

"The deep south, it must be said in all frankness, has no present intention of integrating its public schools," said Dabney. "Several of those states have a fixed determination to close their schools entirely, rather than mingle the races in them."

The editor, author of "Liberalism in the South" and a Pulitzer Prize winner noted that courts agreed closing schools would be legal, "however deplorable from an educational and social standpoint."

He coupled his counsel to the NAACP with a criticism of the President's civil rights program as "extremist legislation."

This civil rights program "frightens and dismays the South," he said, because:

- It would allow persons "about to engage in" segregationist activities to be arrested. Dabney said the amazing language amounted to thought control.
- It appeared to negate the right of such persons to trial by jury.
- It would let the Attorney General file, at public expense, suits for persons who contend their civil rights had been violated.
- It would empower a proposed commission to summon a citizen from any part of the country to defend himself against charges, the nature of which would be unknown to him.

Dabney stressed he could not predict the future of integrated classrooms. But he said he was deeply troubled by the growing intensity of the struggle over integration in some nine states — Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

"Except for the much-disputed entry of a dozen Negroes into the Clinton, Tenn., high school, there has been absolutely no integration in public schools of these nine states," he pointed out.

He saw hope in Baltimore's plan letting pupils of both races attend schools of their choice.

Integration in the District was labeled "dubious" by Dabney, who said mixed schools were put into effect here with too much haste and too little preparation, "according to the best information I can get."

He branded New York's system as "folly and absurdity." There, children were transported across town away from schools they had reached on foot to mixed classrooms, he said.

Segregated Seating Law Is Upheld

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 1-16-57

The test of the Virginia segregated seating law appeared headed for Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday, after an Arlington Circuit Court judge upheld the state law.

Judge Emery N. Hosmer let stand a trial court's $15 fine levied against Faith Bissell, 43, of 3007 N. 3d st., Arlington.

"It seems clear that the power to require such segregation is reserved to the states or to the people under the 10th amendment unless otherwise prohibited by the Constitution of the United States," declared Judge Hosmer.

Miss Bissell, who is white, was arrested last Nov. 1 at Jefferson Junior High School when she sat in the Negro section of the auditorium at a political meeting. She said she did it to test validity of segregation at political meetings.

Miss Bissell's lawyer, Edmund D. Campbell, said earlier that if the circuit court ruled against his client he would appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court, and then, if necessary, to the U. S. Supreme Court. He was in New York yesterday and could not be reached for further comment.

Judge Hosmer noted that although the doctrine of "separate but equal" has been repudiated in the field of public education, there have been no decisions from the Supreme Court indicating that separation of races at a public meeting is unconstitutional, if accommodations are equal.

"A trial court is neither designed nor equipped to perform the function of repudiating the old and putting on the new," he said. "In this case the Supreme Court will follow the law as stated by the Supreme Court in Plessy vs. Ferguson, supra, and leave any repudiation, if and when it is to be made, to the Supreme Court."

In the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson the Supreme Court held that a Louisiana statute requiring railway companies to provide equal but separate accommodations for white and colored persons "was not in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment," the judge pointed out.

38a 1957

JUDGE J. WAITES WARING

Where Are They Now?

Newsweek 7.27

NEW YORK CITY—Judge J. Waties Waring, who handed down the landmark decisions in the South that opened primaries to Negro voters in 1947-48, now lives on Fifth Avenue here. A tenth-generation South Carolina aristocrat, his old Colonial house in Charleston was stoned and he himself shunned for attacking white supremacy. Old friends blamed his Yankee second wife; he was called "the loneliest man in town." His last year on the bench, 1951, Waring dissented in the Clarendon County school case and had the satisfaction of seeing his stand sustained when the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation in 1954. The Warings have visited Charleston only once since they retired here—for an NAACP dinner in 1954 when they stayed with Negro friends. Active in civil-rights groups, the judge says: "I'm not a young man any more [76], but I've been extremely fortunate to be in a great social movement. We're finally beginning to appreciate the Declaration of Independence."

38b 1957

ALABAMA

First Fist Fight Occurs On Integrated Bus Line

Call Fri. 4-26-57 P.1

Kansas City, Mo.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — Three Negroes and a white man who spent the night in a Montgomery jail for starting the first mixed fist fight on the recently integrated buses were released on bail Wednesday morning.

Police said the incident was fostered when James Grice took offense to the Negroes sitting towards the front of the bus and asked three women, Josephine Boldin, Annie Burch, and Johnnie Mae Eaves, to move.

Grice said the trio was sitting three seats from the bus driver and when he asked that they move to the rear, Josephine Boldin slapped him.

Then the swing-fest began and the bus driver who tried to break things up, succeeded in throwing all four participants off his bus.

The ruffled four went to the police station and swore out warrants against each other. Police listened to their conflicting stories and placed them all in jail.

The battle was the first violence reported in the buses during the past three months.

The buses have been integregated since the end of last year when the U. S. Supreme court's ruling to outlaw segregation was put into effect. Montgomery Negroes had carried on a year-long bus boycott before the integration order.

Defender Sat. 5-11-57 Chicago Ill P. 2

Tribute To Boycott Leaders

MRS. ROSA PARKS (center) and Rev. Robert Graetz (left) are presented citations by the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity for their leadership in the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. Citations were awarded as a highlight of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity Southern regional meet in Montgomery. Representing the fraternity is Robert L. Williams (right) the organization's national director of social action.

Challenge Accepted

Afro American

We think Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin of Birmingham were wise in accepting the challenge of U.S. Judge Seybourn H. Lynn by appealing their nailhead station seating case. Sat. 5-11-57

The Baldwins, en route to Milwaukee, had been arrested in the Birmingham railroad terminal for refusing to be segegated. Baltimore, Md

They sought relief from this abuse of police power by asking the Federal court to declare unconstitutional a section of the Alabama constitution requiring segregated waiting rooms in railroad stations. P. 4

Before the case could come up in Federal court, the City of Birmingham hastily dismissed the police court charges against the couple.

Then in Federal court, the city's argument that the Baldwins now had no case, was accepted as valid by Judge Lynn.

Judge Lynn, in his ruling, warned the city it lacked authority to compel segregation of interstate railroad passengers, but he went further.

He chastized the plaintiffs for "cluttering up" his court with "needless and baseless" litigation, advised them that an appeal of his decision would be "useless" and then assessed them with the cost of the suit.

The Baldwins might well have let the matter rest there, since they had succeeded in firmly establishing the principle that no policeman has the right to molest colored interstate passengers seated in waiting rooms previously reserved for white persons.

That was all they had been crusading for and they won.

But to have a Federal judge impugn their motives and label a legitimate action to secure enjoyment of constitutional rights as "baseless" was too much for any real American to take.

We not only think that the Baldwin appeal is right and proper, but are equally confident the 5th circuit Court of Appeals will give Judge Lynn a badly needed lesson on just what is "useless" litigation.

Couple files $505,00 suit in bus fight

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 5-18-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A $505,000 suit against the Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., here, was filed last week in Federal Court on behalf of two colored persons allegedly injured in a bus when a fight erupted following their refusal to move from the "front seat."

Principals in the suit are residents of the British West Indies and the Tamiami bus company. The Bullocks are asking 250,000 each for alleged injuries received during a fight that broke out after they refused to move from their seats on the bus.

* * *

THE BULLOCKS say they rode "in a front seat" on the bus from Tampa to Perry, Fla. Upon reaching Perry, they stated that T. H. Poppell got on the vehicle and ordered them to move from their seats. They refused to move, the petition asserts, and a fight followed. They were then ordered off the bus by the driver, Carl C. Cunningham of Tampa, according to the suit.

The court action was originally filed in New York, but transferred here under protests of the Bullocks, who felt that prejudice would enter into the suit if heard in this state.

Birmingham Still Ignoring Interstate Ruling

Bishop Ordered Out of Waiting Room!

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Bishop R. R. Wright, president of the Bishops' Council of the AME Church, felt the sting of Birmingham's court-tested waiting room jim-crow practices.

He was en route from Philadelphia to New Orleans and had a two-hour lay-over between trains. So he made it to the general waiting room.

A smiling, kindly speaking police officer, approached him, and asked him to move over to the "colored" waiting room, the Bishop said.

Bishop Wright told the Courier he reminded the policeman that he was interstate passenger, but would leave if ordered to do so.

He said the officer related to him that in Birmingham there were separate waiting rooms for Negro and white passengers.

Birmingham Chief of Police Jamie Moore, when questioned about waiting room seating at the Terminal Station, confirmed the report that dual waiting room practices were being enforced as city law.

Jan. 25, Carl L. Baldwin and his wife filed a suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of Birmingham's dual waiting room practices. They had been arrested Dec. 22, 1956 for sitting in the general waiting room. U. S. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne dismissed the case March 29. April 12 the dismissal was appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. It is still pending.

Judge Lynne in dismissing the case said: "There is no ordinance of the city of Birmingham or of the State of Alabama which purports to compel interstate Negro passengers to occupy waiting rooms designated 'Colored'."

Bishop Wright Ousted From Waiting Room

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—Bishop R. R. Wright, president of the powerful AME Church Bishops Council and presiding bishop of the Eighth AME Episcopal District, stated last week that he was ousted from a general waiting room in this city's railroad terminal while enroute from Philadelphia to New Orleans.

The bishop made known his experience in his remarks at the noon retreat of the Summer Short Course of the Ninth Episcopal Church in session at Daniel Payne college here.

The bishop said the incident occurred as he was waiting in a terminal here during a two-hour layover. He said he seated himself in the general waiting room as he had done before when a policeman approached him and demanded that he leave the terminal because he might start a riot.

Chief of Police Jamie Moore confirmed the observation with the statement this city's dual waiting room practice was being enforced as city law.

Bishop Wright said he immediately returned his ticket and made plane reservations to New Orleans.

Magic City Ruling Asked By Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10 (AP)—A group of Negroes seeking an end to city bus segregation laws today asked U.S. District Court to enter a summary judgement in their favor.

Attorney Arthur Shores filed the motion for the 21 Neogres' each of whom was fined $50 and costs March 21 for violating the city's racial segregation laws.

They were convicted of riding in front sections of city buses reserved for white persons, as prescribed by city ordinance.

No date has been set for hearing the motion.

Bus Boycott Lawyer Arrested

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Atty. Fred D. Gray Jr., lawyer in the Montgomery bus boycott and Tuskegee crusade cases, was arrested here Friday for sitting in the "white" waiting room at the local [illegible]. Mr. Gray was headed for a speaking engagement in Boston, Mass. He was released under $2000 bond on a charge of "disorderly conduct." Trial date was not set.

Negro Fined In Bus Case

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 19 (AP)—A Chicago Negro woman was fined $25 and costs in police court today in a case arising from her refusal to leave a "wrong bus" here.

Bertha Jackson, about 50, was convicted of disorderly conduct.

Patrolman W. W. Self said he was called to the Greyhound Terminal by an unidentified man who said there was trouble aboard a bus. He said the woman was sitting in a bus and a ticket check revealed it was the wrong one.

The woman's ticket called for her to board a bus for Tallahassee, Fla.; in Birmingham. The bus she boarded was bound for Atlanta, Ga.

Birmingham RR Waiting Room Case Due

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The celebrated "Waiting Room Case" is scheduled to be heard at 10 A. M., Oct. 16, before the U. S. Court of Appeals in Montgomery, Ala.

On March 4, 1956, Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne dismissed a complaint filed by Carl L. Baldwin and his wife, Alexinia, challenging the dual waiting rooms at the Birmingham Terminal Station.

The Baldwins, who had purchased tickets in Birmingham for Milwaukee, Wis., were arrested by Birmingham police on Dec. 22 as they sat in the waiting room marked "For White." Police charged them with "disorderly conduct."

In Recorder's Court, Feb. 12, on motion of the city attorney, the disorderly charges were nol prossed. The complaint was filed in Federal Court on Jan. 25.

One More Shaky Prop

Montgomery officials, whose inept handling of the recent bus unpleasantness gave the former Confederate capital an international black eye, have learned no better.

Last week a young couple carried two children to see animals in the zoo at city operated Oak Park.

They were promptly seized by police, thrown in jail and charged with violating an ordinance passed by Montgomery's city commission on June 4, 1957.

The ordinance made any colored person liable to a $100 fine or six months in jail or both if he entered or used any public park, public place, swimming pool or beach, excepting those assigned to his race.

The joker in this legal sleight-of-hand is that there are no public parks with zoos, swimming pools, beaches or anything else "assigned" to colored citizens in Montgomery.

The framers of the 1957 ordinance therefore not only ignored the 1955 Supreme Court's Nov. 7 decision outlawing segregated public parks, they didn't even bother to comply with the 1896 court's discredited "separate but equal" illusion.

As lawyers, they knew that the law was clearly unconstitutional and would fall of its own weight if tested in the courts.

But defiantly they passed it anyway.

Not daring to have the ordinance challenged, a police judge hastily dismissed the charges against the couple.

But Montgomery's 50,000 citizens, now sure of their power under the calm leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King, must not allow the matter to drop there.

As we see it, they have no choice but to take a test case to the U.S. District Court and thus knock one more shaky prop from beneath the wobbly structure of enforced segregation.

Alabama Minister Arrested For Moving Jim-crow Sign

Birmingham, Ala. (ANP) — The Rev. Theodore N. Nelson, 51-year-old Baptist minister, was arrested recently and charged with disorderly conduct in connection with moving a racial sign on a Birmingham Transit Company bus. Trial was set for September 6.

The minister was one of the 22 open-seat bus riders December 26, whose arrest led to a suit filed in Federal Court February 14, attacking Birmingham's bus seat segregation laws. The case is expected to be heard on a motion for summary judgment during the fall temr.

Rev. Nelson indicated that he recent arrest came after the sign was moved up a seat, with his sitting behind it, and the operator carrying it back to its original location, leaving him in front of it in the section reserved for "white".

He said there were no white passengers aboard the bus at the time and that all the seats in the "colored" section had been taken. He said he was arrested when he refused to "move back.' 'He is represented by Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr.

SEGREGATION DISPUTE

Advertiser

Flomaton Chief Reports Attack By 2 Negro Men

Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 2-23-57

FLOMATON, Ala., Feb. 22 (AP)—The Flomaton police chief reported he was attacked by two Negro men today when he asked two Negro women to move from a white area at a crowded railroad station.

C. C. (Red) Hemby said he was hit on the back of his head with his blackjack during a scuffle. His injuries were reported as slight.

The two men were charged with assault and battery and assault with intent to murder. They were placed in the Escambia County Jail under $2,000 bond each.

Sheriff Otis Emmons said the two gave their names as Joe White, 29, and George Allen, 26, both of Pensacola, Fla.

Emmons said Hemby was called to the Louisville & Nashville station, a major switching point between Montgomery and Mobile, by railroad officials when the women were found sitting on a bench outside the area marked for Negroes.

Hemby gave this account:

He asked the women to move to the Negro area and the two men, standing nearby, asked him to whom he was talking.

The chief replied that he was talking to the women, and the men told him, "No, you're not. You're talking to us."

They then grabbed him and a scuffle started. A 75-year-old white man, Riley McCurdy, tried to help Hemby but was pushed aside by the fighting.

Hemby hit one of the Negroes four times on the head with the butt of his pistol. They took it away from him and laid it on a suitcase.

Advertiser

The pair then grabbed him and hit him with the billie.

He managed to get to his gun and held it on them until the sheriff and Highway Patrolman Johnny Baldwin arrived.

U.S. Judge Bars Negroes' Alabama Suit

Constitution
Tues. 3-5-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, March 4 (AP)—U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne today threw out a Negro attack on Alabama's railroad waiting room segregation law as an attempt to use the federal courts for propaganda purposes.

His action, unless overruled, means that Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin will have to carry their case through the state courts, should they decide to press it further.

The Baldwins had asked Lynne to declare the waiting-room law unconstitutional, and to enjoin city police from enforcing segregation at the Birmingham Terminal Station.

GROWING LIST

"This is but another in the growing list of cases wherein both the tutored and untutored apparently entertain the mistaken notion that the proper function of the federal courts is propaganda rather than judicature," Lynne's opinion said.

Lynne was the dissenting judge n the two-to-one federal court ruling that Montgomery's bus segregation law was unconstitutional. The ruling was upheld by he U.S. Supreme Court.

The Baldwins were arrested on disorderly conduct charges at the station last December. The charges have since been dropped and city attorneys argued that there was no case to be brought before the federal judge.

FACTUAL CLAIM

"Stripped of excess of verbiage and argumentative innuendo," said Lynne, "the complaint's factual averments state only that the Negroes were arrested by police while sitting in interstate and white passengers' waiting room, while holding tickets entitling them to transportation as passengers in interstate commerce."

He said oral arguments of attorneys for the Baldwins failed to clarify the theory of the complaint.

Defendants were the city commission, Alabama Public Service Commission and Birmingham Terminal Co.

Waiting Room Race Ruling Likely Monday In U.S. Court

Advertiser Sun. 3-3-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2 (AP)—United States Dist. Judge Seybourne H. Lynne may rule Monday on a motion to dismiss a suit attacking railroad waiting room segregation in Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin, a Negro couple, have asked for a Federal Court ruling that the state waiting room law is unconstitutional. They also asked Lynne to enjoin the city from enforcing segregation at the terminal station here.

Atty. Joe F. Johnston, representing the Birmingham Terminal Co. argued yesterday that there is no controversy before the court because disorderly conduct charges against the Baldwins have been dropped.

Johnston called the complaint nothing "but an academic attempt" to get the court to rule on constitutionality of the state law concerning waiting rooms.

"It is beyond the scope of the federal jurisdiction to render a decree on a fundamental abstraction." he declared.

The Baldwins were arrested when they refused to move from a waiting room designated for "interstate and white passengers." They had bought tickets to Milwaukee, Wis.

Legal moves also were made in another Birmngham racal case, the suit of 21 Negroes attacking the city's bus segregation law.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores filed an amended motion charging that Birmingham Transit Co., acting in concert with the City Commission, had continued an alleged conspiracy to deprive Negro bus riders of their constitutional rights.

The defendant, Birmingham Transit Co., has stopped its buses and called police officers of the city of Birmingham and for the purpose of arresting plaintiffs, has alloewd, caused and-or participated in the arrest of these plaintiffs, all in violaton of their constitutional rights," the amended complaint asserted.

The 21 Negroes are to be tried in Recorders Court March 18 for violation of the city's bus segregation ordinance.

NEGROES' SUIT STUDIED

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Segregation Laws Are Being Challenged In Case

BIRMINGHAM, March 1. — (UP)—United States Dist. Judge Seybourn Lynne said Friday he would rule Monday on motions to dismiss a suit challenging the constitutionality of segregation laws in Birmingham terminal station waiting rooms.

Judge Lynne took under advisement motions filed by the City Commission, the State Public Service Commission and the Terminal Station Co. The suit was filed by Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin, Birmingham Negroes, who were arrested Dec. 22 for sitting in the white waiting room. Disorderly conduct charges against them were dropped by the city in Recorders Court Monday without explanation.

Defense attorney Joe Johnson argued any ruling would be "abstract" because no controversy was involved. He said the city's action in deciding not to prosecute had eliminated it.

Judge Decries 'Propaganda' Use Of Court

Post-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 3-5-57

Negro-Instigated Complaint Called Not Sufficient

BY JIM STRICKLAND

A Negro couple's complaint against Alabama waiting room segregation laws was thrown out of U. S. District Court here yesterday, and the judge called it 'baseless.'

Judge Seybourn H. Lynne observed in his memorandum opinion: "No good purpose would be served by prolonging this baseless litigation!"

The Negroes who filed the complaint—Carl L. and Alexinia Baldwin, 625 Second-st, w.—were given 20 days by Judge Lynne in which to file an amended complaint if they so desired.

"Stripped of excess verbiage and argumentative innuendo," the opinion said, "a summary of the factual averments in capsule form is as follows:

"On Dec. 22, 1956, plaintiffs, Negro citizens, holding tickets entitling them to transportation as passengers in interstate commerce, while seating in a waiting room of the Birmingham Terminal Station designated "Interstate and White Passengers," were placed under arrest and confined in jail by police officers of the City of Birmingham.

"Mere reference to the silance of the complaint as to the character of the charge on which plaintiffs were arrested is to demonstrate its insufficiency," he said.

Judge Lynne quoted from Milton's "Paradise Lost" in describing "forensic efforts" to defend the complaint:

"With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
"Confusion worse confounded."

Commenting on the 20 days allowed in which to amend the complaint, the opinion said: "It seems incredible that an effort will be made to amend . . ."

The opinion called the case "another in the growing list of cases wherein both the tutored and the untutored apparently entertain the mistaken motion that the proper function of the federal courts is propaganda rather than judicature."

'BASELESS LITIGATION' — Judge Seybourn Lynne.

Defendants in the case — Birmingham City Commissiners, Alabama Public Service Commission and Birmingham Terminal Co.—had argued Friday on their motions to dismiss the complaint.

Judge Lynne's action yesterday was to affirm the separate motions and dismiss the complaint.

The case was filed Jan. 25, about one month after the arrest of the Negro couple. They had asked in their complaint for a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing Section 186, Title 48 of the 1940 Code of Alabama, which pertains to railroad waiting rooms

Also requested was a final judgment defining the legal rights of all parties to the complaint, a declaration that the state law was unconstitutional and a permanent injunction against its enforcement.

Attys. Demetrius C. Newton and Oscar W. Adams Jr. represented the Baldwin couple.

In their motions to dismiss the defendants called the complaint "academic, frivolous and without definite averments." The City said the couple was "tilting against a windmill."

City charges against the couple—for sitting in the waiting room—were dropped Feb. 25, on recommendation of the city attorney's office.

Judge Lynne yesterday said the federal judicial power extends only to "cases" or "controversies" in the constitutional sense.

"No judge of a federal court has a right to adjudicate a difference or dispute of a hypothetical or abstract character," he said.

He concluded, "The long and the short of the matter i ha a mistake apparently was made in arresting these plaintiffs. Charges pending against them have been dismissed.

"No good purpose would be served by prolonging this baseless litigation."

The charges have been dropped and city attorneys argued that there was no case to be brought before the federal judge.

"Stripped of excess of verbiage and argumentative innuendo," said Lynne, "the complaint's factual averments state only that the Negroes were rrested by police while sitting in ainter-stte and white passengers' waiting room, while holding tickets entitling them to transportation as passengers in interstate commerce."

He said that oral arguments of attorneys for the Baldwins failed to clarify the theory of the complaint.

Defendants were City Commission, Alabama Public Service Commission, nd Birmingham Terminal Co.

Negro Suit Tossed Out As Propaganda Move

BIRMINGHAM, March 4 (AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne today threw out a Negro attack on Alabama's railroad waiting room segregation law as an attempt to use the federal courts for propaganda purposes.

His action, unless overruled, means that Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin will have to carry their case through the state courts, should they decide to press it further.

The Baldwins had asked Lynne to declare the waiting room law unconstitutional, and to enjoin city police from enforcing segregation at Birmingham Terminal Station.

"This is but another in the growing list of cases wherein both the tutored and untutored apparently entertain the mistaken notion that the proper function of the federal courts is propagand rather than judicature," Lynne's opinion said.

Lynne was the disenting judge in the two-to-one federal court ruling that Montgomery's bus segregation law was unconstitutional. The ruling was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Baldwins were arrested on disorderly conduct charges at the Terminal Station last December.

night to be held at one of the largest churches in the city.

The people started gathering at the church about 3 p.m., and by 7 p.m., when the meeting started, people had packed the auditorium.

Hundreds and thousands were out in the streets—more than 5,000 persons were assembled together that evening for that meeting.

It was in this meeting that these thousands of persons unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

* * *

FIRST, COLORED bus riders would not resume riding the buses until more courtesy had been extended by the bus operators;

Second, until the seating arrangement had been changed to a first come. first serve. basis, with colored passengers seating from the rear of the bus to the front and the white passengers seating from the front to rear, with no reserved seats for any passengers;

MRS. ROSA PARKS — Her arrest sparked the bus boycott.

The protest was to bring

voluntarily adopt their own rules requiring segregation, the courts will be less likely to disturb the practice," Owen explained.

The resolution called on the commisisoners to "advise with the carriers in the respective states of their jurisdictions and suggest to them the propriety and, in fact, the necessity for the voluntary adoption by them of such reasonable rules, regulations and practices as in their opinion may carry out the purposes and spirit of this resolution and maintain the traditions, usages and way of life to which our people are accustomed by requiring the segregation of the races . . ."

BUS FIRMS ARE URGED TO ADOPT OWN LAWS

Action Proposed To Continue Segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—(UP)—C. C. 'Jack' Owen, president of the state Public Service Commission, Friday urged all bus companies to adopt voluntary Jim Crow laws to continue segregation on public transits.

Mr. Owen asked the transportation companies to enforce their own rules and regulations regarding separation of the race in an effort to get around the Supreme Court decision which declared segregation on buses unconstitutional.

Mr. Owen directed the carriers' attention to the resolution

THE MONTGOMERY STORY

Early Beginnings

Continuing the inner story of the Montgomery bus boycott as seen through the eyes of the boycott leaders.

By the Rev. Martin L. King, Jr.

Feeling the need for some organization to guide the bus protest in Montgomery, ministers from all denominations, along with various civic leaders, came together one afternoon—December 5, 1956, and organized what is now known as the "Montgomery Improvement Association."

It has been this association, under the leadership of some of the most dedicated ministers of the community, along with many laymen and civic leaders, that has guided and directed the protest from the beginning.

THESE MINISTERS, along with the civic leaders, called a mass meeting for that Monday

Third, until colored bus drivers were hired on predominantly colored lines.

These were the three basic proposals. They stood at the center of the movement.

* * *

I MIGHT say that by asking for a seating arrangement on a first come, first served basis, we were not compromising on the question of segregation.

We realized that this would only be a temporary alleviation of the problem, knowing full well that the ultimate solution would come through total integration on the buses.

We felt that we had a case which would go through the courts and we would change the law through the court case.

about better conditions within the present law. As you know, the City Commission was not even willing to grant that as an improved condition within the present law.

So the one-day protest moved out into an indefinite protest which lasted for many, many months.

Owen Urges Carriers To Fix Own Rules For Segregation

President C. C. (Jack) Owen of mission yesterday called on all transportation companies in the state to adopt voluntarily their own rules requiring racial segregation.

Owen said this strategy was agreed upon last week in Biloxi at a meeting of the Southeastern Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners.

"A resolution was adopted to the effect that members of the association feel that if the carriers

adopted last week by the Southeastern Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners at its convention in Biloxi, Miss.

The resolution called on transportation companies in the South to voluntarily adopt rules of their own, requiring segregation so "the Federal courts will be less likely to disturb the practice."

Mr. Owen said voluntary adoption of rules by transportation companies would insure "that the journeys of passengers may be peaceful, quiet and comfortable and will not be disturbed by discomforts, unpleasantness, riots or breach of the peace."

Slippers In Heaven All Right But Shoes Needed On Earth, Says Dr. King

Journal & Guide 3-9
Sat. 3-9-57
Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — "Religion must be concerned, not only with silver slippers over yonder, but with people having shoes to wear over here," Dr. Martin Luther King, declared here Wednesday in a special message.

Speaking to 4,000 persons at Virginia Union University's annual Week of Prayer observance, Dr. King said a religion that concerns itself exclusively with symbols of the hereafter while ignoring the evils of society is a dead, dry, do nothing religion.

* * *

"I AM CONCERNED not only about milk and honey flowing in the streets of heaven, but about people on earth having to go to bed hungry; not only about the mansions of gold in heaven, but the hundreds of thousandds forced to live in slums here on earth... slums that damn, social and economic conditions that condemn. Any religion that ignores the material well-being of the people is unrealistic and opium."

* * *

DR. KING SPOKE on the topic: "Remember Who You Are.' He said the underlying question behind the conflict between totalitarian nations and democracies is based on the question: "What is man?"

The noted spiritual leader cited the widespread disagreements reached when experts sought to answer this question. The naturalists, he said, think man is simply an animal, others say man is a "cosmic accident."

* * *

DR. KING SAID man is an animal, injected with the spirit and that through misuse of freedom man has become a sinner and is "in need of God's grace."

Citing the parable of the prodigal son, he said nations of the western civilization have "gone into the far country of discrimination and segregation and has trampled 16 million fellow citizens, Dr. King said in his only reference to the race issue.

* * *

MODERN MAN has become so fascinated with his scientific genius that he has left God behind, Dr. King declared in his message on Thursday.

Dr. King said man must go back and rediscover certain moral principles or he will destroy himself with his own weapons.

Dr. King spoke from the topic: "Going Forward By Going Backward."

He said:

* * *

"WE HAVE adopted an attitude that right and wrong are relative, according to our appetites, our likes and dislikes—That there is nothing absolutely wrong or absolutely right."

"This attitude is destroying the foundations of our civilization and producing moral cowardice," he asserted, and added:

* * *

"IT IS WRONG to be unjust, to be dishonest, to hate. It is wrong now and was wrong 2,000 years ago—it is wrong in India, in New York City and in Richmond, Va."

He continued:

"Modern man has adopted a pragmatic test of right and wrong, based on whatever we can get away with. We have moved from the Darwinian theory of survival of the fittest to a theory of survival of the slickest. Everybody is busy obeying the 11th commandment—'do not get caught.' "

* * *

THE FAMED spiritual leader said the moral laws of the universe are jusst as basic and binding as the physical laws. He said civilization, in order to survive, must go back and rediscover these moral principles.

The Week of Prayer program, sponsored by the School of Religion of Virginia Union University, closed with a sermon by Dr. King at 1 a.m. Friday, in the Belgian Building.

The Week of Prayer opened Monday, Feb. 25, with a sermon by Dr. Mark C. Ebersole, associate professor of religion and chaplain at Bucknell University. The Rev. Allix B. James is dean of Union's School of Religion.

Rev. King's Vision

Pro-Segregation

The Rev. Martin Luther King told his congregation Sunday that he's heard Heavenly voices directing him to preach the gospel, stand up for truth, and stand up for righteousness.

Before his vision, he admitted going to bed many nights frightened to death.

Mobs bombed out his home, attempted to bomb his church, shattered his windows with buckshot and just last week threw on his porch a 12-stick bundle of dynamite which failed to go off.

Baltimore Md.

"Tell Montgomery they can keep shooting and I'm going to stand up to them; tell Montgomery they can keep bombing and I'm going to stand up to them," he told his congregation.

"If I had to die tomorrow morning I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land and it's going to be here in Montgomery. The old Montgomery is passing away and segregation is dying."

Sat. 2-9-57

Montgomery's White Citizens Council made an awful mistake in attempting to destroy the Christian church and terrorize preachers.

All they have done is to arouse increased opposition which comes naturally, to prophets and clergymen of all ages, who believe they have talked with God and do His will.

Before the bombing Martin Luther King Jr. was a timid preacher.

Today's he's a St. Paul or a St. Stephen or a St. Peter ready to give his life without fear in his fight for freedom.

The Boycott Spreads

Pro-Segregation

If the colored people of South Africa knew anything about conducting a successful boycott, they didn't stage one until after the Rev. M. L. King and his 50,000 people of Montgomery showed them how.

Baltimore Md.
P. 4

Up to now the South African boycott is in two phases.

Africans are boycotting the city beer halls which take in $3 million in profits for Johannesburg each year. Before the boycott, a daily average of 35,000 patronized these halls and now none is being served.

Sat. 2-9-57

And secondly they have been refusing to ride the buses because of a 14 cents a week per passenger hike in the fares.

Beneath all this is the fact that the colored people were moved nine miles from the center of the city and for four weeks 60,000 of them have been walking nine miles to work and nine miles home each day.

Manifestly when a man walks that distance, he is not in the best of condition to do a full day's work.

Johannesburg industry is slowly grinding to a halt.

And what's more frightening to white masters, the once divided colored people of different tribes and colors are now finding a wonderful new solidarity.

South Africa which has compelled its despised citizens of color to do a lot of things is alarmed at the discovery that it cannot make them drink beer or ride a bus.

Once these Africans wake up to the value of concerted action they will be on their way to secure the right to vote, to work for a wage above their present $1 a day, and the right to enjoy freedom and human dignity.

Rev. King And Christianity

Editor, The Advertiser:

In answer to Helen L. Colston's letter appearing in your paper of Feb. 8.

Advertiser
Sun. 2-17-57
Montgomery, Ala.

We doubt Martin Luther King Jr. having heard either the voice of God or the devil. He is too busy reaping rich rewards. Any student of the Bible is aware that he is not teaching or preaching the Christian religion. God is the only ruler of this universe and he teacher love, which embraces humilitay, long-suffering, kindness, peace, and all the qualities that go to uplift the human race. King teaches qualities such as hate, fear, greed, self-will, dissatisfaction, and all that goes to break down peace and harmony.

When the Negro can become proud of his race and not ashamed that he is black, then he will stand up for complete separation of races where the good qualities of his race can be counted.

She said, "We work, pay all required taxes and just want to enjoy all of the benefits of these taxes." The white man pays 91% of the taxes, the Negro 9%. The Negro receives 86% of the welfare and the whites 14%. It seems the Negro race is getting more than its share. The Negro has forgotten to count his blessings.

MARTHA BLOCK.

Greenville, Ala.

'Don't sign your rights away' King's warning to followers

Pro-Segregation
Sat. 2-9-57
Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"Don't sign your rights away," was the warning given by the Rev. Martin Luther King last week following reports that Montgomery residents had been approached by persons seeking to set up an all-colored bus line.

The Montgomery boycott leader's warning was made after several colored persons were approached on buses and asked to sign petitions carried by whites who professed interest in setting up an all-colored line.

Montgomery city authorities have already asked for a Federal court ruling on a petition of a group of whites to organize and operate private "club" bus lines in the city.

DR. KING SAYS HE MAY MEET WITH NIXON

Daily World Fri. 3-29-57

Atlanta Ga. P.1

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. of Montgomery, Ala. revealed Wednesday afternoon he expects to have an audience with Vice President Richard M. Nixon sometime in the near future. It is expected he will discuss racial conditions in the south with the vice president.

King made the statement during an interview while he was in Atlanta enroute to his home, from Ghana, Africa, where he attended the celebration of the recently obtained independence of that country.

Nixon invited King to "come see me" when they met at the celebration in Ghana.

Dr. King and his wife went to the celebration after receiving a personal invitation from Prime Minister Kwame Nkruman.

King explained how he "experienced the greatest moment of my life" when he witnessed the Union Jack (British Flag) being replaced by Ghana's flag. "To me that symbolized the end of an old way of life and the beginning of a new way."

The Union Jack represented colonialism and racial segregation. The new flag represents freedom and justice without regards to race, color of national origin. "I shall never forget the expressions on the faces nor the cry of freedom of those people," continued King.

King, the internationally famous Negro leader of the Montgomery Ala., bus boycott went on to say he felt the United States is determined to win the friendship and mutual goodwill of Africa, particularly Ghana, before it is infiltrated with Communism. "The United States will not make the mistake it did in Asia."

However, King said Prime Minister Nkrumah told him that his country would never be able to accept the American ideology of freedom and democracy fully until America settles its own internal racial strife and "treat our colored brothers as other citizens."

King explained that "racial upheavals and segregation in America is hurting our international relations."

Daily World P. 6

On comparing racial conditions in America with Africa, he declared that colonialism as expressed there is not basically different from racial segregation here. The theory of race superority is similar. In this sense our racial problem in America is akin to those in Africa and Asia.

Only the American Negro is more advanced in literacy, economics, culture and politics.

The dark people of Africa and Asia have been exploited with unsoudly injustices. He said Nigeria perhaps the next country to receive its independence, is much more poverty strickened than Ghana. "It is depressing and apalling. Natives have been exploited to a tragic point."

On giving his impression of Ghana and its leaders, King said he felt that the new nation had great possibilities. "I was impressed with the competence and dedication of the prime minister and his official family. Without such dedication corruption could easily beset the progress of any new nation. However, I feel that Prime Minister Nkrumah will keep it at a minimum."

King said that Ghana will not have it easy because literacy is at a low ebb, living standards are low and they will have difficulty with their economy because it is basically an agriculture one-crop country. "Their greatest income is derived from exportation of cocoa, about 60 percent of the world's supply."

"This country must stress free education, raise the living standard, and industrialize itself. America, particularly the American Negro can contribute to the growth of Ghana by sending professional technical, skilled and educational aid as imigrants, "said the Montgomery leader.

"We have a responsibility to see that Ghana survives as a free nation. If it fails then we must take some of the responsibility for its failure," he said.

King and his wife stopped in Rome, Geneva, Paris and London "to see the historical sights." In London, he talked with the prime minister and addressed a group. He and his wife were out of this country 25 days.

The minister said beside his trip to Washington, D. C. within a month, he will be engaged in keeping speaking dates throughout the country for the next several months.

The System

Afro American

Instalment three of the story behind the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott as told by one of its leaders. P. 7

By the Rev. Martin L. King, Jr.

There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression.

There comes a time when people get tired to being plunged across the abyss of exploitation where they experience the bleakness of man in despair.

The story of Montgomery is a story of 50,000 colored people who were tired of injustice and exploitation, who were willing to substitute tired feet for tired souls and walk, and walk, and walk until the sagging walls of segregation are crushed by the battering rams of historical necessity.

* * *

ONE OF the first practical problems that the ex-bus riders confronted, was that of working out some way to get around the city.

The problem was met first by having the colored taxicabs to furnish transportation through cheap jitney rates.

They were transporting the people for the same dime that the buses had been transporting them for.

This was immediately stopped by the police commissioner, for he sent out a notice that there was a minimum of forty-five cents that all of the taxis were to follow.

All the taxi companies that refused to cooperate would be fined and the taxi drivers would be arrested.

* * *

THIS BROUGHT about an immediate reply through the organization of the volunteer car pool.

Almost overnight more than 300 private cars were out on the job carrying people to and from work, and it was this system that furnished the transportation for the many, many ex-bus riders of the Montgomery community.

Even the commissioner had to admit, at a White Citizens Council meeting, that the transportation system of the Mongomery Improvement Association worked with military precision.

* * *

THE SYSTEM continued to grow and develop.

Some 20 or more station wagons were added.

They were on the job all day carrying the people to their various avenues of work free of charge. This system was carried on through contributions from persons in the community, through mass meetings, from the hundreds and thousands of people of good will all over the nation and all over the world—people who have sent in contributions, organizations that sent in contributions.

The Car Pool, along with the running of the office, ran about $5,000 a week. Through people of good will, we were able to carry on in the midst of the struggle.

M. L. King Pays $500 Fine; Drops Ala. Suit

Baltimore Md. Sat. 3-23-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Rev. Martin Luther King has agreed to dismiss his appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court from a $500 fine imposed upon him for the part he played in the Montgomery bus boycott.

Two white men, who had been accused of bombing Negro homes during the bus disturbances, were cleared of all charges.

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford, in a prepared statement, announced the decision to drop the cases against the 89 Negroes charged with violating a state law which prohibits boycotting "without just cause or legal excuse." Charges against two white men, James D. York and Henry Alexander, indicted but never tried on charges of bombing a Negro taxi-stand and also with bombing the home of the Rev. D. Abernathy, one of the bus boycott leaders, were also dropped.

Chicago Def. Sat. 3-23-57

■

THE REMAINING two white men's cases were postponed after two other white men, charged with bombing Negro churches and crime similar to the latter two, were acquitted.

However, the conviction of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., only Negro defendant tried on boycotting charges, was allowed to stand. Circuit Court Solicitor William F. Thetford, the prosecutor, said Mr. King had agreed to pay the $500 fine levied against him and to withdraw his appeal now pending before the State Supreme Court.

"In view of the sentiment of the people of this community, especially since the Government is now using Federal troops to enforce integration in the schools of Little Rock, Ark.," the statement explained, "I see absolutely no possibility of securing a conviction in any of the remaining so-called bombing cases.

"Further trials in these cases would be a useless waste of the state's money and would only serve to rekindle and keep alive the racial hatreds which are better forgotten."

Dr. King Agrees to Pay $500 Fine; Drops Bus Boycott Appeal

Pittsburgh Courier 3-23-57

Dec Moines Iowa

Montgomery, Ala., — According to the state prosecution the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the only Negro leaders tried as a result of the boycott of segregated city buses, had agreed to pay his $500 fine and dismiss an appeal now pending in the state supreme court. Dr. King was convicted of violating Alabama's anti-boycotting law.

All remaining criminal charges involving 91 cases growing out of the Montgomery bus boycott and subsequent bombing of Negro Churches and homes of boycott leaders were dismissed by the state Nov. 26.

Phila. 3-23-57

Fred Gray Trial Reset For Oct. 11

Post Herald p. 6

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—The trial of Fred Gray, a Negro attorney charged with disorderly conduct, was postponed until Oct. 11 in Recorder's Court here this morning.

Birmingham

Gray, an outspoken integrationist, was scheduled to be tried today. He is charged with refusing to leave a white waiting room at Montgomery Municipal Airport last Friday. He was arrested and later released on $100 bond after a special officer at the airport ordered him to leave the waiting room. Several white persons reportedly had complained of Gray's presence.

Thurs. 10-3-57

Gray has been a spokesman for his race on several integration matters in the state, including the successful bus boycott here last year.

He declined to say why he requested the postponement.

Gray was waiting to board a plane for Boston at the time of the incident last week.

Charge is denied—

Judge dismisses Fred Gray case

News, Birm., Ala. P. 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 11 — (AP) — A disorderly conduct charge against Fred D. Gray for refusing to leave a white waiting room at the city airport here was dismissed today in recorder's court after the Negro attorney said he "did not mean to create a disturbance or cause trouble."

Judge D. Eugene Loe announced he took the action after a conference with Gray before court convened today, when the attorney assured him he had no intention of "creating an incident."

"The defendant appeared before me in my chambers just before court," the judge said, "and stated he arrived at Dannelly Field at 1:55 p.m. to catch a 2:04 p.m. flight to Atlanta, that his flight was late and the ticket agent told him to wait while he tried to get him on another flight.

Fri. 10-11-57

"He stated that when he sat in the white waiting room he had no intention of creating an incident. He further stated he did not know there was a colored waiting room at the time he sat down.

"HE ASSURED ME he was sorry the incident took place and he did not intend to create a disturbance or cause trouble. Based on this statement together with investigation and recommendation of the city prosecutor, Dave Crosland, I am dismissing the case."

Gray made national headlines about a year ago in a draft board dispute and was legal spokesman for his race in the Negro boycott of Montgomery's segregated buses last year.

Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Hershey, National Selective Service director, intervened after the attorney's draft board called him up for induction Gray had requested an exemption on the grounds that he was a part-time minister.

The dispute caused several Alabama Selective Service officials to resign.

BILL MIGHT CLOSE STATE JAILS TO CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONERS

Advertiser Wed. 8-7-57 p. 1
Montgomery, Ala.

A bill to give sheriffs and jailers in Alabama the right to refuse to take prisoners in federal civil rights cases was introduced yesterday in the State Senate.

It would amend an existing law to provide that the sheriff or jailor "may at his discretion" take federal prisoners under their custody. The law now makes it mandatory.

Federal prisoners are housed in county jails, particularly while awaiting trial.

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who introduced the bill, said it was aimed at possible civil rights prosecutions. It would give a sheriff the right to refuse to take a defendant sentenced to jail for example, for contempt of court.

Boutwell said he didn't know where federal authorities would house prisoners if the sheriffs and jailers refused to take them.

THEY TOIL, THEY SPIN . . . both yarns and history . . . Rosa Lee Parks, martyr of the Montgomery bus boycott, meets Detroit's battled Ethel Watkins, another seamstress who stood her ground against odds. Mrs. Watkins figured in the infamous Cherrylawn housing incident.—Johnson Photo.

Boycott Figure

Courier p. 7
Oct. 8-31-59
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Why Mrs. Parks Left Ala.

By CHESTER HIGGINS

HOW COME Rosa Lee Parks had to leave Alabama? A place where she had lived all her life — she was born there like her mother before her.

Did she leave by choice, this spunky little woman whose stubborn refusal to budge from her seat when demanded by prejudiced whites on a Montgomery bus, Dec. 1, 1955, sparked the organizing of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the bitter unrelenting battle against bigotry and mistreatment by the bus concern, and the rise of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to the prominence of a national leader for freedom?

■

WHAT COMPELLED HER to dig up roots in Alabama, to leave behind friends and acquaintances she has known for a lifetime, and come to Detroit to take up a life among virtual strangers?

She told The Courier why:

"I lost my job, Jan. 1, 1955, a few weeks after I was arrested for so-called violation of bus segregation laws," she said.

"I was working at a big downtown department store as a seamstress. After I was arrested on this charge, the white trade began to fall off. I simply didn't have enough work to keep me busy and I was politely laid off.

"The Negroes couldn't furnish me with enough work. My husband worked, it is true, but I have been working at my profession for years, I couldn't just sit and idle away."

■

THIS SEEMED, on the surface, to be the whole truth. Underneath may lie a certain bitterness of experiences which followed the historic event—bitterness that may have sprung from her becoming lost, so to speak, in the shuffle of events following her heroic effort.

Mrs. Parks was seldom mentioned as the real and true leader of this struggle. Others more learned — not to take a thing from Dr. King — were ushered into the leadership and hogged the show.

They basked in the glory of the battle and the eventual victory, thereof. Perhaps, as a proud and sensitive personality, she resented standing in the wings while others received the huzzahs.

She woudn't talk about this. She talked about their choice of Detroit as a place to live. "Their" refers to her husband, R. A. Parks, 54, a barber for 35 years, and her mother, Mrs. Leona Curlee, 69.

He will be unable to take the barber's exams for six months, leading to the securing of a license to practice his trade in the state, he has been informed.

■

"MEANTIME, he will look around for something to do," Mrs. Parks said. "I have some sewing to do but can't until my sewing machine arrives with the other furniture."

The three live in a roomy upstairs apartment at 449 E. Euclid. Mrs. Parks' brother, Sylvester McCauley, of 2672 S. Deacon, helped to shape their decision to move here. He is their only other family.

Meanwhile, the question of why Mrs. Parks left Montgomery following the historic victory over bigotry which she herself launched remains.

On Rosa Parks

World (From The St. Louis (Mo.) Argus) p. 6

News sources reveal that Rosa Parks—the modest, self-effacing woman whose refusal to move back on an Alabama bus sparked a bus boycott that had international ramifications — has shaken the dust of her hometown, Montgomery, from her feet. The shy seamstress found that the skilled work which had previously been much in demand by her white customers, had dribbled to less than nothing. Wed. 8-21-57

It's probably understandable that although she's a highly skilled seamstress the whites had no desire to do further business with a woman whose indominable spirit ignited the blaze of a world-acclaimed rebellion that spawned the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and others equally as militant, though not as colorful. Birm, Ala.

And while deeply sympathetic, her Negro neighbors and friends could in no wise afford to hire Rosa Parks to do some fancy needle-pointing. Therefore her removal, this week, to the City of Detroit where job opportunities are better, accompanied by her mother and husband.

But we wonder whether Rosa Parks' move to Detroit was the proper and fitting answer to her problem. The Montgomery Improvement Association is an active, industrious and financially secure organization. Surely they could have found some way to aid a woman of Rosa Parks' stature to the payroll.

Mrs. Parks Of Montgomery Hostess At Hampton Inst.

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. p. 5

Sat. 11-19-57

HAMPTON, Va. — Mrs. Rosa L. Parks, the catalytic agent in th ehistoric Montgomery bus boycott, began work last week as hostess at Holly Tree Inn guest house on the Hampton Institute campus.

It was the arrest of Mrs. Parks which precipitated the non-violent protest in Montgomery. When asked why she had refused to move to the rear of a bus, she said: "It was a matter of dignity; I could not have faced myself and my people if I had moved."

She came to Hampton from Detroit where she'd been ilving since moving from Montgomery. Her husband, a barber, hopes to join her here soon.

* * *

"AFTER SO MUCH turbulence, ill-will, heartache and uprooting, I am looking forward with great pleasure to my work on this serene, beautiful, college campus," she declared.

Unknowingly, Mrs. Parks prepared for her job here. During most of World War II she was employed at the guest house at Maxwell AFB in Alabama.

* * *

HER DUTIES AT Hampton include supervision of campus rooms for 34 faculty members and operation of Trustee House which provides accommodations for campus visitors. She replaces Mrs. Alice Leedham, who recently retired after 22 years service.

Despite her experience of being held by authorities in Alabama, the court trial and the boycott of her husband when he tried to get work, there was not a trace of bitterness in Mrs. Park's manner.

* * *

"I WAS BORN in Tuskegee, graduated from Alabama State High School, Alabama is my native home. I am looking forward to going back some day to visit my many friends there," she stated.

MRS. ROSA L. PARKS
At Hampton

Appeals Court Upholds Fine In Parks Case

Advertiser Wed. 2-13-57 Montgomery, Ala.

The conviction of a Negro seamstress whose arrest touched off a long mass Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses was upheld yesterday by the Alabama Court of Appeals. P.1

But the court didn't go into the issue of constitutionality of the city bus segregation ordinance Mrs. Rosa Parks was convicted of violating and which has since been held invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court. 38b

Instead, Mrs. Parks' fine and costs totaling $41.35 were upheld on technical grounds—because her attorneys failed to spell out any errors made by the lower court.

ARRESTED IN 1955

The seamstress was arrested Dec. 1, 1955 for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus in violation of a city ordinance requiring separate seating of white and Negro passengers.

She was fined $10 and costs in city court four days later, and on that day Montgomery Negroes started a boycott of the segregated buses. It lasted for more than a year until the segregation laws were knocked out by the Supreme Court.

The boycott ended last Dec. 21, the day the integration order went into effect. The federal court suit which led to the Supreme Court decision was filed on outgrowth of the Negroes' refusal to ride the buses.

Mrs. Parks appealed her city court conviction to circuit court and Judge Eugene Carter upheld it. The appeal brought the fine costs to $41.35.

Presiding Judge Robert X. Harwood, speaking for the court of appeals, said the failure of defense attorneys to file an assignment of errors made it mandatory on the court to uphold the conviction.

Advertiser P.1

"Where no errors are assigned in appeals from convictions for violations of municipal ordinances," he wrote, "the judgment appealed from must be affirmed."

Mrs. Parks can appeal the decision to the state supreme court.

Negro Atty. Fred Gray said last night he had not yet seen a copy of the court's ruling, and until he did he would not comment on the possibility of an appeal to the higher court.

Negro's Conviction Upheld in Alabama Bus Dispute

Star Wed. 2-13-57 Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13 (AP).—The Alabama Court of Appeals has upheld on a technicality the conviction of a Negro seamstress of violating a city bus segregation ordinance. P.30-A

The ordinance has since been declared unconstitutional.

The woman, Mrs. Rosa Parks, was arrested December 1, 1955, for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus. She was fined $10 and costs in City Court.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter upheld an appeal with the fine and costs rising to $41.35.

The case touched off a 381-day bus boycott by Montgomery Negroes that ended with a Federal Court injunction against segregation laws for city buses.

The Appeals Court said failure of defense attorneys to spell out any errors made it mandatory for the court to uphold the conviction.

"Where no errors are assigned in appeals from convictions for violations of municipal ordinances," presiding Judge Robert B. Harwood wrote, "the judgement appealed from must be affirmed."

Fred D. Gray, Negro attorney who has represented Mrs. Parks, said he didn't know immediately whether the case would be appealed.

Mrs. Rosa Parks Of Bus Boycott Fame To Speak

Call Fri. 5-24-57 P.1 Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Rosa Parks, a principal figure in the Montgomery bus boycott, will speak in several Kansas and Missouri towns during the coming week.

She will speak in Arkansas City, Kas., on Sunday, May 26, in Coffeyville, Kas., on Tuesday, May 28, and and in St. Joseph, Mo., on Wednesday, May 29.

She opened her tour in this section with a speech in St. Louis on Monday night, May 20. She spoke in Jefferson City on Tuesday, May 21, and in Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, May 22. She will speak at the Eighth Street Baptist church in Kansas City, Kas., Friday night, May 24.

Mrs. Parks who is touring the mid-west during the latter part of May, appeared here under the auspices of the Kansas City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Commenting upon the proposed visit of the Southern leader, Judge Carl R. Johnson, president of the local NAACP branch, said, 'We are always happy to welcome in our midst the courageous men and women of the South who are daily writing glorious chapters in America's continuing struggle for human freedom and dignity. Mrs. Parks is certainly such a person and we believe that Kansas Citians will come out in large numbers to hear her inspiring message."

It was the arrest of Mrs. Parks in Montgomery in December, 1955, for refusal to relinquish her seat on a bus that sparked the organization by Negroes there of the year-long bus boycott. The leader of the boycott brought suit against the local transit company which resulted in the outlawing of segregation in intrastate transportation.

Mrs. Parks, like other Montgomery leaders, has continued to work and to make addresses for the NAACP in spite of violence and threats of violence by anti-integrationists in her community.

Mrs. Parks was born in Tuskegee, Ala., and has been a member of the NAACP since 1943. She is a graduate of the Alabama State college high school; a member of the St. Paul AME church and is on the Stewardess board.

She has been secretary of the Montgomery branch of the NAACP for the past several years and Youth Council Advisor of the Montgomery NAACP Youth Council. Further, she is a member of the executive board of the Montgomery Improvement association.

TO SPEAK IN AREA.—Mrs. Rosa Parks, the woman around whom the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott started, will speak in several Kansas and Missouri towns during the coming week. She spoke in Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday night, May 22, and will speak at the Eighth Street Baptist church in Kansas City, Kas., on Friday night, May 24. She spoke in St. Louis on May 20, in Jefferson City on Tuesday, May 21 and will appear in Arkansas City, Kas., May 26; Coffeyville, Kas., May 28 and in St. Joseph, Mo., on May 29.

To maintain order—

News P.56

Montgomery to add 20 police officers

Jus. 1-1-57

B'ham Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1—(AP)—In an effort to halt armed attacks on racially integrated city buses, Montgomery's police commissioner said last night 20 more policemen will be added to 1400 men now on duty.

The decision came after a bus was shot at for the fifth time within less than five days. No one was injured yesterday in the only daylight attack of the series, but last Friday night a young Negro woman was shot in both legs.

385

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said, "We feel that with the addition of new officers, we'll be able to maintain order."

No plans for utilization of the extra men had been made yet, Police Chief Goodwyn J. Ruppenthal said last night. Applications for police positions will be accepted beginning tomorrow, Sellers said.

SHORTLY BEFORE city buses were integrated with Federal Court backing, Ruppenthal told a group of Negro leaders that he did not have enough patrolmen to watch each city bus. Negroes began riding buses again Dec. 21 after a year-long boycott protesting segregation which was eliminated the day before by a federal injunction.

Alabama Gov. James E. Folsom said Sunday the State Highway Patrol stands "ready to swing into action" if needed to maintain "good order" in race-tense areas. He said he had discussed the situation with Mayor W. A. Gayle of Montgomery but "so far" no local officials in the state had asked for help.

Last Wednesday night two buses were struck by gunfire, one by rifle fire and the other a shotgun blast. After two attacks on the same bus last Friday night, the City Commission suspended night bus operations through tomorrow.

No clues in any of the shootings have been reported by police.

There was no indication today whether night operations would be resumed Wednesday. A City Commission meeting was scheduled for tomorrow morning.

W. H. FULLILOVE was the bus driver in both Friday attacks and yesterday's. He said he was unable to describe the passing car from which a pistol shot was fired yesterday, or tell whether its occupants were white or Negro. There were three white passengers on the bus.

Mrs. Rosa Jordan, 22-year-old Negro laundry worker, is still in a hospital with a bullet in her right leg. Hospital attendants said removal of the bullet is not expected until after the birth of her baby, expected in about a month.

Woman Shot On Ala. Bus

Leader

Sat. 1-5-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. 1 (INS)—Montgomery buses were rolling again Saturday morning on schedule as the city commission went into emergency session following a Friday night shooting of a Negro woman.

The buses had been taken off the streets in Montgomery Friday night by police commissioner Clyde Sellers "in the interest of public safety" after a pregnant Negro woman was shot in both legs, through the side of a bus.

Rosa Jordan, 22, mother of three children, was "doing fairly well" according to hospital officials. The bullet, believed by police to be a .32 or .38 caliber slug was scheduled to be removed from her leg Saturday.

Bus Driver W. H. Fullilove was unaware that anything had happened until some passengers shouted the woman had been hit.

Fullilove said that on his next round of the route another shot was fired at the bus near the spot where the first shooting took place.

The two shootings raised the total number of attacks on buses to four, including two Thursday night shootings.

2 Federal Judges Say—

All-White Busline Would Violate Ban

Post-Herald
Birm, Ala.
Thurs 2-28-57

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27 (AP)—Two federal judges joined today in an informal warning that a proposed new all-white busline in Montgomery would violate the Supreme Court ban on racial segregation.

Six white men, as charter members of the Rebel Club asked the City Commission last month for permission to operate a "private" busline for members only as a means of combatting the recent integration order.

The city, unwilling to act in the face of an injunction against continued enforce- of segregation laws on public buses, petitioned a three-judge federal court panel for instructions.

The panel refused today to hand down an advisory ruling, but two members wrote into the order their "personal" opinion that the new busline would, in effect, be a "public" transportation system.

And as such, they said, it would be subject to the same restrictions against segregation now in effect on Montgomery City Lines buses.

Judge Richard T. Rives of the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., of Montgomery said use of the word "private" to describe the proposed all-white busline would be "inappropriate."

They said the city could grant a franchise for the Rebel line but that it would have to see that "the holder of the franchise does not discriminate between white and colored passengers."

Since the court made no formal ruling, the statements by the two judges aren't binding. But they indicate how Rives and Johnson would rule if the busline does operate and is challenged. Negro leaders have indicated they would contest it.

Mayor W. A. Gayle declined to say what the city's next step might be. So did State Rep. Joe Goodwyn, an attorney speaking for the officers of the Rebel Club.

The charter of the Rebel Club makes no mention of race or color but says only members of the club would be permitted to ride the buses and that

Thurs 2-28-57

Memberships would have to be approved by directors of the club, all pro-segregationists.

The court refused to make a formal ruling because, it said, the Constitution prohibits federal judges from handing down advisory opinions or acting on "abstract, hypothetical or contingent questions."

A decision can be rendered only on "actual cases or controversies," the brief order said.

Nevertheless, Rives and Johnson did express their personal beliefs as a guide to city authorities. The third judge, Seybourn H. Lynne of Birmingham, declined to give an opinion.

Ala. grand jury gets cases of bombing suspects

Atlanta Ga. Jan 2-16-57
Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Seven men, held on charges growing out of a wave of bombings, were held for the Montgomery County Grand Jury Friday.

City Judge Eugene Loe, before whom they were arraigned, announced that he would dismiss charges any of the seven men, if the grand jury failed to indict them.

The grand jury is expected to consider the charges on Wednesday or Thursday.

White Man Fined In Bus Seat Row

Post-Herald
Birm, Ala.
Tues 2-23-57

Hit Negro Woman In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, April 22 (AP)—A 31-year-old white man with a past "record for violence" was fined $50 and costs today for hitting a Negro woman in a fight over a seat on a racially integrated city bus.

City Judge Eugene Loe told James E. Grice Jr., of Montgomery in pronouncing the sentence that "your past record for violence is known to the court." Loe said Grice has been convicted previously of fighting and resisting arrest.

Loe dismissed charges against one of three Negro women also arrested after the scuffle last Tuesday and acquitted the other two after hearing the evidence. Grice and the Negroes were charged with assault and battery.

The fight, which developed after Grice ordered Josephine Boldin, 19, to give him her seat and move to the rear of the bus, was the first reported incident of violence since shortly after city buses were ordered integrated last Dec. 21.

Loe acquitted Miss Boldin and Mrs. Annie Burch, 37, who said she went to the other woman's assistance when Grice started beating her with a wrench. Mrs. Burch said the man also struck her.

Before the hearing was concluded, City Prosecutor David Crossland asked the court to dismiss the charges against another defendant, Mrs. Johnnie Mae Eaves. He said the evidence indicated she wasn't involved in the disturbance.

All three Negro women testified Grice started beating Miss Boldin after ordering her to move. The white man didn't take the stand himself, but Detective Capt. E. P. Brown had quoted him earlier as saying Miss Boldin slapped him first.

At one point in the hearing, Grice interrupted to tell a witness she didn't have to answer questions from Negro Atty. Fred Gray. Later Grice apologized to the court.

Loe said the evidence convinced him that Grice was the "aggressor" and that he "provoked" the fight.

Grice said he will appeal the $50 fine.

Watch On The Potomac

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Montgomery's "Mad Bombers"

WASHINGTON — Some of the Dixie demagogues wish that Montgomery, Ala., bombing case hadn't come to trial just yet. The men charged with bombing the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King and other anti-segregationists were just acquitted after a jury trial. Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, sees the results as proof that no one accused of injuring Negroes will be convicted if brought before most Southern white juries.

SPIVACK

Wilkins has used the Montgomery case quite effectively in trying to persuade congressmen to oppose the so-called "trial by jury" amendment to the civil rights bill. President Eisenhower, incidentally, thinks the jury amendment would produce "anarchy" in contempt of court proceedings.

GUNFIRE, NEW RULING MARK RACIAL STRIFE

Commercial Appeal
Memphis

Montgomery Driver's Bus Target Third Time

p. 20

VIRGINIA LEFT LOOPHOLE

By GLENN ANTHONY
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 31—Gunfire ripped a Montgomery driver's bus for the thrd time Monday while in Virginia the integration struggle was marked by a court decision that could indirectly shut down schools in two big centers.

W. H. Fullilove reported a shot was fired into his bus as he drove through a Negro section about 6 a.m. He said he saw a flash from a passing automobile. When he examined the bus he found a hole, apparently from a 38-caliber weapon, just blow the driver's seat.

White Passengers Calm

Three white men aboard the bus "appeared calm through the whole thing," said Mr. Fullilove. "There realy wasn't much they could do."

This was the fifth firing on a bus since the Supreme Court ordered Montgomery's transit system desegreated 10 days ago, climaxinga bitter campaign by Negroes which included a year-long boycott. A Negro woman was wounded by a sniper who shot into Mr. Fullilove's bus Friday night and his vehicle was fired on again the same night.

The city commission has discontinued night bus runs for the New Year holiday period but Monday's assailant found concealment inthe predawn period.

The White Citizens Council sought to whet opposition to integration in Tallahassee, Fla., where dozens of Negro leaders rode in front seats again Monday. The bus line there has gone to court seeking the right to let down the color barrier.

Homer T. Barrs, secretary of the Tallahassee Citizens' Council, called a meeting Monday night, the first since the group was organized last June to "support States' Rights and maintain segregation."

In Richmond, Va., the fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld lower court orders for immediate desegregation of schools in the City of Charlottesville and the County of Arlington, a part of the metropolitan Washington area.

New Law's Use Looms

The decision foreshadowed an early use of the state' new law which automatically shuts off funds for any schools that integrate the races. Virginia has one alternative, another new law that provides for pupil assignment to the schools.

Under this arrangement pupils could be sent on an individual basis to schools picked for them by a three-man statewide assignment board. This board could see to it that schools were filled with all-white and all-Negro students under a new kind of segregation, and local school boards which might feel differently on the issue would have no authority.

The unanimous decision upholds a lower court ruling ordering the Charlottesville school to end segregation last September. It backs up another ruling ordering Arlington County to integrate elementary schools by Jan. 31, 1957, and its higher public schools by next September.

Date for delivery of the opinion to the lower courts is Jan. 31, 1957, and the rulings will become effective on that date.

But the court specifically stated that its decision did not prevent Virginia from using the recently enacted pupil-assignment law as long as the state did not assign students to schools for reasons of race or color.

Alabama House Votes On Bias Bus Bill

Birmingham Post
Thurs. 7-4-57

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama house Tuesday passed and sent to the senate a bill aimed at relieving racial tension on integrated transportation facilities.

The measure would require a male passenger to obtain permission of a female passenger before he could sit next to her.

In effect, it gives white women the option of refusing to permit Negro men to sit beside them.

City Seeks Ruling On Plan To Start White Bus System

Advertiser Sat. 1-26-57 P. 1

Montgomery, Ala.

Court Asked For Opinion On Legality

By AL McCONAGHA

Reports of an all-white transportation system became official here yesterday as the Montgomery City Commission petitioned U.S. District Court to learn if a "club" bus line can operate legally.

City attorneys filed the petition asking U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. if the city can legally issue a franchise to a "private" bus system in the face of the Supreme Court's ban on racial bus segregation here.

The action yesterday followed the filing of a memorandum on the proposed bus system and articles of incorporation with the Montgomery City Clerk late Thursday.

'REBEL CLUB'

Incorporated as "The Rebel Club," the group asked for a franchise from the city to operate a non-profit bus line for transportation of members only.

No mention of race was made in the memorandum to City Commission, but informed sources said membership would be confined to whites only. Names of some Negroes might be associated with the project on the understanding they would not ride the buses.

The city's petitions for instructions, signed by the Montgomery Board of Commissioners, asked Judge Johnson for an advisory opinion on three legal points:

1. Can the city hold a hearing on the application for a franchise by The Rebel Club.

2. Can the City Commission, provided the bus system is needed, legally issue such a franchise?

3. Will the City Commission have to enforce racial integration on the buses if the proposal becomes a reality?

Judge Johnson and Judge Richard T. Rives of the U.S. District Court of Appeals entered a formal order which said no action on the request will be taken for at least three weeks.

The memorandum filed with the City Commission and included in the city petition to the federal court said, "This non-profit club does not propose to offer public transportation in the city of Montgomery. . .Its patrons shall be restricted to the membership of the corporation and no person shall be permitted transportation who is not a member in good standing."

Advertiser P. 1-A

Members of the club, the memorandum continued, would have to be approved by the board of directors.

The club proposes to operate five routes at the outset and already has "tentative" arrangements to purchase 10 buses to start the service.

It would begin operation with a minimum capitalization of $25,000 raised partly through donations, partly through loans and the rest from membership fees.

NEGROES REFUSED

During the long Negro bus boycott that preceded the end of segregation, Negro leaders asked the City Commission for authority to operate their own bus company but were turned down on grounds that the present bus service was adequate and there was no need for an additional bus line.

Should members of the City Commission be found in violation of the federal injunction ending racial segregation of buses here they are individually liable for a sentence of a year and a day in prison and a fine of $10,000.

The articles of incorporation name Hugh Hollon, sales manager of Motion Picture Advertising, president; W. P. Sanders, manager of the Nolin Restaurant Supply Co., first vice president; Frank Rowley, of Phillips 66 Oil Co. and Cloverdale Drug Store, second vice president; W. B. Wyatt, Wyatt Supply Co. and Wyatt Lumber Co., secretary; and Simeon McNeill, teller at the First National Bank, treasurer. (Occupations are those listed in the Montgomery City Directory.)

These five Montgomery were named with J. Jack Ingram, also of this city, to the group's board of directors.

INSURANCE PLAN

The Rebel Club promised the City Commission that it would use vehicles in good mechanical condtion, employ qualified drivers and provide a blanket insurance policy with a $300,000 minimum coverage.

The group proposed to charge each member $1 for a membership fee and 15 cents for each ride.

A non-profit organization, the group said its officers will not receive salary or other compensation for their efforts.

The 10 vehicles with which The Rebel Club proposed to begin its service are "mechanically sound but in used condition" and purchased by the club for about $1,000 each, the group said.

"Adequate garage and parking facilities will be furnished on a temporary basis by one of the incorporators. Permanent facilities are being sought," the memorandum said.

City Places 5:15 Curfew On Schedule

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 1-16-57

Montgomery buses will resume daytime operation here today with a police escort for some vehicles.

P. 1

The City Commission yesterday lifted a six-day ban on bus service. However, buses will be prohibited from running after 5:15 p.m.

Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said squad cars will follow after dark bus runs and police will "spot check" other buses during the daylight hours.

Sellers said police precautions "have already been taken" to avoid recurrence of violence here.

HALTED LAST WEEK

The City Commission completely hatled buses Thursday after six buildings were bombed.

They had been stopped earlier in the evening when someone fired a shotgun at one returning from Washington Park. Mayor Gayle then ordered the bus ban "until further notice" immediately after the dynamite blasts ripped through the pre-dawn hours.

Thursday evening was the first time in 11 days that the buses had run past 5 p.m. A series of incidents, including one in which an expectant Negro woman was shot in both legs, led to the night operation ban.

HAPPY TO RETURN

Immediately after the commission meeting, in which the restoration of bus service was announced a small delegation of bus drivers conferred shortly with the City Commission.

"They are simply tickled to death to get back to work," Mayor W. A. Gayle said.

J. H. Bagley, manager of the bus company, told The Advertiser last night, "we're most happy to get back on the streets. You know, we normally carry about 2,200 school kids on the buses and it really created a problem for a lot of families."

He said the same service that existed before the ban will be in effect during the daylight hours only.

Hunt 5 youths in bus stop attack

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-5-57

MONTGOMERY — Residents of Montgomery this week urged redoubled police efforts for the apprehension of five white youths involved in the beating of a 15-year-old girl, the first "incident" to mark the end of Montgomery's bus boycott.

The victim of the beating was Ollie Mae Collins, 519 High St., who was attacked as she stood at a corner bus stop on Christmas Eve. P. 20

Eyewitnesses reported that one youth drove up in a car and yelled at Miss Collins, "Don't ride the bus any more."

A bus passenger said that the youth then jumped from the car and struck Miss Collins, knocking her to her knees. A second youth from the same car and three from another vehicle joined in the attack at this point.

* * *

DET. CAPTAIN E. P. BROWN said that Miss Collins received minor head injuries, but said that she had not gone to a doctor for treatment because she "was afraid."

Captain Brown said that police began an investigation as soon as they learned about the incident, but that up to Wednesday afternoon the youths' identy had not been learned.

The attack upon Miss Collins was the first reported act of violence to mar the quiet and orderly transition from segregated to unsegregated bus use which has followed U.S. Supreme Court invalidation of the Montgomery bus segregation laws.

Colored passengers have been sitting where they choose in the vehicles since last Friday and although knots of men and youths had been observed at several bus stops, no acts of violence had occurred.

Montgomery police said that every effort would be made to avoiding similar incidents.

BUSES FIRED ON FOR FIFTH TIME

Times-Picayune

None Hurt in Latest Incident at Montgomery

Jus. 1-1-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Another racially integrated city bus was ambushed Monday by an assailant who, police said, apparently fired a pistol shot from a moving automobile. New Orleans, La.

Only three passengers, all white, and the driver were on the bus and no one was reported injured, although the large caliber bullet struck the bus just below driver W. H. Fullilove's seat. P. 11

It was the fifth bus shooting incident since segregation barriers were erased under federal court order in Montgomery 10 days ago. The same driver, Fullilove, has been involved in three of the five attacks.

He was operating a bus last Friday night when a sniper fired a bullet through the side of the vehicle, wounding a young Negro woman passenger, Mrs. Rosa Jordan, 22. Mrs. Jordan was struck in both legs.

The attack occurred on the same run and the same street where Mrs. Jordan was shot but several blocks farther north.

The management office said the busline will continue "normal operations unless some other decisions are made later." Service after 5 p. m. has been halted through New Year's Day, however, on city commission orders.

Integrated Bus Riding Reported at Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—Some bus riding on an integrated pattern was reported in Tallahassee Monday but the number of riders appeared to be running less than usual for this holiday period.

Two teams of six Negroes rode the buses as part of a ride-the-bus campaign, and afterwards reported there were white riders on the same buses.

Dan Speed, campaign chairman, said that on one bus white and Negro riders sat opposite each other on lateral front seats back of the driver.

A spot check by newsmen showed that in most buses the Negroes were continuing to sit from the rear.

There were no reported incidents and Negro leaders said no mass demonstrations were planned.

Youths Are Charged with Bus Shooting

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 31 (AP) — Six young Negro boys were charged Monday with peppering a trolley bus with air rifle pellets here Sunday night.

Police commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh said he was convinced that the incident had nothing to do with Negro efforts to end segregation on buses here.

The six youths, ranging in age from 8 to 13 years, were turned over to juvenile authorities. No one was hurt in the incident.

Shall Montgomery Surrender?

IS the night air of this genteel old city, the capital of a state and once the capital of a nation, to reverberate with dynamite explosions?

Is Montgomery to be a city in which dynamite sticks are tossed onto lawns like the morning paper?

Is Montgomery to be a city in which bullets fly between sundown and sunup? Advertiser

Is Montgomery to be a city in which a handful of terroists overawe the police power of city, county and state—squeezing a trigger and abolishing a bus fleet? Montgomery, Ala

Are the powers of government of the City of Montgomery to be surrendered to outlaws?

Tri. 1-1-57

MONTGOMERY will sow to the wind if it does not meet this challenge headon. P. 4-A

This city can become a badlands, or at worst, a bloody cockpit.

The soundest preventive action is a stern response to this challenge—right now.

The violence is probably manageable at this point.

It will be less so if it seems to the outlaws that they can put the government to rout with a few random bursts of gunfire and a bundles of dynamite.

Those buses should run on schedule if they run empty. They should run as a symbol that the police apparatus of our government has not abdicated.

Whatever it takes in special police details, sheriffs deputies and highway patrolmen should be assigned in such fashion that a bus driver can take a bus from one side of town to the other without ambush, empty though it may be.

The constabulary from more than one source is available. It needs only to be summoned and assigned.

The issue now is no longer segregation on city buses. Neither white people nor colored people need ride the buses during this time.

The issue now has passed beyond segregation. The issue now *is whether it is safe to live in Montgomery, Ala.*

★

THOSE buses should run with a police protection so obvious and so determined that outlaws will desist or be run down.

If not checkmated now, will the outlaws not become more bold and more numerous?

Will not continued violence poison this city just as you poison a well?

★

WE ARE already paying a grievous toll. The story of Thursday's dynamiting is already broadcast all over the world, blackening this city's name. Such events firm the hand of the South's enemies in Congress. Those who are at this moment seeking enactment of unbearable civil rights legislation welcome such events, for they serve their cause.

★

THE prospect is that this violence will continue and swell in volume and daring unless there is decisive action. Sooner or later a stand will have to be taken, and it will be easier now.

Otherwise we face the prospect of retaliatory violence between groups.

The issue is not segregation. No one need ride the buses. The issue is whether it is to be safe to live in Montgomery.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
22 NEGROES ARRESTED
TRIALS

State Law Not Used

Daily World

Birmingham Admits It Switched Bus Charges

Thurs. 1-3-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Birmingham city officials Wednesday admitted switching charges against 22 Negroes arrested for riding buses in an integrated manner, as both sides of the segregation clash altered strategy throughout the south.

Authorities in Birmingham said that charges against 22 Negroes arrested last week have been changed from violating a segregated seating ordinance to disorderly conduct and breach of peace, and planned to ask for a trial delay.

City Attorney J. H. Willis said he would ask for a delay of the trial, which is set for Thursday, so he may interview witnesses.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro leader in Birmingham had urged his people to obey existing laws until the 22 had been tried. However, he recently said "if they change or drop the charges against the 22 Negroes, they may have to do the same for thousands."

Two Birmingham men, one white and one Negro report they have been threatened with bombing. The white man, Dave Campbell, a radio announced who frequently discusses the integration problem, said he was told his name was "next on the list."

Two Birmingham homes were dynamited during the holiday season.

In Montgomery, Ala. the City Commission extended its emergency cancellation of night bus service through Tuesday, Jan. 8.

IN TALLAHASSEE

In Baton Rouge, the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Negro preacher who led the boycott in the Louisiana capital, indicated a change in tactics. Earlier Jemison said he would seek a test case against city bus segregation ordinances by having a Negro board a bus in the presence of a law officer. Wednesday he said he may seek a declaratory judgment against the ordinances.

Jemison announced plans to confer with city officials Thursday, and Louisiana Att'y. Gen. Jack Gremillion Friday, to determine their attitudes toward state laws and city ordinances in light of the recent federal decisions.

Tallahassee buses were idle Wednesday after a New Year's day decision by Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins to shut down operation "in the public interest."

The Florida governor called on Tallahassee Negroes to move less quickly in breaking down traditional segregation. A federal court order banned city interference with bus operation on an integrated basis.

In New Orleans, meanwhile, a Negro boarded a crowded bus and ripped down a segregation sign. Moments later after the driver replaced the sign, the Negro, identified as Frank Johns, 25, allegedly tried to rob him, and was shot in the side by policemen riding the bus as he attempted to flee from the bus.

Daily world P. 5

IN MOBILE

In Mobile, several hundred Negroes attended a rally Tuesday night where Montgomery Attorney-preacher Fred Gray told them, "our purpose is to end segregation in the South any place we can find it."

Gray, who created a minor revolt in Alabama local draft boards when his draft appeal was upheld by U. S. Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, told the gathering, "in no community where there is a sizeable Negro population can it be said the race problem has been solved."

Trials Delayed In Magic City

Advertiser P. 9-a

Fri. 1-4-57

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 3 (AP)—Trial of 22 Negroes charged with violating Birmingham's bus segregation ordinance were postponed today until Feb. 11, City Atty. J. H. Willis said.

Montgomery Ala.

Willis said both he and defense attorney Arthur D. Shores had other cases which they need to handle now.

Police Commissioner Robert Lindbergh said the city legal staff would prosecute the cases and handle any appeals which follow.

Willis said that present changes of violating the segregation ordinance would remain, and that any additional ones would be filed later if evidence warrants.

There has been speculation that disorderly conduct or breach of the peace charges may be substituted for the segregation law charges.

This would be an effort to avoid conviction on the segregation charges which would pave the way for federal court test.

Postpone Trials Of 22 Boycott Leaders

By S. F. YETTE
AFRO Staff Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM — Attorneys for both sides of a case in which 22 colored persons were to be tried for violation of Birmingham's bus and trolley segregation laws agreed Thursday upon a postponement of the trial until Feb. 11.

Baltimore Afro

The announced agreement was made here before Judge Ralph B. Parker in Recorders Court by City Attorney James H. Willis Thursday morning, the time originally set for the trials.

"I got back from my vacation yesterday and I need some time to interview witnesses and prepare the cases for trial," he said.

Sat. 1-12-57

"THROUGH ONE OF MY assistants, I took up the matter with Attorney (Arthur) Shores (Defense Counsel) and told him we would apply for continuance for approximately two weeks."

He said that Mr. Shores "had some cases set for that time, and suggested one week later. We agreed on Feb. 11 as convenient to both parties," he said.

Mr. Shores, counsel for the 22 arrested and charged with violation of two of the city's segregation ordinances, was not present at Thursday morning's court session in which the postponement was made public and official.

At his office a short time later, Mr. Shores told the AFRO that he had agreed to the postponement because "all of us were tied up in cases."

* * *

HE SAID THAT AT the time the trial was scheduled to be heard he was engaged in the defense of Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, the national body of the NAACP, Thurgood Marshall, and himself, each facing suits of $1,000,000 for their anti-segregation activities.

The suits, demanding indemnities totaling $4,000,000, are being tried in the Alabama Circuit Court, he said.

Peter H. Hall, legal partner to Mr. Shores, voiced the popular fear among colored people here regarding the trial of the 22 deliberate violators of Birmingham's bus segregation laws.

"We fear a switch of the charges of violation of a city ordinance to the catch-all — "disorderly conduct," he said.

* * *

HE EXPLAINED THAT Birmingham officials "traditionally try to avoid prosecutions involving the segregation ordinances."

It is commonly known here that the White Citizens Council and other informed segregationists oppose trial of the 22 on charges involving segregation laws themselves.

They concede indirectly that these laws, if put to legal test, would crumble, leaving their position in greater jeopardy than if the violators had not been tried at all.

It was this thinking that, a few days earlier, led to speculation that the charges against the 22 would be dropped altogether.

* * *

MR. SHORES TOLD the AFRO that "it's hard to say" whether the city will change the charges to the usual "disorderly conduct."

He did say, however, that "they are making statements to indicate that they might bring other charges (other than those already filed).

He said that, "to my knowledge, they have never prosecuted a case on a segregation ordinance in Birmingham."

City Attorney Willis told the AFRO that he had not had time to investigate the cases thoroughly, but that he would press other charges if others were found applicable.

He said, however, "We ought to win the cases" on the charges as they presently stand.

ANSWERING deliberately, the city attorney refused to reveal what course he would take if the 22 should win their case against the city in the original court.

"Well, we'll cross that bridge when we get to it," he answered finally. After a moment's hesitation, he added, "of course, I don't know what the result will be."

For the sake of "strategy," Mr. Shores was also slow to reveal any course of action planned by his forces.

He gave a "no comment" answer when asked whether he thought it advisable to ask the Federal District Court for a Declaratory Judgment outlawing segregation on buses in Birmingham.

The shooting of firearms has also been a part of the violence that currently shrouds Birmingham.

* * *

THE FIRST SHOOTING took place Saturday as a city transit bus made its way through a Birmingham "fringe" area composed of numerous residences of both races.

The driver of the bus said that just before a pellet cracked a window in the northbound bus, he noticed two white youths standing under an awning at an intersection.

After the shooting, he said, he saw the two boys flee from the scene. They were not apprehended.

Six colored boys whose ages range from 8-14 were arrested following the Sunday evening firing upon another bus in the same vicinity.

The boys, whose names are not revealed because of their ages, were turned over to Juvenile Court here for shooting what was found to be an air rifle.

POSTMASTERS DAY SET

WASHINGTON—Acting Postmaster General Maurice H. Stans has proclaimed Jan. 17, the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, as the second annual Postmasters' Day.

BUS LAW CHALLENGE FILED IN BIRMINGHAM

Commercial

21 Negroes Attack Validity Of Jim Crow Policy

Appeal P. 8

VIRGINIA IGNORES RULING

Tues. 1-15-57

By The United Press

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14. —A group of 21 Negroes who face trial for defying city bus segregation ordinances asked a Federal court Monday to declare Birmingham Jim Crow laws unconstitutional.

Memphis Tenn.

The group's bill was filed by Arthur Shores, the Negro who won an order getting Autherine Lucy Foster admitted to the University of Alabama last winter. The city commission and the bus company were made defendants.

Would Block Arr

The suit asked for a temporary injunction blocking a scheduled city trial Feb. 11 and for a declaratory judgment and a permanent injunction forbidding further arrests of Negroes who ride unsegregated.

There were 22 Negroes arrested on Dec. 26 but one, a minor, was not included in Monday's action. The Negroes were charged with violating city segregation ordinances and disorderly conduct.

The mass riding came after a dynamite bomb demolished the home of Rev. F. L. Shuttles-

worth, chairman of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Rev. Shuttlesworth is spearheading the bus integration movement.

After the arrests, the group called off unsegregated riding on grounds the arrests had served the purpose of getting the matter into the courts. A similar suit resulted in a Federal court order knocking down Jim Crow laws in Montgomery.

Case Not Assigned

The case had not been assigned Monday nor had a hearing date been set but it could possibly become the responsibility of Judge Hobart Grooms, who issued the order directing the admission of the Negro coed to Alabama.

The Negro woman, now married to a Texas minister, was later expelled from the university on the basis of conspiracy charges she had brought but could not prove against school officials. A court hearing is set before Judge Grooms Friday to determine if the university was justified in expelling her.

In Tallahassee, Fla., buses rolled without incident under a new city ordinance making bus drivers responsible for assigning seats with regard to "weight, health and safety factors." While this was interpreted as an obvious effort to effect segregation without mentioning race, Negroes apparently were not yet ready to test it.

Virginia Defiant

In Richmond, the State of Virginia's three-man pupil placement board asserted that "unless and until lawfully prevented" it intended to carry out its assignments despite an adverse Federal court ruling.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley approved the stand of the board, which was set up under a new act empowering it to assign every pupil in the state to a specific school. The board could make sure that white and Negro pupils did not wind up under the same roof.

Under the law, parents not satisfied with the assignments could appeal first to the board, then to the Governor and finally to the state courts.

Law Ruled Out

But United State District Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled at Norfolk last week that the pupil-assignment act is "unconstitutional on its face." He threw out a motion for dismissal of integration suits against the Norfolk and Newport News school boards.

The board is due to make its first assignments after Jan. 31, the date which Federal courts have set for the beginning of integration in Charlottesville and Arlington County schools.

Trials Delayed In Magic City

Advertiser Tue. 1-4-57

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Willis said both he and defense attorney Arthur D. Shores had other cases which they need to handle now. Montgomery

Police Commissioner Robert Lindbergh said the city legal staff would prosecute the cases and handle any appeals which follow.

Willis said that present changes of violating the segregation ordinance would remain, and that any additional ones would be filed later if evidence warrants.

There has been speculation that disorderly conduct or breach of the peace charges may be substituted for the segregation law charges.

This would be an effort to avoid conviction on the segregation charges which would pave the way for federal court test.

Birmingham Lawyer Asks Bus Law Veto

Constitution P. 29

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 4—An attorney for 21 Negroes arrested here last month on charges of violation of the city's segregation ordinance by riding in the white section of the city's public buses has asked the U.S. district court here to declare the ordinance unconstitutional. Atlanta

Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney frequently identified in successful litigation against segregation laws in Alabama, filed the petition in federal court here. He asked the court for a "speedy hearing." The court had taken no action on setting a hearing date by late today. Tues. 1-15-57

Named as defendants in the action were the three members of the Birmingham City Commission, and the Birmingham Transit Co. Robert E. Lindbergh, commissioner of public safety (police), said, "We intend to resist this with all legal power at our command."

The petition also seeks a temporary injunction against the city, restraining the defendants from enforcing the segregation ordinance which forbids, among other things, whites and Negroes to sit together on public conveyances.

The trial of the 21 Negroes arrested last Dec. 26 in a mass defiance of the city law has been postponed and is scheduled for city recorder's court Feb. 11. There have been repeated reports the city will seek to try the Negroes on a substitute charge, such as breach of the peace or disorderly conduct, to avoid an immediate legal test of the ordinance.

STOLEN IRON 'MONSTER' SHOCKS NEGRO LAWYER

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 3 (AP)—A stolen tin man startled Negro Atty. Arthur D. Shores last night. Tue. 1-4-57

Shores said he found the metal giant leaning against the side of his house last night.

"I didn't know whether it was a mechanical man with a dynamite bomb inside or what," said Shores. He called police.

Shores, who is representing 22 Negroes arrested for mass violations of Birmingham's bus segregation laws, said he has received several telephoned threats.

Officers traced the tin man to the Wilson Heating and Roofing Co., where he has occupied a perch on the roof for the past five years.

The tin man actually is made of corrugated iron, fashioned to resemble the metal man of the Land of Oz. The figure, in a sitting position, would be about seven feet tall if standing.

Police and Pete Wilson, operator of the firm, have no idea who stole the tin man but they know the thieves went to a lot of trouble.

They sawed through rivets binding him to the roof and then lowered the 160-pound man about 25 feet to the street.

Another puzzler: The operation was carried out during the early part of the night in full view of traffic on busy Warrior Road. But no one complained.

"We'll put him back up as soon as we bail him out from the police," said Wilson.

"Oh, yes," chimed in a secretary. "We've got to have him back. We know he's lonesome."

Birmingham's Faltering Bus Line

Advertiser Wed. 1-16-57 *The Birmingham Post-Herald*

With the Montgomery case as a precedent, the legal action filed in federal court here yesterday seeking an end to segregated seating in city buses was to be expected. Montgomery, Ala.

The petition asks also an injunction to prevent enforcement of th city's segregation ordinance. P. 4-A

The case doubtless will find its way to the Supreme Court and there result in the same decision as handed down in the Montgomery case.

Unfortunately another result could parallel what has happened in the state capital where today city buses no longer operate.

For years the Birmingham transit system has been losing patronage steadily. Even before the Montgomery segregation decision it faced the very real and ever present problem of solvency and survival.

In 1952 a total of 56,712,048 passengers were handled by the transit system.

Two years later, in 1954, the total passenger load was 46,706,000 — a loss of more than 10 million riders.

Last year (1956) the total number of passengers carried dropped to 39,672,000 which, over the five years since 1952, represents a loss in riders of 17,040,048.

So it is no idle threat when we are told that the end result of the demand for segregated seating could result in an empty victory.

Certainly that is what it would be if, as in Montgomery, it caused suspension of bus service and only increased racial tension

"14th Amendment Void"

Birmingham's City Judge Upholds Its Bus Bias

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Defense To Appeal $50 Fine And Court Costs

Fri. 3-22-57 p. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — The constitutionality of Birmingham's bus segregation laws was upheld in court Thursday.

Recorders Court Judge Joseph E. Parker found Negro Lila Baylor guilty of violation of the segregation suit and applied his decision to 20 other Negroes arrested on the same charge.

The defendants were fined $50 each, assessed $5 court costs apiece, and ordered a day in jail for each two dollars of the fine cost not paid.

"There would be a state of emergency in the state of Birmingham," the judge said, if bus segregation was voided.

The decision will be appealed, defense attorney Arthur Shores said.

The 2 Negroes were arrested Dec. 26, when more than 100 of them staged a mass unsegregated riding attempt. Their trial was completed in two hours Monday, with Parker taking the case under advisement.

Judge Parker in his ruling said: "Enmity hate or prejudice should not burst the bounds of restraint . we cannot have good will and domestic tranquility unless our segregation laws are respected and obeyed. They are vital and necessary to avoid friction and calamity."

The judge, referring to the defendant and those fighting for bus integration as a "small group who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands," said his decision was based on evidence and facts -- not race prejudice.

Judge Parker, anticipating his decision would be appealed, said the most important question facing the nation is the legality of the 14th amendment, and suggested the city present this question squarely to the U. S. Supreme Court."

The chief recorder said he was concerned over those "who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands, violating the laws of the city of Birmingham.„ He added:

"Defiance of the law will contribute nothing towards amicable race relations. Any such defiance in the future will certainly bring suffering, disapppointment and hardship to the colored people and our economic security will be jeopardized."

He said he firmly believe the city's segregation laws are constitutional, adding, "we cannot have good will and domestic tranquility unless our laws are obeyed."

The Negroes were fined by Recorders Court Judge Ralph E. Parker on charges stemming from their arrest last Dec. 26 when the group staged an intentional test of the city ordinances.

Judge Parker said to drop segregation on Birmingham buses would create a "state of emergency." And he declared the 14th or Civil Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution is "null and void" because it was never properly ratified by the Southern states.

Shores has based his integration case upon the Supreme Sourt's recent ruling outlawing bus segregation in Montgomery, the Alabama capital.

NEGROES TO PAY FINES IN BIRMINGHAM CASE

Commercial Appeal p. 16

Bus Riders Will Drop Appeal On Segregation Law

Memphis, Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, March 23. — (UP) — Attorney Arthur Shores announced Saturday 22 Negroes convicted of violating city bus segregation laws will pay their $55 fines and not appeal to a higher state court.

Sun. 3-24-57

The action not to appeal was expected because of a suit now pending in Federal Court seeking to get the city ordinance declared unconstitutional.

22 Alabama Negroes Fined For Defying Bus Ordinance

Courier-Journal p. 2 Louisville, Ky.

Birmingham, March 27 (UP)— City Judge Ralph E. Parker fined 22 Negroes $55 each today for defying City bus-segregation laws and asserted the United States Supreme Court made a mistake in declaring bus segregation unconstitutional.

The Negroes, who jubilantly boarded the buses in a mass demonstration last December 26, listened glumly today while the judge read a lengthy ruling attacking the high court's action.

Parker said that to drop segregation on Birmingham buses would create a "state of emergency" and "I will not be responsible for such a calamity."

'Can't Compel Adjustment'

Parker criticized the Supreme Court's order which outlawed segregation on carriers in Montgomery, the Alabama capital, early this year. He said, "Judicial dictatorship cannot compel social adjustment." The court ruling in the Montgomery case, he said, "does not make the ruling correct either legally or morally."

"Certainly I am not required by the oath taken by me to uphold the decisions of any court which are destructive of the Constitution.

"I had rather wear a ball and chain around my ankle than to wear one around my conscience."

Would Challenge Amendment

Parker said the City of Birmingham should challenge the validity of the 14th (civil-rights) Amendment, which he said was forced upon the Southern states without due process of law.

"Knowing that ratification was coerced by military government (after the Civil War), certainly I am not alone in saying that the 14th Amendment is null and void," he declared.

Arthur Shores, Negro attorney who represented the defendants, had contended that all bus-segregation laws are dead as a result of the Supreme Court's Montgomery ruling.

21 Negro Bus Riders Convicted

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

Fri. 3-22-57

Judge Ralph E. Parker, in Recorder's Court yesterday, called unconstitutional the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

He took this action in fining 21 Negroes $50 and costs each for the deliberate mass violation of the Birmingham bus segregation ordinance.

p. 1

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, counsel for the Negroes, said a decision on whether they will appeal the verdict will be made by this afternoon. The ruling has no effect except in Parker's court.

Declaring that the segregation law is constitutional, Parker said in a nine-page decision, "nowhere in the United States Constitution is there one word that a state cannot make reasonable regulations for the carrying of passengers on public conveyances, wholly within the state . . . The Supreme Court has not interpreted the Constitution. It has amended it . . .

"There is certainly nothing in the Constitution that even mentions segregation. Equal facilities originated in the state of Massachusetts, and none of the most rabid politicians ever raised their voices against segregation after the 14th Amendment was ratified, the adoption of which in 1868 was forced upon the people at the point of the bayonet."

Charging that the 14th Amendment conflicts with the ninth and 19th, which provide that powers not vested in the federal government are delegated to the states and people, Parker warned:

"If the Supreme Court of the United States is able to ignore completely the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, then it will be able at some future date to completely ignore the First Amendment which guarantees the right of free speech, a free press, and freedom of religious worship."

Post-Herald

Parker suggested that if his verdict is appealed, city attorneys "present squarely to the Supreme Court perhaps the most important question in our country today, that of the legality of the 14th Amendment."

p. 2

The amendment guarantees equal protection under the law to all persons without regard to race, color or creed. It was adopted during the reconstruction era when military governments were in power in the former Confederate states.

The 21 Negro defendants already have filed a petition in U. S. District Court," asking an order declaring the bus segregation law unconstitutional, and restraining the city from enforcing it.

Parker criticized what he said was "the attitude of a conspiring small group of Negroes who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands . . . Defiance of the law will contribute nothing toward amicable race relations."

Fri. 3-22-57

He recalled that when four white men were tried in his court on charges growing out of a 1956 attack upon Negro Singer Nat (King) Cole, he im-

posed maximum sentences.

All were sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100 but when they appealed to Circuit Court received only fines.

"This court will not tolerate any violence on the part of either the white or Negro races," said Parker. He said he had tried all his life to maintain harmonious race relations and "it cannot be accomplished without segregation in both public and private places."

The 21 Negroes were led in the mass segregation law violation last Dec. 26 by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

Parker contended that the 14th Amendment was not ratified legally. He charged that Congress pulled a "fast one" in passing the reconstruction act of 1868 which denied the Southern states representation in Congress until they approved the amendment.

The U. S. Supreme Court has declared the similar bus segregation ordinance of Montgomery unconstitutional.

Birmingham resurrects JC bus seat law

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 3-23-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"Segregated seating on buses for white and colored passengers is necessary for the avoidance of friction, enmity and violence between the races," the city commission declared last week in resurrecting bus segregation ordinance.

Openly defying the U.S. Supreme Court, the commission, in a surprise move, passed an ordinance to "reaffirm, reenact and continue in fullforce and effect" the bus segregation ordinance already on the books.

* * *

THE COMMISSION BASES its action on the contention that enforcement of the ordinance is necessary to "safeguard the property and persons of its (Birmingham's) inhabitants and of the public in general and to insure peace, good will and friendliness between the races."

It adds that "There existed until recently in this city and area a relationship of extraordinary good will and understanding between the races, free from incidents, tensions and disorder."

Colored people who disregard the "deepseated aversion" of white people "to sitting on public buses in unsegregated proximity to colored people" are engendering "bitter resentment against all colored people pushing themselves into places where they are not welcome."

22 NEGROES FINED IN BUS BIAS CASE

New York Times p. 14 Fri. 3-22-57

Birmingham Judge Attacks Court's Integration Ruling and 14th Amendment

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21 (UP)—City Judge Ralph E. Parker fined twenty-two Negroes $55 each today for defying city bus segregation laws. He asserted the Supreme Court had made a mistake in declaring bus segregation unconstitutional.

The Negroes, who jubilantly boarded the buses in a mass demonstration Dec. 26, listened glumly today while the judge read a long ruling attacking the high court's action.

Judge Parker said that to drop segregation on Birmingham buses would create a "state of emergency."

"I will not be responsible for such a calamity," he said.

Arthur Shores, attorney for the Negroes, said whether to appeal had not been decided. But he had indicated earlier, that relief would be sought in the Federal courts rather than in the state courts.

Cites Montgomery Decision

Judge Parker criticized the Supreme Court's order that outlawed segregation on carriers in Montgomery, the state capital, early this year. He said "judicial dictatorship cannot compel social adjustment." The court ruling in the Montgomery case, he said, "does not make the ruling correct either legally or morally."

The judge declared:

"Certainly I am not required by the oath taken by me to uphold the decisions of any court which are destructive of the Constitution.

"I had rather wear a ball and chain around my ankle than to wear one around my conscience."

Judge Parker said the City of Birmingham should challenge the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment, which he said was forced upon the Southern states without due process of law.

The amendment provides, among other things, that no state shall abridge the privileges of citizens nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

Calls Amendment Void

"Knowing that ratification was coerced by military government [after the Civil War], certainly I am not alone in saying that the Fourteenth Amendment is null and void," Judge Parker said.

"I cannot conceive how any right-thinking person who understands the conditions that exist in the South can advocate abandoning our segregation laws, when such a course will inevitably lead to racial amalgamation and mongrelization.

"This country cannot afford to scrap the fundamental principles of the Bill of Rights, nor can it let the judiciary assume the function of the legislative bodies of our land."

Mr. Shores in his argument had charged all bus segregation laws were dead as a result of the Supreme Court's Montgomery ruling.

But the City Attorney, James H. Willis, replied that any Federal court ruling is subservient to a local government's "police powers."

On this, Judge Parker declared:

"No one until recently ever dreamed that the Federal Government would attempt to take over the powers and particularly the police powers of our several states and municipalities.

"There is certainly nothing in the Constitution that even mentions segregation."

NEGROES IN BUS CASE ARE FINED $55 EACH

Commercial Appeal p. 33

14th Amendment Null And Void, Judge Declares

Memphis Tenn.

SAYS HIGH COURT ERRED

Fri. 3-22-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—(UP)—Recorders Court Judge Ralph E. Parker fined 22 Negroes $55 each Thursday for flaunting city bus segregation laws and declared the United States Supreme Court made a mistake in declaring bus segregation unconstitutional.

The Negroes, who had boarded the buses in a mass demonstration in defiance last Dec. 26, listened glumly as the judge read a lengthy ruling flaying the high court's desegregation action.

Would Create 'Emergency'

Judge Parker said to drop segregation on Birmingham buses would create a "state of emergency," and added, "I will not be responsible for such a calamity."

Negro attorney Arthur Shores said he had not decided whether to appeal. He had indicated earlier relief would be sought in the Federal courts rather than in the state courts.

Judge Parker criticized the Supreme Court's order which outlawed segregation on carriers in Montgomery. He said "judicial dictatorship cannot compel social adjustment." And the declared the court ruling in the Montgomery case "does not make the ruling correct either legally or morally."

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Judge Parker said the City of Birmingham should challenge the validity of the 14th Amendment, which he said was forced upon the Southern states without due process of law.

"Knowing that ratification was coerced by military government, certainly I am not alone in saying that the 14th Amendment is null and void.

Warns Of 'Mongrelization'

"I cannot conceive how any right-thinking person who understands the conditions that exist in the South can advocate abandoning our segregation laws, when such a course will inevitably lead to racial amalgamation and mongrelization," he declared.

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Shores, in his argument, had claimed all bus segregation laws were dead as a result of the Supreme Court's Montgomery ruling.

But the city attorney, James H. Willis, replied that any Federal courtr uling is secondary to a local government's "police powers."

On this, Judge Parker declared, "No one until recently ever dreamed that the Federal Government would attempt to take over the powers and particularly the police powers of our several states and municipalities . . .

"There is certainly nothing in the Constitution that even mentions segregation."

Negroes to drop bus suit appeal

News p. 1 Sun. 3-24-57

Atty. Arthur D. Shores said today 21 Negroes convicted of violating Birmingham's bus segregation law have decided against appealing the case.

The defendants decided at a meeting with Shores that they will pay the fines of $50 and costs of $5 each. They were convicted Thursday.

The Negroes still have a petition in U. S. District Court asking a declaration that the segregation ordinance is unconstitutional. No action has been taken on this suit.

'Speedy hearing' urged—

U.S. court asked to end city's bus segregation

News P. 1
B'ham, Ala. Mon. 1-14-57

Petition filed for Negroes arrested here

BY PAUL HOGAN
News staff writer

An end to segregation on buses in the city of Birmingham was asked in a complaint filed in U. S. District Court here today.

Arthur D. Shores, attorney for the 21 Negroes arrested Dec. 26 during a mass bus riding program by Negroes, asked that city ordinances maintaining segregation be declared unconstitutional.

Named as defendants in the action are Mayor James W. Morgan, City Commissioners Robert E. Lindbergh and J. T. Waggoner, and the Birmingham Transit Co.

After city officials were served with copies of the petition, Commissioner Lindbergh said:

"We intend to resist this with all legal power at our command."

The petition specifically asks for a "speedy hearing" in the action.

It seeks temporary injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing the city code pertaining to segregation on buses until a hearing is held.

Shores' complaint also asks that upon a final hearing the court will enter a final judgment that will declare the legal rights of the parties in relation to segregation.

The complaint asserts the final judgment should declare Sections 1002 and 1413 of the General City Code of Alabama, setting out bus segregation, null and void in that they "deny and deprive the plaintiffs and other Negro citizens similarly situated equal protection of the laws secured by the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution."

News
Final request is that the final judgment enjoin the defendants from enforcing the ordinances on the grounds that they are unconstitutional.

P. 2

The suit is brought on behalf of all other Negro citizens similarly situated, the complaint said.

Mon. 1-14-57

It claims that city commissioners seek to enforce the bus segregation ordanances and "to compel and require . . . all Negro citizens of the city of Birmingham to comply with the provisions of the unconstitutional ordinances . . ."

It continues, "pursuant to their (the city commissioners) orders the plaintiffs and other Negro citizens who fail to observe these ordinances are subject to arrest and confinement in jail."

The complaint sets out that each of the 21 plantiffs was arrested Dec. 26, and was required to make bond and now await trial.

It further states that Lindbergh, as police commissioner, threatens to bring "other additional charges against your plaintiffs for having already exercised their constitutional rights."

Attached to the complaint is a copy of the General Code of Alabama sections pertaining to segregation on transportation vehicles.

The Negroes boarded Birmingham Transit Co. buses en mass Dec. 26 after a meeting of Negro leaders of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights here. The group was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the movement, whose home had been bombed Christmas night.

Twenty-one persons were arrested on the afternoon of Dec. 26 and another Negro was arrested the following day on charges of violating the city's bus segregation ordinance.

The 21 Negroes have not yet been tried in Recorders Court here. Their cases are set for hearing Feb. 11. Violation of the laws in question is subject to a maximum of $100 fine and 180 days in City Jail.

In WABT, WAPI talk—

News P. 1
B'ham, Ala.

Race strife may halt state buses, Owen says

Mon. 1-14-57

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Fears that continued violence from attempts to stop segregation on buses in Alabama would bring an end to this mode of transportation in Birmingham, Montgomery and other cities were voiced here by the head of the Public Service Commission.

Commission President Jack Owen declared, however, there would be a chance to maintain separate seating for whites and Negroes, if all bus line owners would cooperate.

OWEN, EXPRESSING his views on Sunday's "Alabama Press Conference," sponsored by The Birmingham News and Stations WABT and WAPI, took a poke at the Chicago company officials operating Montgomery city bus lines.

"They are more inclined to integration than bus owners here in Alabama," said Owen.

He warned that turmoil and violence over the question would seriously threaten continued operation of buses by the Birmingham Transit Co., which he emphasized showed a willingness to cooperate in maintaining segregation.

The PSC head outlined his proposal to push through legislation clothing bus drivers with law enforcement powers, plus judicial authority, such as that accorded a justice of peace. This would enable them to keep order on buses and protect them from suits, he said.

"I BELIEVE a bus driver should have the same authority in transporting passengers that the pilot of a plane has," he said.

Owen also wants legislation enacted to put all city bus lines under complete jurisdiction of the commission.

He blamed much of the violence on "outside agitators and rabble-rousers," adding the assertion that "there's a possibility that colored hoodlums" are responsible for widespread bombings.

"These bombings hurt the white persons cause," he said. "We'll have to accomplish segregation by peaceful means and law-and-order legislation."

OWEN DOES NOT feel that a so-called policy of "gradualism" can possibly bring about bus integration in Alabama "in the foreseeable future."

The commission head declared he does not believe President Eisenhower sincerely wants any mixing of the races. And he does not think any tour of the South by the president or Vice President Nixon, as suggested by Atlanta Negro leaders, would aid integration.

Owen asserted that "political ambitions" caused Vice President Nixon to urge an end to segregation.

As to politics, Owen, who ran for governor in 1954, said he was being encouraged to run again in 1958. He added that if he and his friends "feel that I can win, I will run."

REGARDING reports that Owen's fight for maintaining segregation on public transportation systems was "an attempt to make political hay" out of this issue, he said Alabama law makes it the duty of the commission president to wage such a fight.

News

"My actions have been taken in carrying out my duties as Public Service Commission president," he added. "In doing so, I have removed any possibility of getting the Negro vote. But I'll get the votes of the people who believe in segregation as I do."

P. 2

Concerning criticism by one gubernatorial aspirant that Owen's "batting average" on the segregation question was none too good, Owen declared:

"I have done everything legally in my power to maintain segregation. I defy anyone to say that I have not."

Owen emphasized that he is opposed to integration in any of Alabama's public schools, including colleges.

Mon. 1-14-57

HE ADDED that if he had been governor when Negro coed Arthurine Lucy Foster enrolled at University of Alabama, he would have used police to escort her away from the campus, instead of from class to class, for her protection "and to keep down violence."

Owen was questioned by Bob Ingram, Montgomery Advertiser political write; George Watson, editor and publisher of The East End News, and this reporter. The program was moderated by Charlie Davis, WABT-WAPI news editor.

State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd will be questioned on "Alabama Press Conference" television program from 12:30 to 1 p.m. next Sunday.

Recorder is given chance to hear trial

News P. 1
B'ham, Ala.

BY PAUL HOGAN
News staff writer

Times 1-21-57

A federal judge today overruled a motion by city commissioners asking dismissal of a complaint that seeks an injunction against enforcement of Birmingham bus segregation ordinances.

Judge H. Hobart Grooms however did dismiss the Birmingham Transit Co. as defendants in the case because "there are no averments in the complaint showing that the Transit Co. conspired to enforce the laws."

38b

THE COMPLAINT was filed by 21 Negroes who were arrested during a mass violation of the questioned ordinances Dec. 26. They also asked that the ordinances be ruled unconstitutional.

Judge Grooms pointed out that the U. S. District Court would not be able to hear further action on the complaint until sometime in May. He said this would give city courts time to rule on the cases made by police charging the Negroes with bus segregation violation.

THE JUDGE explained that Recorders Court judges "are bound by the same oath I am" and have equal power to deciding constitutional questions.

The city was given 30 days to file a formal answer to the complaint. Atty. Arthur Shores, who represents the Negroes, was allowed 10 days to amend his complaint in the case dismissal of the Transit Co. as a defendant.

Judge Grooms said that after city courts have ruled on the cases, city attorneys "will have the liberty to come back here and ask for a stay in the case."

THE CITY had asked that the Federal Court dismiss the complaint since "general procedures" would direct the case from Recorder's Court through state courts and then to the U. S. Supreme Court.

He said jury trials that have already been docketed in Federal Court would prevent the case being brought up for hearing "this month and probably not even in April."

The cases are set before Judge

Ralph E. Parker in Recorder's Court March 18.

IN ALLOWING Shores to amend his complaint regarding the Transit Co., Judge Grooms commented, "I think you can get your relief from the other party."

City Attorney J. H. Willis asked that "the court not make up its mind until I have had a chance to argue it further."

Judge Grooms again pointed out that the hearing would start "afresh" when it comes up again.

"I have faith in the state courts that they will uphold their oath to defend the Constitution," Judge Grooms commented.

BEFORE JUDGE GROOMS ruled, Willis quoted several cases which he said showed that state courts had a priority in the matter.

The cases in Birmingham differ from those growing out of a similar situation in Montgomery, Willis said, in that "we have violence to show in this case that was not present in Montgomery."

He referred to bombings and other acts of violence that followed Federal Court ruling outlawing segregation on buses in Montgomery.

APSC requests Terminal racial suit be dismissed

News P. 25
Mon. 2-18-57

Birm., Ala.

Alabama Public Service Commission today asked dismissal of a U. S. District Court complaint which seeks to end segregation in the Birmingham Terminal Station.

A motion to dismiss the complaint was filed in behalf of the commission.

The APSC, along with the station and Birmingham City Commission, were named earlier as defendants in the action brought by Carl L. Baldwin, a Negro, and his wife, after they were arrested at Terminal Station.

Police said the Baldwins refused to move to a Negro waiting room and charged the couple with disorderly conduct.

City commissioners have already filed a motion asking dismissal of the suit, contending that the federal courts are without jurisdiction in the case.

The original complaint filed last month asks for a declaratory judgement and an injunction preventing enforcement of segregation at Terminal Station.

Birmingham Mayor Urges Delay In Transit Strike

Advertiser Sat. 3-30-57 P. 1

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, March 29 (AP)—An appeal to union bus drivers to delay a threatened strike against the Birmingham Transit Co. was issued today by Mayor James W. Morgan.

A dispute over union wage demands is one of several reasons the company said it would be forced to abandon bus service in metropolitan Birmingham.

Morgan urged the bus drivers and other members of the operators union to meet with him Sunday morning.

The union is voting now on whether it will strike Sunday night.

Don James, president of the company, said labor troubles, segregation difficulties and declining revenue are the reasons the company has decided to cease operations.

The operators are members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.

James told an emergency session of the city commission yesterday that the union is demanding 46 cents an hour increase, while the company was prepared to pay 3 cents an hour, which he said would amount to approximately $45,000 a year.

"We are going down the road financially . . . and it's now a question of whether the city needs us more than we need the city," a company spokesman said today.

The transit company carried more than 30 million riders last year, James said.

Birmingham Sees 'No Alternative' To Halting Buses

"Constitution" Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-29-57

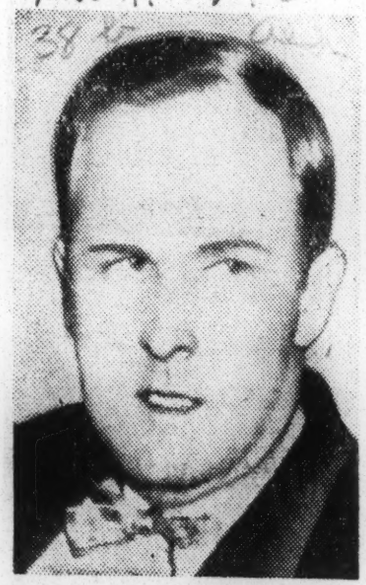
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28 (AP)—The Birmingham Transit Co. today notified the city commission it had "no alternative" but to abandon bus service because of labor and segregation difficulties.

Reporting a "general decline in riding," Transit Co. President Don James told the commissioners, "It is very definite that service has been affected because of segregation problems. Negroes were scared to death. Some white people have told us they definitely weren't going to ride the buses."

James also said the company could not meet union demands for a wage increase of 46 cents per hour when the present contract expires at midnight Sunday.

Segregation Foe Quits Birmingham

World Telegram + Sun. P. 3



United Press Photo.

LAMAR WEAVER.

New York

By ED ROGERS.

United Press Staff Writer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—A frightened white integrationist, attacked here yesterday by a crowd of white men, fled from the city in the night, it was reported today.

Lamar Weaver, 29, said after his harrowing experience that he was "scared to death" and planned to move his family out of Alabama "for good."

Weaver's mother, Mrs. Ruth Rogers, said his wife and child already had "fled" and that Mr. Weaver packed his bags and left last night to join them at an undisclosed place. He had been employed as a clerk at a steel mill.

Aided by Reporter.

He said he did not "know where I'm going," but would try to "tell the world" about the racial situation in Birmingham.

Mr. Weaver credited his escape in the melee of rock throwing and fist swinging to a reporter who blocked several men who were trying to grab Mr. Weaver as he got in his car at a parking lot.

Mr. Weaver was fined $30 in court a short time afterward for rocketing into traffic with his convertible after the crowd had smashed the windows with paving blocks.

Asks Early Trial.

He had asked for an immediate trial so he could leave town.

The incident followed his visit to a railway terminal as a witness while the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth, Negro integration leader in Birmingham, began his uneventful "integrated" railway trip to Atlanta.

Alabama Judge In 'Reversal'

Call P. 1
Fri. 3-29-57

Kansas City, Mo.

Rules Against Decision of U. S. Supreme Court

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(INS)—The constitutionality of Birmingham's segregation laws was upheld in court here March 21.

Recorders Court Judge Joseph E. Parker found —— Lila Baylor guilty of violation of the segregation suit and applied his decision to 20 other Negroes arrested on the same charge.

The defendants were fined $50 each, assessed $5 court costs apiece, and ordered a day in jail for each two dollars of the fine not paid.

"There would be a state of emergency in the state of Birmingham," the judge said, if bus segregation was voided.

The decision will be appealed, Defense Attorney Arthur Shores said.

The 21 Negroes were arrested Dec. 26, when more than 100 of them staged a mass unsegregated riding attempt. Their trial was completed in two hours Monday with Parker taking the case under advisement.

Judge Parker in his ruling said "Enmity, hate or prejudice should not burst the bounds of restraint . . . we cannot have good will and domestic tranquility unless our segregation laws are respected and obeyed. They are vital and necessary to avoid friction and calamity."

Call P. 4

The judge, referring to the defendant and those fighting for bus integration as a "small group who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands," said his decision was based on evidence and facts—not race prejudice.

Judge Parker, anticipating his decision would be appealed, said the most important question facing the nation is the legality of the 14th amendment, and suggested the city present this question "squarely to the U.S. Supreme Court."

The chief recorder said he was concerned over those "who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands, violating the laws of the city of Birmingham." he added:

"Defiance of the law will contribute nothing towards amicable race relations. Any such defiance in the future will certainly bring suffering, disappointment and hardship to the colored people and our economic security will be jeopardized."

He said he firmly believed the city's segregation laws are constitutional, adding, "we cannot have good will and domestic tranquility unless our laws are obeyed."

38b 1957

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

LIFE WAS SPARED—When the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth was bombed in Birmingham on Christmas night, the occupants of the home miraculously escaped serious injury, although two children were slightly injured by the dynamite blast. The Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, one of the leaders of the integration fight in this city, said the bombing would not deter his fight against segregation. The holiday bombing was reminiscent of that in Mims, Fla., six years ago, which claimed the lives of Harry T. Moore, NAACP leader and his wife.

Ala. teacher, husband, await trial on violation of JC law

Afro-American p. 19

38b

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) (ANP) —Hearing on the "disorderly conduct case" growing out of the use of the general waiting room at the Terminal Station by Carl Lambert Baldwin, 36, and his school-teacher wife, Mrs. Alexnia Young Baldwin, 31, was postponed Wednesday in Recorder's court to Wednesday, Jan. 16.

City Judge Ralph E. Parker granted the delay at the request of Demetrius C. Newton, counsel for the Baldwins. The city offered no opposition to the postponement.

The Baldwins purchased tickets and made reservations for Milwaukee, Wis. on the crack passenger train, the "City of Miami" on Saturday, Dec. 22. The train was late and they used the nearest waiting room.

A five-man police detail, according to the statement issued by the Baldwins through their lawyer, appeared at the waiting room, gave them 30 seconds to "get in the colored waiting room." When the Baldwins did not do so, they were arrested, charged with "disorderly conduct," carried to city jail and released on $100 bond each.

At the postponed hearing Wednesday, Atty. Newton asked the judge for an arrest warrant. Apparently through this procedure he was trying to nail down the specified charges.

SEVERAL MONTHS ago the Interstate Commerce Commission of Alabama ordered the segregation signs put back in sight and the segregated waiting rooms re-opened.

Since that time the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled the Alabama state segregation laws and Montgomery bus Jim Crow ordinances unconstitutional.

Bus End Predicted By Alabama Official

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 13.—(UP)—The president of the Alabama Public Service Commission said Sunday he believes there will be "so much violence" that Montgomery city buses will never be able to operate on an integrated basis.

City bus service in Montgomery was suspended indefinitely last week after four Negro churches and two homes were dynamited to climax nearly two weeks of violence that followed bus integration.

However, C. C. 'Jack' Owen, in a television appearance here, said he believes that recent bombings in Montgomery may have been the work of Negroes in an effort to raise sympathy funds from the North.

Mr. Owen, an outspoken segregationist, said he does not think that integration can be brought about gradually in Alabama and he blamed current violence on "Northern people and rabble-rousers."

The Public Service official said he does not think President Eisenhower wants any mixing of the races. "I certainly doubt his sincerity in wanting to bring about integration," he said.

However, he said, "political ambitions" prompted Vice President Nixon to speak out for the end of segregation.

Mr. Owen, who ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1954, said he may run again in 1958 "if me and my friends feel like I can run the race."

Judge Nixes Suit Against Jim Crow

Courier 1-25-57

BIRMINGHAM (ANP) — Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin's suit to break down Alabama's railroad waiting room segregation was thrown out of court here last week by U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne as an "attempt to use the Federal courts for propaganda purposes."

6 Birmingham Negro Boys Charged In Bus Shooting

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 1-1-57

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 31 (AP) — Six Negro boys today were charged with malicious mischief after police said they admitted peppering a trolley bus with air rifle pellets.

P. 2-A

Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh, who announced the action, said an earlier bus shooting case was now believed to have been vandalism, and not a racial incident. He said neither case had anything to do with efforts of Negroes to end segregation on buses here.

Shots struck buses here Saturday and Sunday with little damage. Bus driver Donald M. Faulkner told officers he saw two white youths run from the scene after the Saturday night incident.

Negroes staged mass violations last Wednesday of Birmingham laws requiring whites and Negroes to sit in separate sections of public vehicles. Since then there have been a few isolated reports of Negroes occupying seats reserved for white passengers.

NONE INJURED

No one was injured in either the Saturday or Sunday incident.

Seven pellets, all aimed at the white section, struck the Birmingham Transit Co. bus yesterday. Four windows were cracked and glass was splattered on a white woman passenger.

Police immediately began a check in the area for boys who had received air rifles for Christmas, and the arrests followed. The six boys, ranging from 8 to 13 years old, were turned over to juvenile authorities.

The Wednesday demonstration was led by officers of the pro-integration Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. They called for a halt of the mass violations the following day, indicating that they planned to take their attack on city segregation laws to the federal courts.

Fed. Court Help Asked By B'Ham Bus Defendants

Mobile Ala.
Tues. 1-15-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — A Federal court Monday was asked to halt proceedings against 22 Negroes arrested for violating segregation laws.

An attorney for the defendants, who were arrested for riding in the front seats of buses Dec. 26, asked that the Federal court decision which held segregation to be unlawful at Montgomery, Ala., be made applicable to Birmingham.

A similar petition in Miami, Fla., several weeks ago resulted in a Federal court ruling extending the applications of the Montgomery decision, which ended bus segregation in the Alabama capital.

Negroes in Birmingham gave up efforts to ride buses in an unsegregated fashion in the city after the arrests.

B'ham News Hits Terror In Editorial

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-12-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Birmingham News has come out editorially against the wave of violence taking place in the Southern steel-producing center, calling it "the common enemy."

The News declared that "violence is a threat to the security of all" and "cannot bring solutions." The daily further stated that violence "can mean brutal, indefensible injustice for those against whom it is directed . . . good citizens are horrified and incensed by resort to violence such as has been directed at two Negro homes in Birmingham in recent days."

The News asked for all of Birmingham's citizens to be vigilant in guarding against further outrages.

"Surely all our good people must not be helplessly subject to the excesses of an irresponsible, dangerous few," said The News.

21 Fined, Bench Attacks U.S. Law in Bus Case

Post & Times Herald Washington P. 2
Fri. 3-22-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21 (AP) — Municipal Judge Ralph E. Parker today fined 21 Negroes $50 and costs each for violating Birmingham's bus segregation law, and in his ruling charged that the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution is "null and void."

Parker struck out at what he called "the attitude of a conspiring small group of Negroes who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands."

"Defiance of the law will contribute nothing toward amicable race relations,' he said.

The 14th Amendment guarantees equal protection under the law. It is a keystone of many Negro legal attacks on racial segregation laws in the South. It was adopted during the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War, when Southern states were under military rule.

"Southern Senators and Representatives were denied their right to participate in the two-thirds vote necessary for submitting the amendment to the states for ratification," Parker charged. He asserted also that Congress "pulled a fast one" in adopting the Reconstruction Act in 1868.

Parker overruled defense arguments offered at the trial Monday that the segregation law is invalid. A similar Montgomery, Ala. ordinance was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Negroes already have filed a petition in U. S. District Court, asking a ruling that the city law is unconstitutional, and an order restraining police from enforcing the measure.

The mass violation was staged Dec. 26. It was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and most of the demonstrators were directors of the organization.

Since that time the City Commission has adopted a new ordinance reaffirming the bus segregation regulation, and calling it necessary for the safety of both white and Negro races.

GUARD NEGROES AWAITING TRAIN IN 'WHITE' AREA

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill.
Thurs. 3-7-57

Police Stand By After Way Is Barred

P. 16-h

Birmingham, Ala., March 6 [Special]—City police today gave protection of a Negro minister and his wife who carried out a previously announced plan to sit in the white waiting room of a railroad station while awaiting their train.

This was an about-face from the police attitude a month ago when another Negro couple who took seats in the same waiting room were arrested for disorderly conduct, a charge subsequently dismissed in court.

A group of about 100 white men gathered at the station today but offered no violence against the Negro couple except for a minor shoving incident while police cleared a path to the door. However, several white men subsequently stoned the automobile of Lamar Weaver, a white man known as an integration sympathizer who sat with the Negroes in the station.

Car Windows Smashed

The stoning took place when Weaver tried to drive away from the station after the Negroes had boarded their train. The windshield and side windows of Weaver's car were smashed, and Weaver, who speeded his car to avoid the missile shower, was halted by police and charged with reckless driving.

The arrest of Weaver was the only formal action taken by police, altho officers earlier hustled a Ku Klux Klan observer out of the station. This was R. E. Chambless, a former city employe known as an ardent segregation proponent. Police said they removed him from the scene to avoid possible trouble after he told them he was there as a representative of the Klan.

The Negroes were the Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth. He is pastor of the Bethel Baptist church here and president of the Albama Christian Movement fro Human Rights, a pro-integration organization formed after Alabama courts last year outlawed Alabama activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Telephones Newspapers

Shuttlesworth, 27, announced his intention of sitting in the white waiting room by telephoning newspapers.

"Negroes will sit where white men sit, and ride where white men ride, and act like men, and if we are molested for doing so that will mean the city has stooped to intimidation, harassing, and molesting Negroes," he said.

There were several police officers on hand when the Shuttlesworths arrived at Birmingham's Terminal station two hours in advance of train time.

The Shuttlesworths advanced on a door bearing a sign "white and interstate passengers." An unidentified white man blocked their passage, pointing to the sign. They turned toward another door to the same room, where another white man shoved them. Police then closed around them in a cordon, opened the door, and escorted them to seats.

Fred Gray Case Dropped At Capital

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 11 (AP)—A disorderly conduct charge against Fred D. Gray for refusing to leave a white waiting room at the city airport here was dismissed today in Recorder's Court after the Negro attorney said he "did not mean to create a disturbance or cause trouble."

Judge D. Eugene Loe announced he took the action after a conference with Gray before court convened, when the attorney assured him he had no intention "creating an incident."

"The defendant appeared before me in my chambers just before court," the judge said, "and stated he arrived at Dannelly Field at 1:55 p.m. to catch a 2:04 p.m. flight to Atlanta, that his flight was late and the ticket agent told him to wait while he tried to get him on another flight.

"He stated that when he sat in the white waiting room he had no intention of creating an incident. He further stated he did not know there was a colored waiting room at the time he sat down.

"He assured me he was sorry the incident took place and he did not intend to creat a disturbance or cause trouble. Based on this statement together with investigation and recommendation of the city prosecutor, Dave Crossland, I am dismissing the case."

Gray made national headlines about a year ago in a draft board dispute and was legal spokesman for his race in the Negro boycott of Montgomery's segregated buses last year.

morning.

Judge Loe said he dismissed the case on the basis of a statement by Gray and the investigation and recommendation of Dave Crosland, city prosecutor.

Gray's statement, given Judge Loe before court began yesterday, said that when he set in the white waiting room he had "no intention of creating an incident" and that he did not know there was a colored waiting room at the time he sat down.

The Negro attorney assured the judge that he was sorry the incident took place and that he did not intend "to create a disturbance or cause trouble."

Gray appeared before Judge Loe in the judge's chambers prior to the opening of Recorder's Court and was not present in the courtroom.

Court Ousts Gray's Case

The case against Negro attorney Fred Gray was dismissed yesterday morning by Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe.

Gray had been charged with disorderly conduct after refusing to move from the white waiting room at Dannelly Field Sept. 27. He was scheduled to appear before Recorder's Court yesterday

38b 1957

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Birmingham Segregation Case Argued Before Appeals Court

By JO ANN FLIRT

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit yesterday heard oral arguments in a case in which a Negro couple seeks to invalidate segregated waiting rooms in the Birmingham Terminal Station.

Hearing the case were Presiding Judge Richard T. Rives, Montgomery; Judge John R. Brown, Houston, Tex., and Judge Warren L. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.

The case reached the appellate court after U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne dismissed the Negroes' complaint on the grounds, among others, that no concrete case, but only a hypothetical question was presented.

Unspecified city charges against Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin were dropped after the couple was arrested in a Birmingham railroad terminal waiting room which bore a sign 'interstate and white passengers." The Baldwins has purchased tickets to Milwaukee, Wis., to visit relatives over the Christmas holidays, they stated.

After the arrest, the couple filed a suit in Birmingham federal court seeking a permanent injunction against the city commission, members of the Alabama Public Service Commission and the Birmingham Terminal Co. enjoining them from enforcing segregated waiting rooms.

Attorneys for the defendants in the case argued that there was no federal question involved and quoted a part of Judge Lynne's opinion in which the judge stated "a mistake apparently was made in arresting these plaintiffs."

Charged in the suit with issuing orders to uphold segregated facilities, the Alabama Public Service Commission argued that there were no state laws requiring the Birmingham station to operate on a segregated basis except a section of the Alabama code requiring that facilities be available "having regard to sex and race."

Since the Baldwins were interstate passengers they can not challenge the state statute which relates to intrastate passengers only, both the PSC and other attorneys argues.

An attorney for the terminal company in seeking a dismissal of the suit as to the company contended that it operated under no "color of law" and had upheld no statutes either constitutional or unconstitutional.

A similar argument was advanced by a city attorney who admitted the couple's arrest had been 'a mistake" but contended no class action could be the proper result of the incident especially since the charges had been dropped.

Attorneys for the Negroes contend that the sign—called by the terminal company "an invitation" to the passengers to sit in unsegregated waiting rooms—was in fact designed to discourage integration. They claim it was placed there at the orders of the PSC.

Birmingham Wins Round In Bus Case

Court Refuses Plea For Judgment Against City In Racial Suit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 30 (AP) —Federal Judge Hobart Grooms today turned down a motion for a summary judgment against the City of Birmingham in the city's segregation dispute.

The hearing was on a petition of an attorney representing a group of Negroes arrested last Dec. 26, on a charge of violating the city's racial ordinances.

Grooms, however, said he would not rule immediately on whether the issue had been settled in City Recorder's Court, as claimed by the city attorneys.

RACE VIOLATIONS

Grooms heard about 20 minutes of argument from city attorneys and Atty. Arthur Shores, who represented 22 Negroes arrested last Dec. 26 on a charge of violating the racial ordinances.

The Negroes were arrested following their mass effort to break down the segregation barriers by riding in seats designated for white patrons on Birmingham Transit Co. buses.

City Atty. James H. Willis contended that the question of constitutionality of the segregation ordinances was settled last February, when Recorder's Court Judge Ralph E. Parker declared that the ordinances were constitutional.

COMPARISON MADE

Shores argued that the case in Recorder's Court was a criminal one and that a criminal case has nothing to do with a civil one.

The judge said that he would not rule on Birmingham Transit Co.'s part in the case because the company is a corporation.

Last February Grooms dismissed the transit company as a defendant, but the company was later reinstated when Shores amended a complaint naming the utility.

38b 1957 ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA (Railway Station)
Mr. Lamar Weaver
Rev.& Mrs. Shuttlesworth

AT BIRMINGHAM STATION

Advertiser

Mob Attacks White Man

Montgomery, Ala.

For Sitting By Negroes

Thurs. 3-7-57

BIRMINGHAM Ala., March 6—Angry white men, frustrated in efforts to bar a Negro minister and his wife from a white waiting room at a railroad station, attacked a white man who sat beside them today.

Lamar Weaver, a white steelworker who has made speeches advocating racial intergration, escaped in his car in a shower of heavy stones. Windows of his convertible were shattered and he was struck in the face with a suitcase.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said that Weaver later was charged with reckless driving following the stoning of his automobile as he left the station. Officers are investigating a complaint that his car struck a pedestrian.

Weaver later was charged with reckless driving.

"I left accelerating my speed because a mob of about 50 persons was attempting to either kill me or cause bodily harm," he testified at a Recorders Court trial. He was fined $25.

Weaver later told reporters he was leaving for Washington where he said he would appear before the House Civil Rights subcommittee. He said he had no further definite plans, but would not return to Birmingham.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife entered the Birmingham terminal station under police escort after they were twice blocked by members of the pro-segregation white group.

Virtually surrounded by police, the Shuttlesworths were in the waiting room for almost 1½ hours before boarding a New York-bound passenger train. They said they had bought tickets for Atlanta.

More than a score of uniformed officers swarmed into the station and guarded its approaches, preventing any disorder in the immediate vicinity.

After the Shuttlesworths were inside the station, police ordered away a crowd of white men, including R. E. Chambliss, ex-city employe who said he represented the Ku Klux Klan.

Advertiser

Police also orders Negroes who came to the ticket windows between the white and Negro sections back into the Negro waiting room unless they were there to buy tickets.

Thurs. 3-7-57

Shuttlesworth led mass violations of Birmingham's bus segregation laws by 21 Negroes Dec. 26. The Negroes have asked a federal court ruling that the ordinance is unconstitutional, and an injunction restraining police from enforcing segregation on the city buses.

P. 12-A

The Negro minister led the defiance of the bus segregation law a few hours after his church and adjoining home were damaged by a dynamite bomb. He is pastor of the Bethel Baptist church in an industrial section of North Birmingham.

Shuttlesworth also is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a pro-integration organization formed shortly after activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama.

A Negro attack on segregation at the terminal station was thrown out of federal court here last Monday. In doing so, U.S. Dist. Judge Seybourne H. Lynne said there was no state or city law against racial segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

Shuttlesworth announced in advance that he planned to occupy a seat in the white waiting room, which is designated for "interstate and white passengers." Negroes had been barred in the past.

By the time he and his wife arrived shortly after noon both a number of police and the white men who attempted to block his way were ranged around the entrances.

First a white youth blocked the path of the Shuttlesworths outside an entrance and called his attention to the sign, ordering him to go to the Negro waiting room.

"I don't want any trouble with you," said Shuttlesworth. With his wife following he walked to another entrance. This time he was pushed back by a surge of white men jamming the entrance, and at this point police intervened.

Weaver didn't enter the scene until the Shuttlesworths had taken seats on a bench nearest the passageway leading to the Negro waiting room.

He talked with them for several minutes. Officers then approached, inquired if Weaver had a ticket, and ordered him outside when he said he did not.

A crowd of angry white men followed him to his car, cursing, striking and threatening Weaver as they crowded around him.

Police officer W. C. Wilhite said witnesses told him that in turning around Weaver's car backed into another automobile, then ran a red light and struck a pedestrian, who apparently was not injured.

AP Wirephoto

BIRMINGHAM MAN ATTACKED IN RACIAL INCIDENT
Lamar Weaver (seated, left), Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth

Wednesday afternoon, March 6, at the hands of an unruly mob in Birmingham.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth sat, unmolested, in a section of a railroad waiting room traditionally reserved for white people. But a crowd of about 50 white men attacked his companion, Lamar Weaver, after police made Weaver leave the station.

The crowd, jeering, smashed windows in Weaver's car, and tried to turn the vehicle over. He sped away while the crowd stopped momentarily to remonstrate with a news photographer who had slammed shut the door of Weaver's car.

Weaver was not injured, but he

Mob Attacks White Man

Call Fri. 3-15-57 P.1

Who Sits With a Negro

Kansas City, Mo.

Minister In Station

BIRMINGHAM. — (INS) — A white man who shared a railroad waiting room seat with a Negro minister narrowly escaped injury

claimed a short time later that he was struck a number of times as he made his way, surrounded by the mob, to his car. He also said police made no effort to protect him.

Shuttlesworth, accompanied by his wife, left the waiting room when the crowd — including a number of members of a White Citizens Council and a Ku Klux Klan organization — set upon Weaver.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth had announced earlier Wednesday that he would sit in a section of the waiting room reserved by custom for white patrons. The decision was based, he said, on a federal court ruling this week that there is no Alabama law calling for segregated waiting rooms. The federal court, in making this ruling, dismissed a suit by two Negroes protesting their arrest, holding this suit was filed for "propaganda purposes." Call P.4

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Movement for Human rights, bought a railroad ticket and sat in the white waiting room. Weaver sat beside him for about five miuntes while they talked.

Police forced Weaver to move because he held no railroad ticket. As he left the railroad station, and headed for his automobile, a crowd of white people hastily gathered. They jeered at Weaver, with shouts of "nigger lover."

When he got into his car, someone threw a stone. Others joined in, breaking windows in the car. Before Weaver drove off, a group of white men pushed and pulled on the car, attempting to overturn it.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, who led a movement by Negroes to disregard Alabama segregation laws on Birmingham buses several weeks ago, had announced that he would disregard custom at the railroad station.

When he arrived at the station, newsmen and a crowd of people were waiting. As the minister started in the front door, he was stopped by Don Godwin, 24, who told Shuttlesworth not to go in. The minister brushed past him. Three more men pushed the Negro minister back from the door. One of them was identified by newsmen as R. E. Chamblis, a well known Birmingham member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Shuttlesworth turned around, and entered the station through another door.

Weaver was already there, the two shook hands and sat down together.

Police, in making Weaver move, did not take any action against the minister.

"They should ask all the mob in terminal station to leave," the Rev. Shuttlesworth said, referring to a group standing around watching.

Weaver escaped from his attackers when the aroused crowd turned to argue with a newspaper photographer who had slammed the door of Weaver's car.

Weaver said a number of the men in the crowd punched at him, and he was hit several times.

Weaver later charged that police made no effort to protect him.

"They didn't follow the crowd that followed me, and police saw men strike me and did nothing about it," he said.

Weaver had announced his candidacy for Public Improvements Commissioner in Birmingham, but withdrew from the race this week, claiming that his life had been threatened because of his stand for an end to segregation.

Later in the day, Weaver was fined for the "reckless driving" he did to get away from the mob.

A city judge told Weaver that he had brought the attack upon himself by his disregard for local "customs and traditions."

Judge Oliver B. Hall fined Weaver $25 for reckless driving because his car struck and dented another vehicle as he sped away from the Birmingham terminal station, where a crowd stoned his car, and tried to overturn it.

No one else was arrested as a result of the incident — an effort of foes of segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

"A man cannot fly into the face of traditions and customs and not expect to be burned," Judge Hall told Weaver, who contended he could not avoid running into the other car because he was "fleeing for my life."

Race Violence Rises as Hate-Mongers Stone White Man

Black Dispatch Art. 3-15-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP)—Race tension among whites here came to a head last week and burst into open violence as irate white men attacked and stoned the automobile of a young white man who sat beside a Negro minister and wife in a railroad station.

The young white man, Lamar Weaver, had to flee for his life, after some 50 white racists converged upon him with hate-filled eyes, after their efforts to bar the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife from a white waiting room at Birmingham Terminal Railroad Station, failed. P.1

Weaver, a steelworker, who openly defied the dictums of segregation and advocated racial integration, had sat beside Rev. Shuttlesworth and his wife at the station and entered into conversation. Oklahoma City Okla.

Weaver was later arrested by police for speeding after he accelerated his car speed to escape a shower of stones thrown by the white mob. In Recorders Court, he was fined $25 and $5 costs of court for speeding, despite the fact that his life was endangered.

Weaver told newsmen he was leaving for Washington where he was to testify before the House Civil Rights Subcommittee on racial conditions in Alabama.

He stated that he had no definite plans for the future, but would not return to Birmingham.

The 29-year-old Weaver said he was threatened with loss of life, lost his wife and was losing his home because he campaigned for Negro rights. Weaver had tried to run for the City Commission here, but withdrew as a candidate because of the "bitterness" of the campaign.

He declared in a letter to Senator Hennings (D.-Mo.), "I would like to bring with me the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth whose church and home was bombed out from under him. Together we could give your committee facts about violence, discrimination and economic pressure brought about to Negroes." Ftc. 3-15-57

Weaver said the "Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy rides the streets with hoods and robes and holds open meetings unmolested. This organization should be stamped out of existence, as they are a threat to our democracy. I would give information concerning these groups and their activities." P. 2

Weaver said he has been denounced and attacked as a "nigger lover" for advocating compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision on school integration. He said his wife left him because she feared for her life. He asserted that the real estate firm notified him they were terminating his lease and he would have to move.

Daylight Mob

World P. 6

The other day, Lamar Weaver, a controversial figure and an advocate of unpopular views, went to the Birmingham Terminal Station to bid off two of his friends. His two friends, a minister and his wife, were using a waiting room which has ugly racial signs hanging over its doors. He was victimized by a daylight mob.

B'ham, Ala.

Lamar Weaver is a white man. The couple were members of the Negro group. That too, was unpopular, mixed friendship, although the white South claims that it is "the Negro's best friend." The couple held tickets, Mr. Weaver held a hand of friendship.

Wed. 3-13-57

It now has come to light that the minister notified police, press and radio that he planned to make a trip by train, and would use the waiting room of his choice. It appears that in addition to the legitimate observers, that others of questionable purposes came on the scene. From the press agents, a certain mischevious group was on patrol.

Lamar Weaver, greeting and conversing with his friends, was reportedly ordered off the company property. Off the property, he encountered some persons identified as members of a hindering outfit. He was shaken up, stoned, and chased by a mob. He did not get the protection which it seemed the situation demanded.

Does Alabama have an anti-mob law? Is it lawful for vigilante groups to loiter around a public facility interfering with patrons? Is it against the law for one to see his friend off on train? Instead of removing the mob, a man who had what seems to have been a legitimate reason for being at the Terminal Station, was marched out and left to make it as best he could in the face of a hostile collection of men.

Whether one likes or disagrees with the views of Lamar Weaver has nothing to do with the question of protection. Whether the actions of Lamar Weaver were wise, planned, or put-up is irrevelant. Whether this couple went to Terminal Station to test the law, for a popularity stunt, or to provide an incident, the facts remain that they were orderly and held tickets which they had purchased.

They interfered with no one. They did not attempt to substitute themselves for the officers of the law. They did not attack anyone.

Law enforcement must not permit private groups to substitute for the true representatives of the law. Not even remotely must law enforcement show any relaxation which will give subversive groups the feeling that by default they will grab the power of law.

In our opinion loiters, if they violate the law, should be arrested. In our opinion, Terminal Station has a responsibility to see that no unauthorized patrol trespasses on its property.

The Lamar Weaver incident not only has given Birmingham another black eye, it has spotlighted the need for new civil rights laws. This need is evident in the face of the valiant effort made by local police. Still it is realized that local law enforcement has the primary responsibility for preserving order and peace.

BIRMINGHAM BUS LAW TEST

Advertiser Tues. 3-19-57 P.1

Segregation Necessary, Court Told

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, March 18 (AP)—City attorneys defending Birmingham's bus segregation laws today argued that separation of the races is necessary for their protection and welfare.

Twenty-one Negroes who defied Birmingham's segregation laws last Dec. 26 were prosecuted before Recorders Court Judge Ralph E. Parker for sitting in the white sections of city buses.

Parker said he would rule on the case by next Monday.

Negro Atty. Arthur D. Shores offered no testimony for the accused violators, but argued that the city's bus segregation law is invalid. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a similar Montgomery, Ala., statute is unconstitutional.

The Birmingham Negroes face maximum sentences of six months in jail and $100 fines if convicted. They also have launched a U.S. District Court action seeking to have the Birmingham ordinance declared unconstitutional.

City Atty. J. H. Willis in his arguments attacked what he called the "inconsistency" of the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The Supreme Court is overthrowing precedents so fast that they can't keep up with them," he declared.

Willis quoted one member of the high court as saying after the Supreme Court overthrew a ruling made nine years earlier that the decision reminded him of a train ticket—"good for this day and train only."

The city attorney argued that maintenance of segregation was within the police power of the city and was necessary for public tranquility.

He declared that recent federal court decisions "have gone so far afield as to confuse the issues and have gone so far astray it is difficult to know where to begin a case of this kind.

Willis said that the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled in several instances that a law which is unconstitutional at the time it is enacted may become constitutional because of circumstances and conditions that may exist in certain localities at certain times.

The City Commission adopted a new bus segregation ordinance only last Tuesday, reaffirming its intention to preserve segregation on public transportation. The ordinance states that the commission considers bus segregation necessary for "tranquility among the people.

Tues. 3-19-57

"It is the threat of desegregation that is causing the violence," Willis asserted, referring to bombings and shootings in Montgomery and Birmingham.

After bus segregation was ended in Montgomery last December, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham Negro minister, announced that Birmingham's racial law also would be tested.

His home and church were damaged by a dynamite bomb Christmas night and the following day he led a group of Negroes in mass violation of the Birmingham bus ordinance.

Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. After a meeting of the directors, most of them followed Shuttlesworth to nearby downtown bus stops where they boarded several buses.

21 Negro Bus Riders Convicted

Post-Herald Fri. 3-22-57

Birm. Ala.

Judge Ralph E. Parker, in Recorder's Court yesterday, called unconstitutional the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

He took this action in fining 21 Negroes $50 and costs each for the deliberate mass violation of the Birmingham bus segregation ordinance.

P.2

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, counsel for the Negroes, said a decision on whether they will appeal the verdict will be made by this afternoon. The ruling has no effect except in Parker's court.

Declaring that the segregation law is constitutional, Parker said in a nine-page decision, "nowhere in the United States Constitution is there one word that a state cannot make reasonable regulations for the carrying of passengers on public conveyances, wholly within the state . . . The Supreme Court has not interpreted the Constitution. It has amended it . . .

"There is certainly nothing in the Constitution that even mentions segregation. Equal facilities originated in the state of Massachusetts, and none of the most rabid politicians ever raised their voices against segregation after the 14th Amendment was ratified, the adoption of which in 1868 was forced upon the people at the point of the bayonet."

Charging that the 14th Amendment conflicts with the ninth and 19th, which provide that powers not vested in the federal government are delegated to the states and people, Parker warned:

"If the Supreme Court of the United States is able to ignore completely the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, then it will be able at some future date to completely ignore the First Amendment which guarantees the right of free speech, a free press, and freedom of religious worship."

Post-Herald

Parker suggested that if his verdict is appealed, city attorneys "present squarely to the Supreme Court perhaps the most important question in our country today, that of the legality of the 14th Amendment."

P.2

The amendment guarantees equal protection under the law to all persons without regard to race, color or creed. It was adopted during the reconstruction era when military governments were in power in the former Confederate states.

The 21 Negro defendants already have filed a petition in U. S. District Court," asking an order declaring the bus segregation law unconstitutional, and restraining the city from enforcing it.

Parker criticized what he said was "the attitude of a conspiring small group of Negroes who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands . . . Defiance of the law will contribute nothing toward amicable race relations."

All were sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100 but when they appealed to Circuit Court received only fines.

"This court will not tolerate any violence on the part of either the white or Negro races," said Parker. He said he had tried all his life to maintain harmonious race relations and "it cannot be accomplished without segregation in both public and private places."

The 21 Negroes were led in the mass segregation law violation last Dec. 26 by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

Parker contended that the 14th Amendment was not ratified legally. He charged that Congress pulled a "fast one" in passing the reconstruction act of 1868 which denied the Southern states representation in Congress until they approved the amendment.

The U. S. Supreme Court has declared the similar bus segregation ordinance of Montgomery unconstitutional.

NEGROES' TRIAL TODAY

Commercial Appeal

21 Acused Of Violating Bus Order At Birmingham

Mon. 3-18-57

BIRMINGHAM, March 17. — (AP) — Twenty-one Negroes who deliberately violated Birmingham's bus segregation law face trial in Recorder's Court Monday.

Memphis, Tenn.

P.11

The case is scheduled before Judge Ralph E. Parker.

The demonstration was led by Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth Dec. 26, a few hours after his home and church were wrecked by a dynamite bomb.

Rev. Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and almost all his fellow demonstrators are directors of the organization. He was not arrested in the bus case.

The movement was formed after operations of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama last summer.

The Negroes have asked a United States District Court order declaring the ordinance requiring separate seating of the races on Birmingham buses unconstitutional. They also have asked an order restraining the city from enforcing segregation on buses.

21 NEGROES INVOLVED

Advertiser P.1

Racial Law Violation Cases In Birmingham Court Today

Mon. 3-18-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, March 17 (AP)—Twenty-one Negroes who deliberately violated Birminham's bus segregation law face trial in recorder's court tomorrow.

The case is scheduled before Judge Ralph E. Parker at 9 a.m.

The demonstration was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth Dec. 26, a few hours after his home and church were wrecked by a dynamite bomb.

Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and almost all of his fellow demonstrators are directors of the organization. Shuttlesworth was not arrested in the bus case.

The movement was formed after operations of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama last summer.

The Negroes have asked a U.S. district court order declaring the ordinance requiring separate seating of the races on Birmingham buses unconstitutional. They also have asked an order restraining the city from enforcing segregation on buses.

No action has been taken on the federal court petition.

The Birmingham city commission March 12 formally went on record that the bus segregation laws will be enforced. The commissioners adopted a new ordinance to "reaffirm, reenact, and continue in full force and effect" the challenged statute.

"Segregated seating on buses for whites and Negroes is necessary for the avoidance of friction, enmity and violence between the races," the commission said. Unsegregated seating, the commission stated, "is not necessary for equality of seating."

The U.S. Supreme Court declared that Montgomery's similar bus segregation ordinance is unconstitutional, and enforcement of the law ended there last December. Most Montgomery bus riders still follow the traditional pattern of whites sitting to the front and Negroes to the rear, however.

Maximum penalty on conviction of violating the Birmingham law is six months in jail and a $100 fine.

21 Negroes Fined in Bus Row

Herald P.20-a Fri. 3-22-57

Miami, Fla.

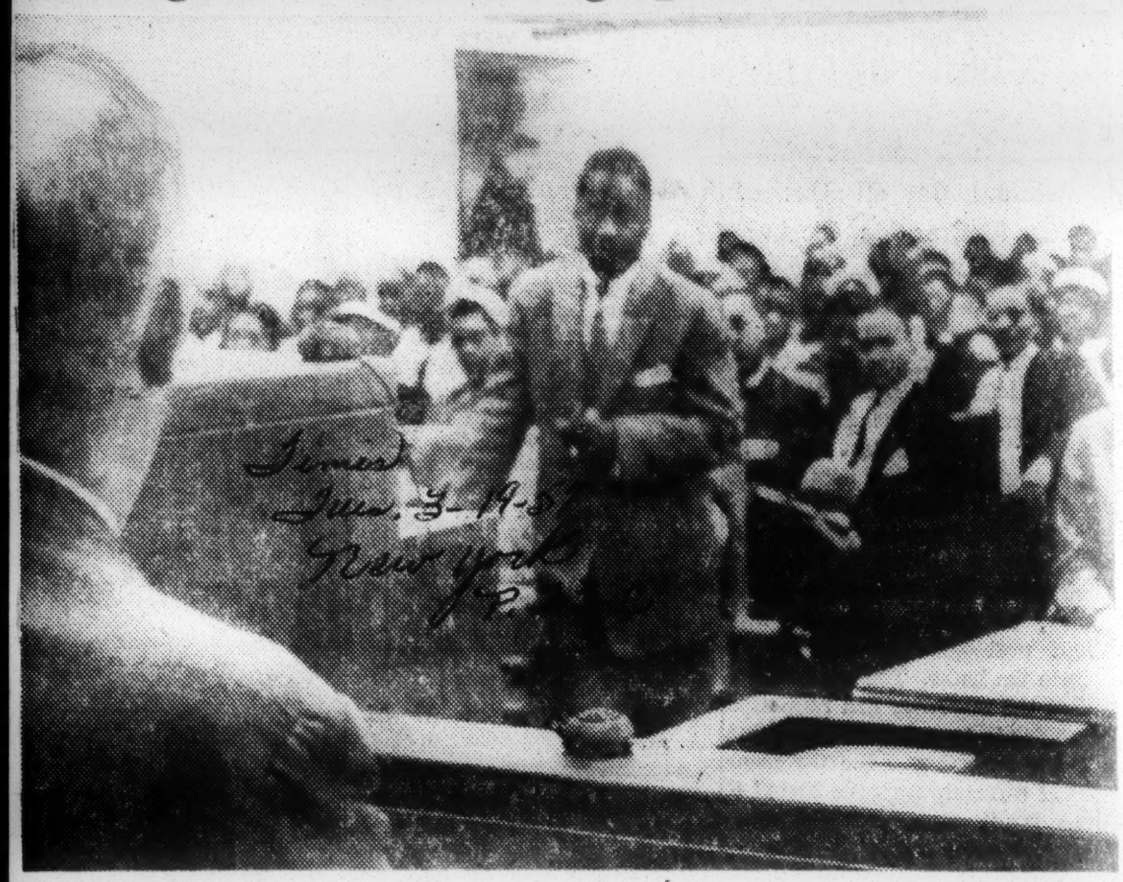
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (AP) — Recorders Judge Ralph E. Parker Thursday fined 21 Negroes $50 each for violating Birmingham's bus segregation law, and in his ruling charged that the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution is "null and void."

The municipal judge struck out at what he called "the attitude of a conspiring small group of Negroes who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands."

"Defiance of the law will contribute nothing toward amicable race relations," he said.

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution guarantees equal protection under the law. It is a keystone of many Negro legal attacks on racial segregation laws in the South. It was adopted during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War when Southern states were under military rule.

Birmingham Terms Bus Segregation Vital to Order



Associated Press Wirephoto

Arthur Shores, attorney for Negroes charged with violation of Birmingham's bus segregation ordinances, questioning Detective C. C. Ray, left foreground, in court yesterday.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18 (UP)—The City of Birmingham declared today that bus segregation was necessary for law and order. It insisted that the city had the right to enforce it with police powers despite any Federal rulings to the contrary.

Times

Ralph Parker, Recorders Court Judge, heard arguments for two hours and then took under advisement the city's case against twenty-two Negroes charged with violating bus segregation ordinances. They were taken to jail Dec. 26 after more than 100 Negroes had staged an attempt to ride unsegregated.

New York Times 3-19-57 p. 23-C

James J. Willis, city attorney, also asserted that the Federal courts had "so confused' 'the segregation picture that it was hard to determine "where we are." The United States Supreme Court has "constantly dodged" giving reasons why segregation ordinances affecting buses or public parks are in violation of the Constitution, he said.

Mr. Wilils argued that the city must continue to maintain law and order and that it was in the interest of btoh white and Negro that they remained segregated.

The twenty-two Negroes were represented by attorney Arthur Shores. He entered not guilty pleas but rested his case on the Supreme Court's order voiding Alabama bus segregation ordinances and those affecting the City of Montgomery.

Four policemen testified on details of the desegregation attempt. One officer, R. N. Higginbotham, said a white man had told him as he attempted to remove Douglas Jackson, a Negro, from a white seat: "Get him off the bus or we'll kill him."

Mr. Shores asked whether Mr. Higginbotham had arrested the white man for making the threat.

"No," the policeman answered. He also said he had filed no charges.

Mr. Shores argued that an arrest would have been exercise of police powers. He said Mr. Jackson had paid his fare and was not creating a disturbance.

Negro Bus Riders Face Trial Today

Courier Journal 3-18-57

Birmingham, March 17 (AP)—Twenty-one Negroes who deliberately violated Birmingham's bus-segregation law face trial in Recorder's Court tomorrow.

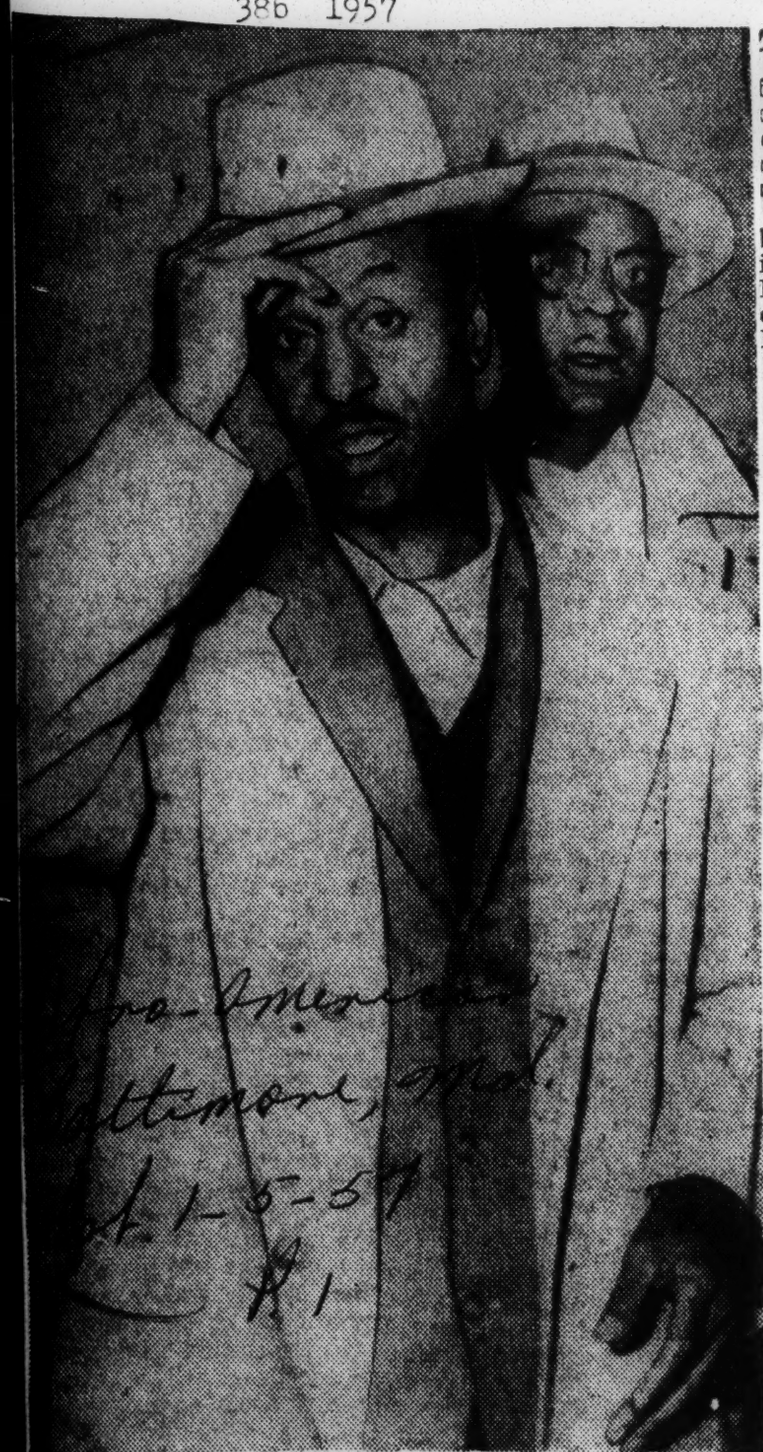
The demonstration was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth December 26, a few hours after his home and church were wrecked by a dynamite bomb.

Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and almost all of his fellow demonstrators were directors of the organization. Shuttlesworth was not arrested in the bus case.

The movement was formed after operations of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama last summer.

Louisville, Ky.

Maximum penalty on conviction of violating the Birmingham law is six months in jail and a $100 fine.



NOT BACKING DOWN—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham's fighting Baptist preacher, whose home was wrecked by a dynamite bomb Wednesday. He says he has no intention of backing down.

Bombed pastor to keep fighting

Afro-American P. 1

Baltimore, Md.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The first stone, a mighty stone, was cast here Christmas as "peace on earth and goodwill toward men" shattered the quiet of the night.

Culprits set off a dynamite bomb that almost totally demolished the parsonage home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Three persons were injured — Charles Robinson, 59, deacon at Bethel Baptist Church of which the minister is pastor; Fredericka 1, and Fred Shuttlesworth, 10, both children of the minister.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shuttlesworth, the two children and Mr. Robinson were all in the front bedroom when the blast went off, leaving the room totally demolished.

* * *

"IT (THE BLAST) wasn't to warn me," the pastor said. "but to kill me!" He added that "I'm more determined than ever in my fight against segregation."

The minister is one of the leaders in the fight to integrate Birmingham city buses.

Neither the minister nor his wife were injured but the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said he received a "hard thump on the head" from falling debris.

The blast ripped off the front porch, demolished the front bedroom, caved in one side of the kitchen and tore a large hole in the children's bedroom.

Afro-American

MEANWHILE, on the integration front, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth announced that the explosion would not interfere with efforts to break down segregation on the buses.

While the Birmingham police were expecting local citizens to attempt to ride the city buses on an integrated basis on Thursday, a switch was made and they rode on Wednesday.

"We crossed 'em up," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth explained, "and the police commissioner had to be called before any of the policemen knew anything about it."

Shortly after the police commissioner was notified, policemen geban to patrol the buses at each stop. As a result, some 21 persons were arrested on charges of violating the segregation laws and disturbing the peace.

Baltimore Md.

Some 1,500 persons were in attendance at each of the mass meetings.

"ALL OF THOSE arrested were out on bond in time for the first of two mass meetings held Wednesday. The first was held at St. Pauls Church and the other at Metropolitan," the minister said.

The leader of the movement told the AFRO that he recevied a telegram from the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery while the second meting was in session.

"It stated that the Montgomerry Improvement Association (leaders of the year-long boycott in that city) would suppor all who signed a petition pledging non-violence."

SOME 15 MEMBERS of the executive board of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights held a meeting at a northside funeral home chapel Thursday following a crackdown by police.

"The meeting served a two-d purpose," the Rev. Mr. ttlesworth said.

eiterated the fact that col- citizens of Birmingham determined to ride side by a peaceful and orderly and have successfully ed the bus segregation

the bombing, the fight against segregation on the city buses still goes on.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said "we intend to ride the buses. There is no one who can keep us from it, for God will protect us."

He explained that he knew if he could walk out of his house after the bombing, under his own power, Birmingham's citizens could win the desegregation fight.

* * *

AT PRESS TIME, police have found no witnesses to the bombing; no arrests have been made, nor have there been any suspects questioned.

The homemade bomb was made of 10 to 12 sticks of dynamite. "Police admitted it was at least six," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth added.

He said it was planted about 18 inches from his bedroom. Describing his bombed home, he said:

"The explosion was around 9:30 p.m. while we were all in the front bedroom. Everyon says it's a wonder that no one was kiled.

"The house is a shamble . . . the ceiling torn down . . . plaster all over the floor . . . windows blown out . . .it's just a wreck . . ."

"It wasn't a warning, they tried to kill me!"

IN MOBILE, the bus situation was in a state of confusion but leading citizens, particularly the ministers, were attempting to straighten the situation ou within he bounds of he law.

On Wednesday morning, the manager of the Mobile City Lines, Inc., instructed its drivers not to enforce the city laws calling for colored persons to be seated from the rear of the bus and white persons fro mthe front.

* * *

HOWEVER, THE City Commission, in an mergency meeting, took exception to this move and advised the bus company that the city ordinance requiring separate seating on buses was still the city law.

The commission said in its opinion the Supreme Court decision on the bus seating did not apply to Mobile and the city laws were still enforceable.

This left the situation confused. Leading ministers of the city plan to discuss the matter at a meeting of the Mobile Interdenominational Alliance today (Friday).

* * *

NO INDICATION of what line the discussion will take was given, but one pastor, who has been among leaders in the bus movement, said that he would suggest that passengers return to the segregated pattern until such time as a citizens' group asks the court for a declaratory judgement on the Mobile bus law.

This, the Rev. J. E. Lowery pointed out, will make integrated bus seating legal and thereby put the city law enforcement officials "on our side" and prevent any possible disturbance by "hoodums."

Pittsburgh Courier

time to interview witnesses and familiarize himself with the case.

OBEY LAWS

In view of the numerous arrests, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Birmingham movement to integrate on the buses, has urged the Negroes to obey existing laws until after the trial.

Bal. 1-12-57

However, he also said, "if they change or drop the charges against the 22, they may have to do the same for thousands."

As the situation remains tense, two men, one colored and one white, have reprted to police that they have been threatened with bombing and two Birmingham homes were dynamited during the holidays.

The white person, Dave Campbell, a radio announcer who frequently discusses the integration problem, said he was told his name was "next on the list."

NO NIGHT SERVICE

Menwhile, in Montgomery, Ala., the city commission has extended its emergency cancellation of night bus service through Jan. 8 because of the numerous firings at the vehicles.

In Baton Rouge, Rev. T. J. Jemison, who led the boycott in the Louisiana capital, indicated a change in tactics.

Earlier Jemison said he would seek a test case against city bus segregation ordinances by having a Negro board a bus in the presence of a law officer.

Last week he said he may seek a declaratory judgement against the ordinances.

Jemison planned to confer with city officials and Louisiana Atty. General Jack Gremillion last week to determine their attitude toward state laws and city ordinances in light of the recent federal decisions.

Switch Charges In Bus Defiance

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Birmingham city officials last week admitted that they have switched charges against the 22 Negroes arrested for defying Jim Crow seating laws and have postponed the trial until Feb. 11.

The trial had been scheduled for last Thursday. Following the switch, the 22 suspects will be charged with disorderly conduct and breach of peace.

City Attorney J. H. Willis also asked for a continuance of the trial because he had just returned from a vacation and wanted more

A federal court order banned city interference with bus operation on an integrated basis.

In Mobile, several hundred Negroes, who attended a rally last week where Montgomery attorney-preacher Fred Gray told them "our purpose is to end segregation in South any place we find it," have scheduled another meeting.

NOT SOLVED

Gray also told the gathering, "in no community where there is a sizeable Negro population can it be said the race problem has been solved."

Meanwhile, the mail delivery in Baton Rouge Wednesday increased the number of branches of the NAACP reporting to the state, to four.

A Lake Charles branch sent in the names of 74 members, and a Shreveport branch named 45. The lists have been submitted to comply with a law under which the organization was dissolved in Louisiana last year.

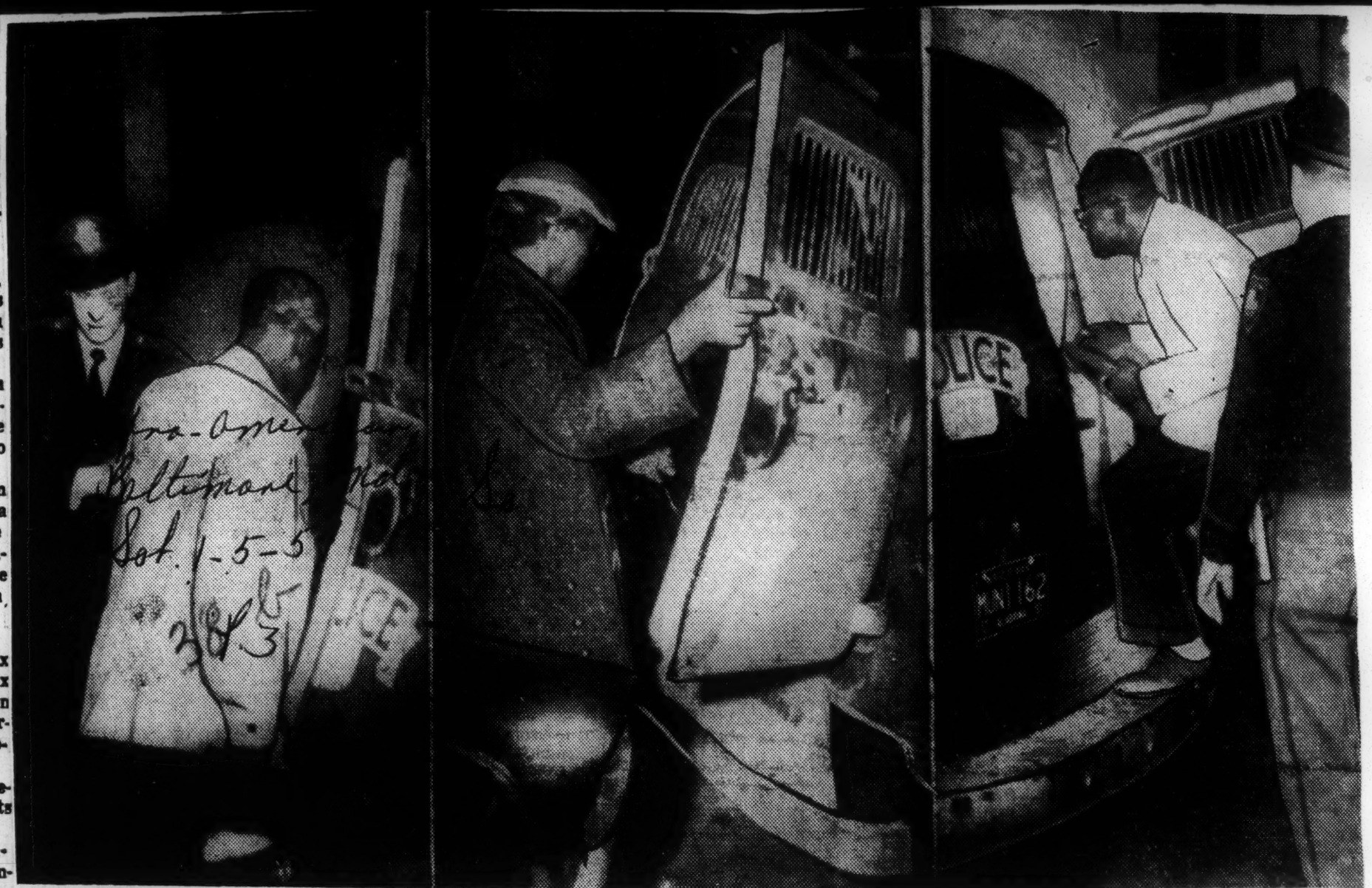
KLUXERS QUIT

Also in the Louisiana capital, six ranking members of the Ku Klux Klan announced their resignation saying, "I no longer desire to participate in any capacity whatsoever in this organization."

Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion is studying the NAACP lists to see if they are "legal."

In Tuscaloosa, Ala., scene of racial outbursts caused by the entrance of Autherine Lucy into the University of Alabama, a Baptist minister announced the formation of a Fellowship Association to "press for all rights and privileges" for Negroes.

W. B. Shealey, the organization's leader, said the group had not yet set any definite plan on their "equalization" move.



BUS INTEGRATION PIONEERS — Arrested in Birmingham, Ala., where colored citizens began riding the city buses without segregation last week on the heels of receipt of the Supreme Court's order banning such segregation in Montgomery, the state capital, were more than a score of colored persons. Those arrested were released in bond raised at mass meetings throughout the city.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DECISION TO COME IN BUS CASES

Daily World Tues. 3-19-57 Atlanta, Ga.

[redacted] (SNS) — [redacted] Parker has promised to give in one week a written decision in the 22 bus segregation violation cases heard by him Monday, March 18. P. 1

All defendants pleaded "not guilty." They gave no testimony.

Defense lawyer Arthur Shores argued that the laws under which the 22 defendants were arrested were unconstitutional and void. He based his position upon the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment and the Montgomery bus case decision.

City attorneys J. M. Breckenridge and J. H. Willis placed four policemen on the stand as prosecution witnesses. The officers testified that the defendants rode in the bus section reserved for whites.

Prosecution lawyers relied upon the doctrine of interposition, the theory of violence and the concept of police powers. In lengthy summarizing arguments they cited a long list of views in support of segregation laws which they contended supported their position.

The prosecution insisted that Judge Parker was bound by the Constitution but not by the Supreme Court "which no longer" respected legal precedents.

"The Supreme Court has confused the issue and gone so far astray it is difficult for me to know where to start," Chief City Attorney Willis argued.

Rapping the Supreme Court for allegedly basing its decisions in the field of desegregation on psychology, Atty. Willis declared that Judge Parker "knows more about psychology than the Supreme Court or the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The courtroom, divided about equally among Negro and white spectators, was crowded. Spectators who could not be seated were not admitted to the courtroom.

Judge Parker praised the conduct of the trial by the prosecution and the defense. Together with the conduct of the witnesses and spectators.

SEGREGATION CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT

Commercial Appeal Tues. 3-19-57

Police Powers Asserted By City Of Birmingham

U.S. RULINGS ATTACKED

Memphis, Tenn. P. 17

By The United Press

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—The City of Birmingham declared Monday that bus segregation is necessary for law and order and the city has the right to enforce it with "police powers" despite any Federal rulings to the contrary.

Recorders Court Judge Ralph Parker heard arguments for two hours and then took under advisement the city's case against 22 Negroes charged with violating bus segregation ordinances. They were arrested last Dec. 26 after more than 100 Negroes staged a mass integrated riding attempt.

Picture 'Confused'

City Atty. James J. Willis also asserted that the Federal courts have "so confused" the segregation picture that it is hard to determine "where we are." The United States Supreme Court has "constantly dodged" giving reasons why segregation ordinances affecting buses or public parks are in violation of the civil rights amendment, he said.

Mr. Willis said the City of Birmingham has seen what happens when segregation is relaxed. He said it must continue to maintain law and order and it is in the interest of both white and Negro that they remain segregated.

The 22 Negroes were represented by attorney Arthur Shores. He entered not guilty pleas but rested his case on the Supreme Court's order voiding Alabama bus segregation ordinances and those affecting the City of Montgomery.

Shores said bus segregation is "void."

Police Testify

Four policemen testified on details of the mass bus riding. One officer, R. N. Higginbotham, said a white man told him as he attempted to remove Negro Douglas Jackson from a white section: "Get him off the bus or we'll kill him."

Shores asked if officer Higginbotham arrested the white man for making the threat.

"No," the policeman answered. He said he also filed no later charges.

Shores said an arrest would have been exercise of "police powers." He said Jackson had paid his fare and was not creating a disturbance.

Meanwhile, Federal Judge Hobart Grooms has not set a hearing date on a suit filed by 21 the Negroes seeking to get c ordinances declared unconstitional. Shores also is handl that action.

City Reaffirms Bus Segregation

Leslie Leonard Birmingham, Ala.

Says Seating Rules Vital To 'Peace'

Wed. 3-13-57

City Commission yesterday —declaring it wished to avert a "state of emergency"—voted unanimously to continue separation of Negroes and whites on buses and trolleys by law.

This for the first time the element of "crisis" will be introduced into any legal battle which may grow out of enforcement of the ordinance.

That battle is expected to begin with the total of 22 Negroes next Monday before Judge Ralph E. Parker on charges of having violating bus and trolley segregation laws. The defendants were arrested Dec. 26.

"A strict enforcement" of Section 1413 (the law involved), declared the commission, is "presently and for the foreseeable future necessary to preserve the peace and tranquility of the City of Birmingham and to safeguard the property and persons of its inhabitants and of the public in general and to insure peace, good will and friendliness between the races."

There is a "clear and present danger," the commission said, "that if Negroes are allowed to, and do, persist in invading and seating themselves in portions of buses set apart for the white public," . . . "the enmity thereby engendered in the white public of Birmingham will burst the bounds of restraint in many members of such white public and explode into anonymous and unpreventable acts of violent resentment such as to create an emergency. . . ."

"Such danger will not pass until time and restraint upon the part of Negroes shall so ameliorate the aforesaid sentiments of the generality of the white public of Birmingham as that desegration on buses may become tolerable."

This statement of policy — approved unanimously by the commission — was included in an "ordinance to reaffirm, re-nact and continue in full force nd effect Section 1413 of the eneral City Code of Birmingam."

The code section prescribes segregation on buses and trolleys.

Trials of 22 Negro defendants, who rode Birmingham buses in defiance of the ordinance Dec. 26, are scheduled next Monday morning before Judge Ralph E. Parker.

The defendants have appealed to Federal Court here for an injunction against the ordinance.

And the city has asked the Federal Court, in answering the Negros' petition, that the Federal Court grant the city the courtesy of trying the cases, if need be, through the state courts and ultimately to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Alabaman Flees Mob, Is Fined

Herald-Tribune New York Thurs. 3-7-57

Sat in Station With 2 Negroes

By The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 6 —Angry white men, frustrated in efforts to bar a Negro minister and his wife from a white waiting room at a railroad station, attacked a white man who sat beside them today.

Lamar Weaver, a white steel worker who has made speeches advocating racial integration, escaped in his car in a shower of heavy stones. Windows of his convertible were shattered and he was struck in the face with a suitcase.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said Mr. Weaver was charged with reckless driving following the stoning of his automobile as he left the station.

[He was convicted at a special hearing of running through a red light and reckless driving and fined $25 and $5 costs.]

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife entered the Birmingham terminal station under police escort after they were twice blocked by members of the pro-segregation white group.

Virtually surrounded by police, the Shuttlesworths were in the waiting room for almost an hour and a half before boarding a New York-bound passenger train. They said they had bought tickets for Atlanta. More than a score of uniformed officers swarmed into the station and guarded its approaches, preventing any disorder in the immediate vicinity.

After the Shuttlesworths were inside the station, police ordered away a crowd of white men, including R. E. Chambliss, ex-city employee who said he represented the Ku-Klux Klan.

Police also ordered Negroes who came to the ticket windows between the white and Negro sections back into the Negro waiting room unless they were there to buy tickets.

A Negro attack on segregation at the station was thrown out of Federal court here Monday. In doing so Federal Judge Seybourne H. Lynne said there was no state nor city law against racial segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

Mr. Shuttlesworth announced in advance that he planned to occupy a seat in the white waiting room, which is designated for "interstate and white passengers." Negroes had been barred in the past.

When he and his wife arrived both a number of police and the white men who attempted to block their way were ranged around the entrances. With his wife, he walked to another entrance. He was pushed back by a surge of white men jamming the entrance, and at this point police intervened.

The Shuttlesworths took seats on a bench nearest the passageway leading to the Negro waiting room. Mr. Weaver talked with them for several minutes. Officers then approached, inquired if he had a ticket, and ordered him outside when he said he did not. A crowd of angry white men followed him to his car, cursing, striking and threatening Mr. Weaver as they crowded around him.

Mr. Shuttlesworth led mass violations of Birmingham's bus segregation laws by twenty-one Negroes Dec. 26. The Negroes have asked a Federal court ruling that the ordinance is unconstitutional, and an injunction restraining police from enforcing segregation on city buses. The Negro minister led the defiance of the bus segregation law a few hours after his church and adjoining home were damaged by a dynamite bomb.

He also is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a pro-integration organization formed shortly after activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama.

Integration Foes Stone White Man

Herald Tribune—United Press telephot

WHITE INTEGRATIONIST ATTACKED IN ALABAMA—Birmingham crowd yesterday rocking car of Lamar Weaver, who sat beside a Negro couple in a white waiting room of a railroad station. When he came out to his car he was attacked as he tried to pull it out of the station parking lot.

AP Wirepho

BIRMINGHAM MAN ATTACKED IN RACIAL INCIDENT
Lamar Weaver (seated, left), Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth

Mob Attacks White Man For Sitting By Negroes

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala
Thurs 3-7-57

BIRMINGHAM Ala., March 6 (AP)—Angry white men, frustrated in efforts to bar a Negro minister and his wife from a white waiting room at a railroad station, attacked a white man who sat beside them today.

Lamar Weaver, a white steelworker who has made speeches advocating racial intergration, escaped in his car in a shower of heavy stones. Windows of his convertible were shattered and he was struck in the face with a suitcase.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said that Weaver later was charged with reckless driving following the stoning of his automobile as he left the station. Officers are investigating a complaint that his car struck a pedestrian.

Weaver later was charged with reckless driving.

"I left accelerating my speed because a mob of about 50 persons was attempting to either kill me or cause bodily harm," he testified at a Recorders Court trial. He was fined $25.

Weaver later told reporters he was leaving for Washington where he said he would appear before the House Civil Rights subcommittee. He said he had no further definite plans, but would not return to Birmingham.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife entered the Birmingham terminal station under police escort after they were twice blocked by members of the pro-segregation white group.

Virtually surrounded by police the Shuttlesworths were in the waiting room for almost 1½ hours before boarding a New York-bound passenger train. They said they had bought tickets for Allanta.

More than a score of uniformed officers swarmed into the station and guarded its approaches, preventing any disorder in the immediate vicinity.

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P. 2

The Negro minister led the defiance of the bus segregation law a few hours after his church and adjoining home were damaged by a dynamite bomb. He is pastor of the Bethel Baptist church in an industrial section of North Birmingham.

Chr Wertiser

Shuttlesworth also is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a pro-integration organization formed shortly after activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama.

A Negro attack on segregation at the terminal station was thrown out of federal court here last Monday. In doing so, U.S. Dist. Judge Seybourne H. Lynne said there was no state or city law against racial segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

Shuttlesworth announced in advance that he planned to occupy a seat in the white waiting room, which is designated for "interstate and white passengers." Negroes had been barred in the past.

By the time he and his wife arrived shortly after noon both a number of police and the white men who attempted to block his way were ranged around the entrances.

First a white youth blocked the path of the Shuttlesworths outside an entrance and called his attention to the sign, ordering him to go to the Negro waiting room.

"I don't want any trouble with you," said Shuttlesworth. With his wife following he walked to another entrance. This time he was pushed back by a surge of white men jamming the entrance, and at this point police intervened.

Weaver didn't enter the scene until the Shuttlesworths had taken seats on a bench nearest the passageway leading to the Negro waiting room.

He talked with them for several minutes. Officers then approached, inquired if Weaver had a ticket, and ordered him outside when he said he did not.

A crowd of angry white men followed him to his car, cursing, striking and threatening Weaver as they crowded around him.

Police officer W. C. Wilhite said witnesses told him that in turning around Weaver's car backed into another automobile, then ran a red light and struck a pedestrian, who apparently was not injured.

WHITE FOE OF BIAS ATTACKED BY MOB

Times P. 15-C

Sat With Negro in Alabama Station—Fined as Reckless Driver in Fleeing Crowd

Thurs. 3-7-57

BIRMINGHAM, March 6 (AP)—Angry white men, frustrated in efforts to bar a Negro minister and his wife from a white waiting room at a railroad station, attacked a white man who sat beside them today.

New York

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Crowd Ordered Away

More than a score of uniformed officers guarded the station and its approaches, preventing any disorder in the immediate vicinity. After the Shuttlesworths were inside the station, the police ordered away a crowd of white men.

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Waiting Room Race Ruling Likely Monday In U.S. Court

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Sun. 3-3-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2 (AP)—United States Dist. Judge Seybourne H. Lynne may rule Monday on a motion to dismiss a suit attacking railroad waiting room segregation in Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin, a Negro couple, have asked for a Federal Court ruling that the state waiting room law is unconstitutional. They also asked Lynne to enjoin the city from enforcing segregation at the terminal station here.

Atty. Joe F. Johnston, representing the Birmingham Terminal Co. argued yesterday that there is no controversy before the court because disorderly conduct charges against the Baldwins have been dropped.

Johnston called the complaint nothing "but an academic attempt" to get the court to rule on constitutionality of the state law concerning waiting rooms.

"It is beyond the scope of the federal jurisdiction to render a decree on a fundamental abstraction." he declared.

The Baldwins were arrested when they refused to move from a waiting room designated for "interstate and white passengers." They had bought tickets to Milwaukee, Wis.

Legal moves also were made in another Birmngham racal case, the suit of 21 Negroes attacking the city's bus segregation law.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores filed an amended motion charging that Birmingham Transit Co., acting in concert with the City Commission, had continued an alleged conspiracy to deprive Negro bus riders of their constitutional rights.

"The defendant, Birmingham Transit Co., has stopped its buses and called police officers of the city of Birmingham and for the purpose of arresting plaintiffs, has alloewd caused and or participated in the arrest of these plaintiffs, all in violaton of their constitutional rights," the amended complaint asserted.

The 21 Negroes are to be tried in Recorders Court March 18 for violation of the city's bus segregation ordinance.

City Reaffirms Bus Segregation

Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

Says Seating Rules Vital To 'Peace'

Wed. 3-13-57

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This for the first time the element of "crisis" will be introduced into any legal battle which may grow out of enforcement of the ordinance.

That battle is expected to begin with the total of 22 Negroes next Monday before Judge Ralph E. Parker on charges of having violating bus and trolley segregation laws. The defendants were arrested Dec. 26.

"A strict enforcement" of Section 1413 (the law involved), declared the commission, is "presently and for the foreseeable future necessary to preserve the peace and tranquility of the City of Birmingham and to safeguard the property and persons of its inhabitants and of the public in general and to insure peace, good will and friendliness between the races."

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And the city has asked the Federal Court, in answering the Negros' petition, that the Federal Court grant the city the courtesy of trying the cases, if need be, through the state courts and ultimately to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Man, Who Fled Mob Fined For Reckless Driving

Daily World
Thurs. 3-7-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., — (INS) — A white man who narrowly escaped injury at the hands of a mob inflammed by his breaking with southern traditions, was fined Wednesday for the "reckless driving" he did to make his getaway.

A city court judge told Lamar Weaver - who shared a white railroad waiting room seat with a Negro minister -- that he had brought the attack upon himself by his disregard for local "customs and traditions."

Judge Oliver B Hall fined Weaver $25 for wreckless driving because his car struck and dented another vehicle as he sped away from the Birmingham terminal station where a crowd stoned his car, and tried to overturn it.

No one else was arrested as a result of Wednesday's incident - an effort of foes of segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

"A man cannot fly into the face of traditions and customs and not expect to be burned," judge Hall told Weaver, who contended he could not avoid running into the other car because he was "fleeing for my life."

Police did not disturb the Rev. F L Shuttlesworth as he sat with his wife in a section of the waiting room normally occupied by only white people. But officers forced Weaver to leave the tation, where a mob was waiting for him.

The Law Must Apply to All

Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 3-8-57

The Birmingham police officers assigned to the Shuttleworth demonstration did a commendable job in preserving order at Terminal Station. It is too bad they were not foresighted and alert enough to prevent the angry and lawless attack on Lamar Weaver which took place just a block down the street.

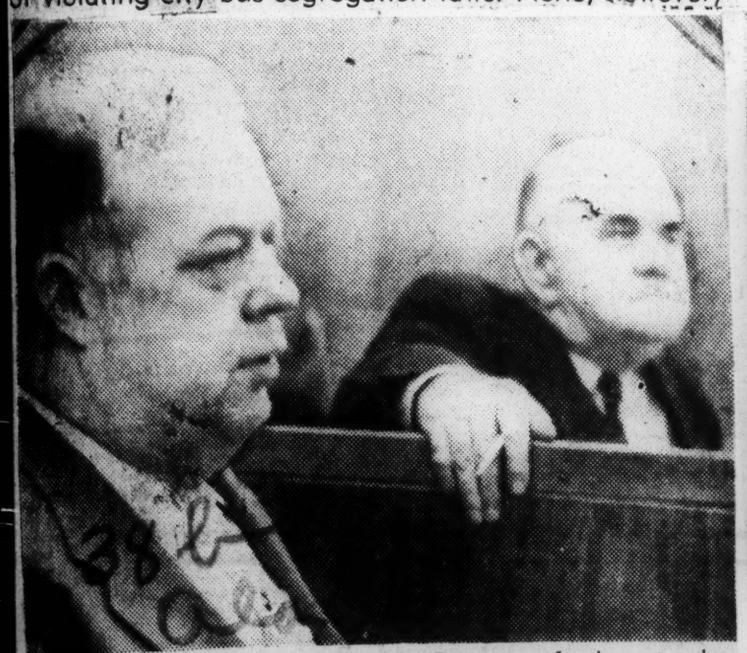
Mr. Weaver not only invited trouble, he went out of his way to find it. But he was entittled to protection of the law and it seems to us the officer in charge of the police detail at the station should have sensed his danger when he was ordered away.

If we are to have an orderly society we must insist upon respect for its laws and their firm and even-handed enforcement. The trouble maker and the hoodlum must be made to understand they cannot take the law into their own hands and get away with it.

Responsibility rests upon the shoulders of Commissioner Lindbergh and every member of the Police Department. Their job is by no means easy and they need the support of every straight-thinking citizen of the community.

It might help if we let the commissioner, the officer on the beat and the policeman handling traffic on the corner know we stand squarely behind him.

DEFENDANTS TAKE OATH—The 21 Negro defendants took to oath yesterday in their trial on charges of violating city bus segregation laws. None, however, took the stand. In front at right is Atty. Arthur Shores. At left is Emory O. Jackson, publisher of the The Birmingham World, a Negro newspaper.



SINCE 1952—Det. C. C. Ray testified yesterday that a Negro told him at the time of the latter's arrest that he'd been riding buses in Birmingham in the white section without being arrested. The case was heard by Judge Ralph E. Parker (right).

THREAT OF VIOLENCE—On questioning by City Atty. J. H. Willis (right), Officer R. N. Higginbotham tells of a threat "to kill" a Negro riding in the white section of a bus.

Judge Holds Up Bus Seat Decision

Post-Herald P.1. Tues. 3-19-57 Birm, Ala.

BY GEORGE COOK

Birmingham's city attorney, arguing for conviction of 21 Negroes on charges of violating city bus segregation laws, yesterday charged that the U. S. Supreme Court "has consistently dodged the question as to how such an ordinance violates the 'equal protection' clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution."

The decisions the Supreme Court has handed down, City Atty. J. H. Willis told Judge Ralph E. Parker, have contained a lot of fancy language "apparently making up for lack of thought."

Judge Parker, after hearing arguments by Willis, Asst. City Atty. J. M. Breckenridge and Arthur Shores, attorney for the 21 Negro defendants, took the case under advisement.

The 21 were arrested on Dec. 26 (one also was arrested again the next day) on charges of having violated the bus segregation ordinance.

The group rode the buses after the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Inc., led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, failed to win repeal of the ordinance by City Commission.

"I want to have time to make a statement in connection with my decision," the judge said. "My decision may come some time this week—certainly by 9 a.m. next Monday."

"The reasoning of a case," Willis argued, "is its soul—the law of the case."

In answering Shores argument that Montgomery and South Carolina bus segregation cases had declared bus segregational ordinances unconstitutional and thus void, Willis went into the logic of the Supreme Court's reasoning.

So far as his office had been able to determine, Willis said, the Supreme Court had based its Montgomery bus segregational ruling (by referral) to a previous decision which declared that segregation in schools is unconstitutional.

The city attorney then turned his attention to the latter decision, breaking it down step by step:

Post-Herald

1. A segregational law which provides equal but separate accommodations for whites and Negroes exists.

2. Negro children misconstrue this law as meaning interiority on their part.

3. This misconstruction hobbles the motivation of Negro children to learn.

4. White children are not restricted by a similar hobble.

5. Therefore this lack of hobble on the part of white children makes the opportunity of Negro children to learn far less than that of white children.

"Isn't that the most amazing reasoning you've ever heard?" asked Willis.

"It makes the validity of the statute depend on the erroneous construction put on it by ignorant Negro children.

"Anybody worth his salt should have his determination to learn spurred rather than hobbled by the feeling that his fellows regard him as inferior. He should want to prove that he is not inferior.

"The reasoning in this case does not commend itself to intelligent people."

Willis went on to say that precedence does not necessarily apply, despite the Supreme Court ruling.

Pointing out that the high court itself had ignored the precedence involved in "six or seven" previous cases in which the Supreme Court had upheld the "separate, but equal" doctrine, Willis declared:

"The Supreme Court is engaged in overruling precedents so fast that we can't keep up with them."

Then the city attorney added wryly:

"I wonder if they (Supreme Court) will contend that bus segregation will deny Negroes an education equal to that of whites."

Willis pointed out that Section 1413 of the City Code "is a nondiscriminatory ordinance," merely providing for equal, but separate seating sections for whites and Negroes on common carriers

in the City of Birmingham.

"It does not deprive anyone the equal protection of the law," he said.

Willis said the city reaffirmed and re-enacted the bus segregation ordinance last week in view of the violence which had ensued since the 21 Negroes first rode city buses on unsegregated basis Dec. 26 to test the law.

City Commission had taken this step, Willis said, because it now had concrete knowledge of what would happen if segregational laws were broken down.

Cities such as Montgomery could only anticipate violence that might occur in fighting their cases to the Supreme Court, Willis said.

Willis, reading decisions of a similar nature, also pointed out that an ordinance might be valid—or invalid—in one set of circumstances and vice versa in another set of circumstances.

No testimony was offered by the defense.

In view of this, said Breckenridge, violation of the ordinance must be assumed to be admitted.

The ordinance in question was adopted by the city under the police power delegated it by the Legislature.

Police powers, he said, were left to the states by the Constitution and "are not rendered invalid" by the infringement of "certain rights" of individuals.

The 14th Amendment does not take away the police powers of the state, Breckenridge said, and furthermore the state has the righ to exercise the full scope of its police powers in the event of an emergency.

"Segregation on buses is necessary to maintain peace, quiet and good order for all the citizens of Birmingham," he declared.

Shores, in arguing for the defendants, said they were not being tried "on any subsequent ordinance," but on two adopted by the city many years ago.

He cited a 1910 Louisville zoning case in which "testimony had been introduced at length on the possibility that violence might occur if segregation were broken down," without any of the dire predictions subsequently coming true.

"The city can't give way to mob rule where individual rights are concerned," the Negro attorney declared.

"Police power pertains to law and order, not giving sanction to disorder."

Shores read to the court the state laws and ordinances of Montgomery and Birmingham governing segregation buses to show their similarity.

"An unconstitutional law is a void law," he said. "This law is unconstitutional. It violates the laws of our nation. The city does not have the right under its police power to infringe on the rights of the individual."

In making his statement on "sanction to disorder," Shores obviously was referring to testimony by Officer R. N. Higginbotham.

Higginbotham said he was on duty at the intersection of First-av and 22nd-st, n, as a traffic officer on Dec. 26 when a voice (he thought it was a woman's) called him to the bus.

He said that when he entered he found one of the defendants, Douglas Jackson, sitting in the white section.

He said a white man, whose name he did not know, told him "either get him (the Negro) off this bus or I'll kill him."

The testimony was presented by the city to show the likelihood of violence resulting from the breaking down of racial barriers.

Shores demanded to know what Higginbotham had done at the time of the remark and the officer replied he'd instructed the white man "to sit down and take it easy."

The Negro attorney then wanted to know if Higginbotham had arrested the white man and the officer said he had not.

Other officers testifying in the case included Traffic Officer J. H. Rice, who stopped two buses at First-av and 26th-st, n, to arrest a number of the defendants; Det. C. C. Ray and Officer W. F. Jones who participated in the arrest of Theodore Nelson on Dec. 26 and 27.

Ray said Nelson told him he had been riding Birmingham buses on an unsegregated basis since 1952 and that nobody had ever said anything to him, nor had he ever been arrested for the violation.

One of the Negro men was arrested as an ex-convict who had failed to register when he put in an appearance for his trial yesterday.

He was Andrew Anderson.

Other defendants include: Viola Cherry, Leon Craig, Bertha Elmore, Eugene English, Vann English, Ersey Goins, Elber James Henry, Douglas Jackson, Alice Johnson, Mable Jordan, Rosie Walker, John Strozier, James Phifer, Dorothy Young, Wright Wheat, Charles Billups, Hattie Wilkerson, Lela Baylor and Bert L. Wilkerson.

Birmingham Fines Negro Bus Riders

Constitution p. 2
Atlanta, Ga.

City Judge Assesses Each $55 and Blasts High Court

Fri. 3-22-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21 (UP)—City Judge Ralph E. Parker fined 22 Negroes $55 each today for defying city bus segregation laws and asserted the U.S. Supreme Court made a mistake in declaring bus segregation unconstitutional.

The Negroes, who jubilantly boarded the buses in a mass demonstration last Dec. 26, listened glumly today while the judge read a lengthy ruling flaying the high court's action.

Judge Parker said to drop segregation on Birmingham buses would create a "state of emergency" and "I will not be responsible for such a calamity."

APPEAL NOT DECIDED

Negro attorney Arthur Shores said whether to appeal had not been decided. But he indicated earlier relief would be sought in the federal courts, rather than in the state courts.

Parker criticized the Supreme Court's order which outlawed segregation on carriers in Montgomery, the Alabama capital, early this year. He said "judicial dictatorship cannot compel social adjustment." The court ruling in the Montgomery case, he said, "does not make the ruling correct either legally or morally."

"Certainly I am not required by the oath taken by me to uphold the decisions of any court which are destructive of the Constitution.

BALL AND CHAIN

"I had rather wear a ball and chain around my ankle than to wear one around my conscience."

Parker said the city of Birmingham should challenge the validity of the 14th (civil rights) Amendment, which he said was forced upon the Southern states without due process of law.

"Knowing that ratification was coerced by military government (after the Civil War), certainly I am not alone in saying that the 14th Amendment is null and void."

The judge said: "I cannot conceive how any right-thinking person who understands the conditions that exist in the South can advocate abandoning our segregation laws, when such a course will inevitably lead to racial amalgamation and mongrelization."

CAN'T SCRAP RIGHTS

And he said "this country cannot afford to scrap the fundamental principles of the Bill of Rights, nor can it let the judiciary assume the function of the legislative bodies of our land."

Shores in his argument had charged all bus segregation laws are dead as a result of the Supreme Court's Montgomery ruling.

But the city attorney, James H. Willis, replied that any federal court ruling is subservient to a local government's "police powers."

TAKE OVER

On this, Judge Parker declared no one until recently ever dreamed that the federal government would attempt to take over the powers and particularly the police powers of our several states and municipalities. . .

"There is certainly nothing in the Constitution that even mentions segregation. . ."

Judge Ralph E. Parker at 9 a.m.

The demonstration was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth Dec. 26, a few hours after his home and church were wrecked by a dynamite bomb.

Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and almost all of his fellow demonstrators are directors of the organization. Shuttlesworth was not arrested in the bus case.

The movement was formed after operations of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama last summer.

The Negroes have asked a U.S. district court order declaring the ordinance requiring separate seating of the races on Birmingham buses unconstitutional. They also have asked an order restraining the city from enforcing segregation on buses.

No action has been taken on the federal court petition.

The Birmingham city commission March 12 formally went on record that the bus segregation laws will be enforced. The commissioners adopted a new ordinance to "reaffirm, reenact, and continue in full force and effect" the challenged statute.

"Segregated seating on buses for whites and Negroes is necessary for the avoidance of friction, enmity and violence between the races," the commission said. Unsegregated seating, the commission stated, "is not necessary for equality of seating."

The U.S. Supreme Court declared that Montgomery's similar bus segregation ordinance is unconstitutional, and enforcement of the law ended there last December. Most Montgomery bus riders still follow the traditional pattern of whites sitting to the front and Negroes to the rear, however.

Maximum penalty on conviction of violating the Birmingham law is six months in jail and a $100 fine.

From Montgomery to points 'round nation Trailways means fast convenient service. Phone AM 4-5326. (adv.)

City Claims Segregation Necessary

Courier-Journal
Tues. 3-19-57
Louisville, Ky.

Birmingham Defends Ordinance Enforcing It

p. 2

Birmingham, March 18 (UP)—The City of Birmingham declared today that bus segregation is necessary for law and order and the City has the right to enforce it with police powers despite any federal rulings to the contrary.

Recorders Court Judge Ralph Parker heard argument for 2 hours and then took under advisement the City's case against 22 Negroes charged with violating bus-segregation ordinances. They were taken to jail December 26 after more than 100 Negroes staged a mass unsegregated riding attempt.

Says Picture Confused

City Attorney James J. Willis also asserted that the federal courts have "so confused" the segregation picture that it is hard to determine "where we are." The United States Supreme Court has "constantly dodged" giving reasons why segregation ordinances affecting buses or public parks are in violation of the civil-rights amendment, he said.

Willis said the City of Birmingham has seen what happens when segregation is relaxed. He said it must continue to maintain law and order and it is in the interest of both white and Negro that they remain segregated.

The 22 Negroes were represented by attorney Arthur Shores. He entered innocent pleas, but rested his case on the Supreme Court's order voiding Alabama bus-segregation ordinances and those affecting the City of Montgomery. Shores said bus segregation is void.

21 NEGROES INVOLVED

Advertiser p. 1

Racial Law Violation Cases In Birmingham Court Today

Mon. 3-18-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, March 17 (AP)—Twenty-one Negroes who deliberately violated Birminham's bus segregation law face trial in recorder's court tomorrow.

The case is scheduled before

38b 1957

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Bombed minister says South is getting worse

Afro American P. 18

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

"The situation in the South is getting worse, not better. Don't let anybody fool you.

"But we are determined to bring justice to the South. We are just as determined in Birmingham as they are in Montgomery."

So declared the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, 34-year-old minister whose home was demolished Christmas Day by a dynamite blast.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth made the statement Wednesday before the Ministers National Civil Rights Conference called by the National Fraternal Council of Churches at Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Third and I Sts., NW.

* * *

HE WAS introduced to more than a hundred ministers at the opening session by the Rev. W. J. Jernagin, host pastor and chairman of the Fraternal Council executive committee.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, spoke at the Wednesday night mass meeting on the Birmingham situation.

Sat 1-12-57

At the afternoon session, the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of Atlanta's Wheat Street Baptist Church and president of the Georgia Baptist Convention, told the meeting of conditions in his city.

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Shuttlesworth said, "The ultimate solution to the problem rests in laws by Congress that will place human dignity above naked customs and tradition.

"The Federal government must be able and willing to carry out such laws. Colored people themselves must be able and willing with the help of whites."

He stated that the cause for justice and fair play requires individual and collective efforts.

* * *

"THE CAUSE is greater than man," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said. "If the cause is just and worth living for, then certainly it is worth dying for.

"There are areas of goodwill in the South, but these areas need the help and support of the Federal government.

"The moral force of the Federal government will have to be brought to bear on the situation to bring respect for the law of the Constitution

"When laws are changed, good men will have the chance to bring out their good character and the milk of human kindness can prevail over human prejudices.

* * *

"MY HOUSE was bombed and destroyed, but I have no hatred for anyone."

Three persons suffered minor injuries in the bombing and the close escape from death of 12 sticks of dynamite was described by the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth as "miraculous deliverance."

Injured were his two children, Fred, 10, and Fredericka, 1, and a visitor in the home at the time, Charles Robinson, 59, deacon at Bethel Baptist, of which the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth is pastor.

The minister, his wife and Mr. Charles Robinson escaped injury.

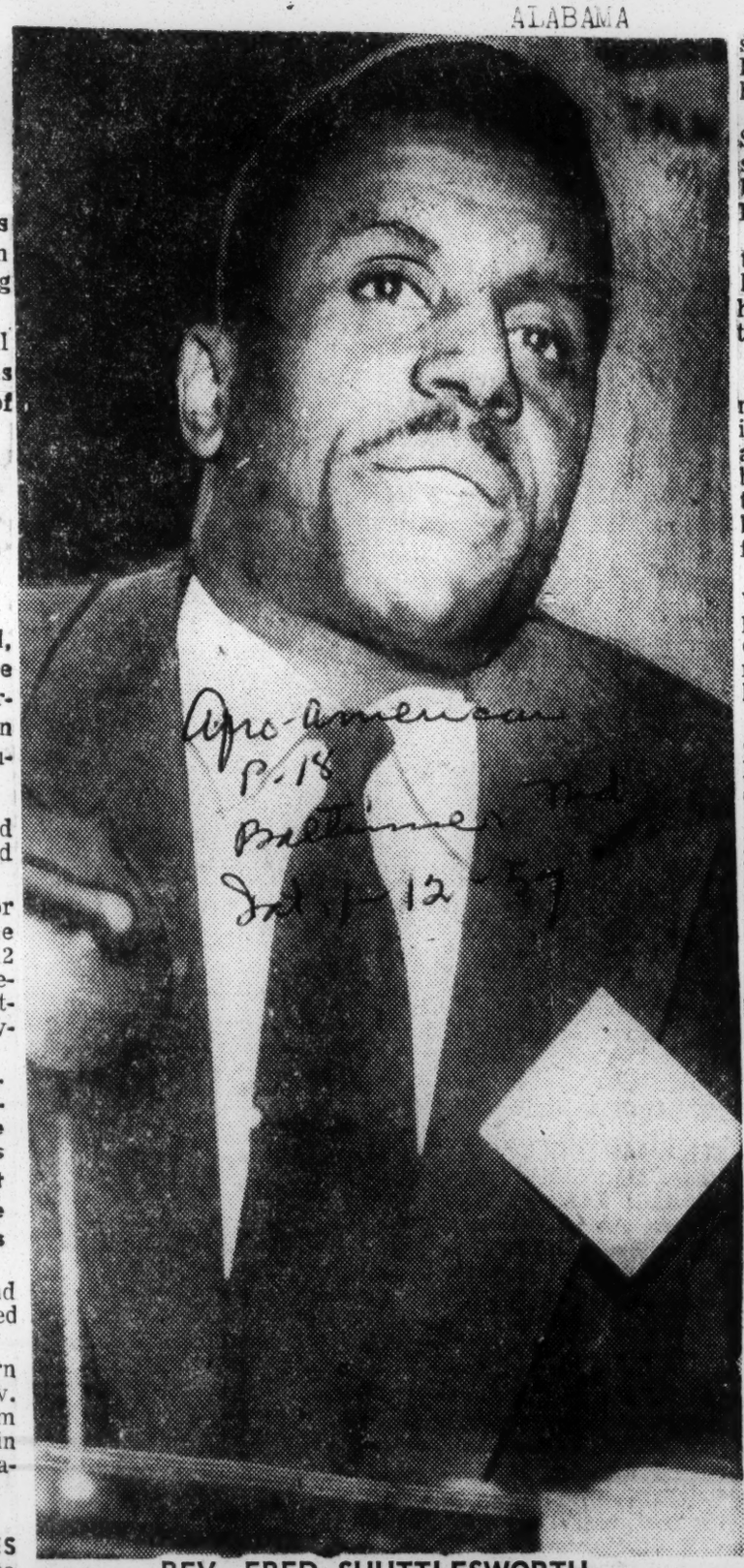
"The blast wasn't to warn me, but to kill me," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said. "I'm more determined than ever in my efforts against segregation."

* * *

THE REV. MR. HOLMES said colored citizens of Atlanta "will start to ride buses unsegregated in the next 10 days.

"The war against the NAACP in Georgia will not stop efforts for integration," he declared. "If anything, it has made us more determined.

"We ministers of Atlanta are organized. We are going to set the example for the people by riding buses unsegregated."



Afro-American P. 18 Baltimore Sat 1-12-57

REV. FRED SHUTTLESWORTH

Bus statute challenged

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Moving in the wake of Montgomery, Ala., citizens who have won the legal right to ride unsegregated in intrastate and city buses in the Federal courts, colored citizens here, through Arthur D. Shores, attorney, asked the U.S. District Court to order an immediate end to bus segregation in this city.

Mr. Shores filed the petition Monday in behalf of the 21 persons arrested Dec. 26 after deliberately violating Birmingham's racial segregation laws.

The attorney told the AFRO, Saturday, that 22 persons so arrested are scheduled to be tried in Recorder's Court Feb. 11.

He will represent them at the time, he stated. He also said he expects the Federal court hearing to be slated for some time in February.

* * *

HOWEVER, the city commissioners named defendants in the suit have 20 days to answer the complaint and they have indicated they will delay the hearing as long as possible by taking the full 20 days to file answers.

The Federal court hearing would be on a request for a permanent enjoinder to the city to cease enforcing the segregation statutes. Mr. Shores has asked a "speedy hearing."

Either Judge H. Hobart Grooms or Judge Seybourn H. Lynne will hear the Federal court case.

Lynne was the dissenting judge in the three-judge panel which first declared Montgomery's bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

* * *

JUDGE GROOMS opened the doors of the University of Alabama to colored persons in 1955 by enjoining the school from barring applicants from admission because of their race.

The latter is also the judge who, this week, dismissed Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster's request for a contempt order against the trustees of the University of Alabama for refusing to readmit the coed after she had been suspended because of rioting on the campus.

* * *

COLORED CITIZENS of Montgomery won a U.S. Supreme Court order ending the segregation in the state capital less than a month ago, after they had waged a 381-day boycott of segregated buses there.

This order was specifically pertaining to Montgomery, however, and has not been construed by officials in other southern cities to apply to them.

It undoubtedly will influence the decision in the Birmingham case, according to Mr. Shores, and if it goes all the way to the Supreme Court, may have the effect of wiping out segregation on buses everywhere in the nation.

* * *

THE DAY - AFTER-Christmas mass violation of Birmingham's bus segregation laws was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a few hours after his home was wrecked by a heavy dynamite blast.

Three persons, including two children, were injured by the explosion. No one has been arrested by Birmingham police in connection with the bombing.

Those to be tried in city court Feb. 11 face maximum sentences of 180 days in jail and fined of $100 if convicted. But if the statutes under which they are convicted are held unconstitutional by the Federal court, the city will be prevented from punishing them.

City Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh has vowed to fight the attack on the city laws "with every legal means at our disposal." He hinted that the city's strategy would center around delays.

Transit Co. asks Negro complaints here be dismissed

News Sun. 1-29-57

The Birmingham Transit Co. today filed a motion for dismissal of a complaint filed against them by 21 Negroes charged with violating city bus segregation laws.

The dismissal was asked on grounds the complaint failed to state a claim against the defendants upon which relief can be granted.

Harvey Deramus, acting as attorney for the transit company, filed the motion in U. S. District Court here.

Bham, Ala.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS also were named as defendants in the case. However, today's motion for dismissal is in behalf of the transit company only.

The original complaint was filed Jan. 14 by Negro Atty. Arthur D. Shores. It contends that city bus segregation laws are unconstitutional and asks the court to enjoin the city against enforcing the laws.

Defendants were given 20 days to file an answer.

The 21 Negroes were arrested while riding integrated on city buses.

They face trial Feb. 11 before City Recorder Ralph E. Parker on two counts of violating bus segregation laws.

Judge postpones case of boys who peppered bus

The case of six Negro boys, who admitted shooting rifles at a Birmingham Transit Company bus on Dec. 30, was passed for six months today at Juvenile Court.

Court Referee L. E. Jenkins told the boys parents to return to court with them and if their records had been clean for the half year period he would dismiss the case.

THE BOYS, who range in age from 8 to 15 years, were charged with malicious mischief. All had admitted peppering the Tarrant City bus with air guns at 15th-av, n, and Tallapoosa-st.

Sgt. J. L. Rhodes, of the Youth Aid Bureau, said four bus windows were broken.

"I don't think it (the shooting incident) was connected with the racial situation at all," Sgt. Rhodes said. He said police have recovered two air rifles.

ONE OF THE SIX Negro boys also faces a lottery charge. Det. O. B. Vance testified he had seen the boy drop three lottery books on Tallapoosa last month. The 11-year-old boy denied possessiong the books.

Det. Vance said the books were on the Night Rider Lottery. Referee Jenkins continued the case until Feb. 12.

BUS SUIT IS CHALLENGED

Birmingham Asks U.S. Court To Throw Out Case

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1.—(UP)—The City of Birmingham Friday asked Federal Court to throw out a suit by 21 Negroes seeking to have local bus segregation laws declared unconstitutional.

The city commissioners and the Birmingham Transit Commission were named as defendants in the suit filed Jan. 14 by the plaintiffs, all scheduled to be tried later this month for riding in the white sections of city buses.

The city listed two grounds in its motion in United States District Court. It said the Negroes' suit "fails to state a claim against the said defendants upon which relief can be granted," and that the constitutionality of the laws should be first decided at the trials of the defendants in recorders court, from which appeals could be made.

The transit company filed a similar motion earlier this week.

In Terminal case—

City asks dismissal on integration suit

A motion to dismiss a Federal Court complaint asking an end of segregation in the Birmingham Terminal Station was filed in U. S. District Court here today.

The motion was filed in behalf of Mayor James W. Morgan and Commissioners Robert E. Lindbergh and J. T. Waggoner. The city commission members were named as defendants in the action brought by Carl L. Baldwin, Negro, and his wife, after they were arrested at Terminal Station.

POLICE SAID they refused to move to a colored waiting room and charged the couple with disorderly conduct.

The city's motion to dismiss contends that the federal courts are without jurisdiction in the case. It further states that the complaint fails to allege any facts or state any claims upon which relief can be granted.

"No justiciable controversy is shown by the complaint," the motion states.

ANOTHER CONTENTION of the motion is that the complaint does not show "that the city commission has enforced or attempted to enforce or threatened to enforce any statute or ordinance or policy, custom or useage rising to the dignity of the law," which requires segregation of races in the Birmingham Terminal Station.

Cause for the arrest, the motion points out, may have been "merely a voluntary policy, custom or useage of private persons, without the force or compulsion of law. . . ."

It is also pointed out that the complaint does not show any threat by the city commissioners to interfere with persons in the Birmingham Terminal Station in the future, and therefore does not show any ground for injunction against these defendants.

The original complaint filed last month, asks for a declaratory judgment and an injunction preventing enforcement of segregation at the Terminal Station.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Critical Of King And Shuttlesworth

I personally go to church every Sunday and I have never heard race relations mentioned in our church. When the Shuttlesworths and the Kings go to church and preach what they should preach and quit plotting against the white people and use the church for the purpose for which it was founded race relations will get much better and I don't believe there would be any more bombs. I believe Shuttlesworth and all the rest of our colored people could go any place without fear. H. M. BURNETT,
1614 North 29th Street.

Arrest of 22 Bus Violators Defended by Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18 (UP)—The city of Birmingham declared today that bus segregation is necessary for law and order and the city has the "right" to enforce it with "police powers" despite any federal rulings to the contrary.

Recorders Court Judge Ralph Parker heard argument for two hours and then took under advisement the city's case against 22 Negroes charged with violating Jim Crow bus segregation ordinances. They were taken to jail last Dec. 26 after more than 100 Negroes staged a mass unsegregated riding attempt.

City Attorney James J. Willis also asserted that the federal courts have "so confused" the segregation picture that it is hard to determine "where we are." The U.S. Supreme Court has "constantly dodged" giving reasons why segregation ordinances affecting buses or public parks are in violation of the civil rights amendment, he said.

"MUST MAINTAIN LAW"

Willis said the city of Birmingham "has seen" what happens when segregation is relaxed. He said it must continue to maintain law and order and it is in the "interest" of both white and Negro that they remain segregated.

The 22 Negroes were represented by attorney Arthur Shores. He entered not guilty pleas but rested his case on the Supreme Court's order voiding Alabama bus segregation ordinances and those affecting the city of Montgomery.

Shores said bus segregation is "void."

Four policemen testified on details of the mass bus riding. One officer, R. N. Higginbotham, said a white man told him as he attempted to remove Negro Douglas Jackson from a white section: "Get him off the bus or we'll kill him."

Shores asked if Higginbotham arrested the white man for making the threat.

NO CHARGES FILED

"No," the policeman answered. He said also he filed no later charges.

Shores said an arrest would have been exercise of "police powers." He said Jackson had paid his fare and was not creating a disturbance.

Meanwhile, Federal Judge Hobart Grooms still has not set a hearing date on a suit filed by 21 of the Negroes seeking to get city ordinances declared unconstitutional. Shores also is handling that action.

Among spectators at today's hearing was the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader who spearheaded the bus riding demonstration. He had urged it the day after a dynamite blast demolished his home.

Willis said the Supreme Court had not taken into consideration the social and emotional implications of its rulings. He told Judge Parker "you know that as well as I do."

Parker described the matter as "routine" but said he wanted to study some of the cases cited in the argument.

ALABAMAN ASKS AID FOR SOUTH'S NEGROES.

A negro minister whose home in Alabama was dynamited made an appeal here yesterday to President Eisenhower for Federal support of Negroes in the South.

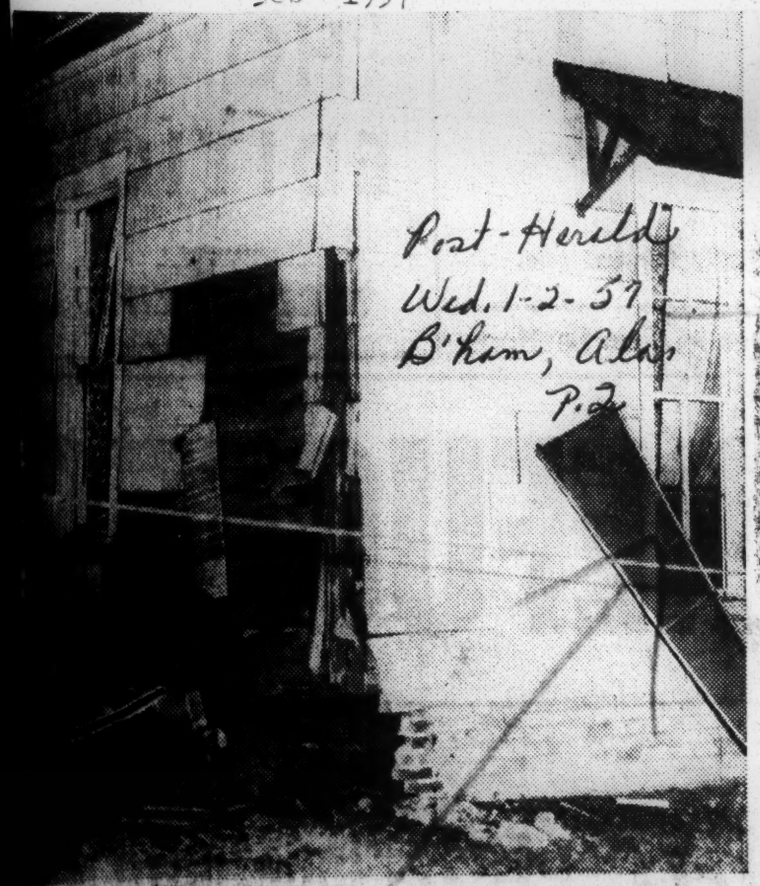
The Rev.Fred L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham, made the appeal at morning services at the Abyssinian Baptist Church 132 West 138th Street.

The minister, who came to New York to obtain financial support for three legal battles, told the congregation that "while America swings open her doors to the stricken Hungarians, she fails to hear the cry of Negroes at her own back door."

Mr. Shuttlesworth commended President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon for their prompt action in the Middle East crisis, but, he said, "instead of traveling some 8,000 miles abroad to spread Americanism, he (Mr. Nixon) should travel 1,000 miles to study the problem at home."

As president of the Alabama Christian Society for Human Rights, Inc., he is responsible forthree lawsuits now pending in the Alabama courts. Mr. Shuttlesworth is trying to gain equal rights for Negroes on city buses and in the railroad station, as well as to allow Negroes to take the Civil Service examinations for positions as policemen. He estimated the cost of such legal action at $14,000.

TIMES: P.22s
MON, 2-4-57
NEW YORK, N.Y.



Post-Herald
Wed. 1-2-57
B'ham, Ala.
P. 2

BOMBED—The blast at the home of Otis Flowers, 5, Negro, ripped boards off the side of the house and d extensive damage inside. The Flowers home is cated in a neighborhood inhabited by both whites and egroes.

INJURED IN BLAST — Arthur Lee Flowers, 12, suffered a cut hand when a bomb damaged his home. Here Arthur shows his injury to his mother. Right is John Otis Flowers, 10, Arthur's brother. All three were in the Flowers' home when the blast went off.

Delay Probable In Bus-Riding Trials

Post-Herald P. 1
Wed. 1-2-57 B'ham, Ala.

Latest Dynamiting Incident Still Under Investigation

The 22 Negroes arrested for violating Birmingham's bus segre- gation laws probably won't be tried for at least two weeks, ac- cording to Public Safety Commissioner Robert Lindbergh.

Originally, the cases were set for tomorrow before Recorder's Judge Ralph E. Parker.

Lindbergh said he would meet with city attorneys at 9 a.m. to determine how the cases will be handled and pick a definite date when we'll be ready for trial. And that apears to be, at the earliest, two weeks away."

Meanwhile, Birmingham police were investigating the second bombing of a Negro home within a week and a shooting incident involving a bus Monday night.

The bomb hit the home of Otis Flowers, at 5713 Third-av, n, Monday night, injuring the Negro's son, Arthur Lee, 12, who suffered a cut hand.

A Birmingham bus driver, C. E. McCullough, of 8309 Seventh-ct, s, said his bus was fired on Monday night. A .38 caliber bullet was found in the bus.

Lindbergh said he has assigned "at least a dozen men" to investigation of the bombings and the shooting.

"We've had round-the-clock investigations on since the first bombing of the Rev. (F. L.) Shuttlesworth's home on Christmas night," said Lindbergh.

The Negro whose home was bombed—Flowers—said he bought the house Dec. 3. A white family previously had lived in the house. Both Negroes and whites live in the area near Flowers' home.

Police said the bomb—consisting of about four sticks of dynamite—was tossed at the house at about 8:50 Monday night.

Flowers' wife and two sons, Arthur and John Otis, 10, were sitting in the bedroom when the blast went off.

"I was just sitting there when I heard the boom, and then glass started flying and the house shook," said Mrs. Flowers.

"I guess they did it because white people live on the block," she said, adding, "I'm going to move out of here as fast as I can."

The bomb shattered most of the windows in the house, and damaged furnishings. Some siding was knocked off one side of the house and several bricks were knocked from the foundation.

Mrs. Flowers said that just before the bomb went off she heard a car stop in front of the house and she heard a car door open and then slam shut.

E. P. Johnson, 4241 39th-av. n, **said he was in front of the Flowers' home when the explosion went off. He said he saw two cars drive off, but couldn't identify the cars or occupants.**

Six Negroes were arrested near the scene of the bombing and held on various charges of vagrancy, carrying concealed and grand larceny.

They were arrested at Second Court-al and 58th-st, n. In their car police officers found a shotgun, a pistol, ice pick, small baseball bat and two knives.

Post-Herald

Arrested were:

John Hendleton, 22, 4302 Georgia-rd; Benjamine Willis, 20, 632 43rd-st, n; Charlie Pearson, 23, 1523 Fifth-st, n; James Brown, 19, 3938 16th-ct, n; James Gillon, 25, 4243 First-av, n, and a 15-year-old boy.

P. 2

The city's third bus shooting incident started, according to bus operator C. E. McCullough, of 8309 Seventh-ct, s, about 10:10 Monday night.

He said his bus was parked on Montevallo-rd, near Loveman Village, when four or five Negro youths—from 18 to 20 years old threw some Christmas trees through the open door of the bus.

The driver told them not to do it again. The boys then used profane language and threw rocks at the bus, he said. Then, as the bus pulled off toward town, a shot was fired through a back window of the vehicle.

Police found a .38 caliber slug in the bus.

In the trials of the Negroes arrested for violating bus segregation laws here, the 22 defendants are apt to find additional charges against them by the time they come before Judge Parker.

The Negroes were arrested on Dec. 26, after a meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights broke up at Smith and Gaston Funeral Home.

The Negroes went downtown after the meeting, and rode in the white sections of several buses.

At least one legal authority here has suggested the addition of two more charges — besides the charges of violating bus segregation laws — against the Negroes.

These charges, which may be considered by the city's legal department today, are:

Disorderly conduct in that violation of the city's bus and trolley segregation laws is an act that tends toward breach of peace.

Conspiracy to overthrow a city law, which is a violation not only of city, but also state laws.

It was pointed out that Birmingham's disorderly conduct law already has been upheld before the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous Sen. Glen Taylor case.

The one-time Idaho senator was convicted of disorderly conduct in Recorder's Court several years ago when he deliberately entered a door reserved for Negroes at a meeting here.

He lost the appeal on his conviction.

The conspiracy charge also poses interesting possibilities in that its legality is something new to be tested in the courts and an appeal from conviction under this law probably could be fought all the way to the nation's highest court.

House Bombing Is Saddening

News P. 10-A
Sun. 1-6-57

I was saddened to hear of the bombing of a Negro home in our fine city recently. The press, radio and TV played up the unfortunate incident.

Each cross burned is an insult to Christ himself, who was crucified for all mankind.

B'ham, Ala.

I feel our thinking colored people prefer to remain segregated, and treated with kindness and courtesy by our white people.

If the NAACP would stay out of our race troubles, as well as Northern white agitators, we could settle things in time by our own peaceful means.

Right thinking people will in time triumph.

May the new year bring peace and settlement to our racial problem.

MRS. MARGARET B. LINDLEY,
7935 Ninth Avenue, South, Birmingham 6.

Ask delay—

City attorneys to prosecute bus riders

City Atty. J. H. Willis and Asst. City Atty. J. M Breckenridge today were assigned to prosecute 32 Negroes accused of violating Birmingham's bus segregation laws.

Willis said he will ask for a delay in the trials until he has had time to prepare the city's case. Willis returned to his office this morning from a three-week vacation.

The trials had been scheduled to begin tomorrow morning before City Recorder Ralph E. Parker.

Twenty-one of the Negroes were arrested last Wednesday in a mass defiance of city segregation ordinances. The 22nd Negro was arrested the following day.

NEGRO INTEGRATION leaders called off the demonstration, saying they had enough cases to take to court to have segregation laws struck down.

They are charged with violating two sections of the general city code making illegal the mixing of races on buses.

Willis said the charges will remain against them for the time being.

"If our investigation indicates other charges would be proper, we will consider amending the counts," Willis said.

City officials have been considering changing the charges to disorderly conduct or breach of the peace to avoid risking a court test of the validity of the segregation ordinances.

WILLIS SAID he will ask for a delay in the trials so he can interview witnesses.

Meanwhile, about 25 or 30 spectators were on hand for the City Commission meeting this morning.

Their avowed intention was to be present in the event Negroes appealed to the City Commission to repeal segregation ordinances, or if the integration question was brought up at the meeting.

THE COMMISSION chamber was crowded to capacity last Wednesday, but the integration issue did not come up.

Negro leaders have asked the commission by registered letter to take segregation ordinances off the books. Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh said he did not expect further requests of that sort.

Lindbergh said the two city attorneys have been given full charge of prosecution of the 22 Negroes.

"We think the cases are in very capable hands. What they do from here will be entirely up to them. We are giving them all the information we have as fast as we get it," he said.

In another integration development, a white radio announcer and a Negro preacher told police they received threats last night that their houses were next on the list to be bombed.

Police Sgt. J. A. Wilson said the threats, made by telephone, were reported by Dave Campbell and the Rev. C. M. Smith.

Campbell, announcer for Station WBRC, conducts an audience participation show called "The People Speak."

Rev. Smith is a member of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, headed by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth whose home was dynamited Christmas night.

SGT. WILSON said the homes of both Campbell and Smith will be under "round-the-clock" watch.

Meanwhile, police were continuing their investigation of the bombings of the Rev. Shuttlesworth's home and the New Year's Eve bombing of the Otis Flowers residence in Woodlawn.

Also under investigation was another incident in which shots were fired at city transit company buses Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, at a meeting here last night outlined the steps he said would speed up the process of destroying segregation in the South.

He said the Negroes must:

1. CONTINUE TO demand that the federal government enforce the laws of the land. He praised the Supreme Court for its "courageous" stand in the issue, but said the executive and legislative branches of the government must be called on to follow the example set by the judicial branch.

"We must say to Mr. Eisenhower," he said, "'Just a word, Mr. Eisenhower, will help down here in the South'."

2. Use the ballot.
3. Give "big" money.

4. SUPPLY COURAGEOUS and able leaders.
5. Protest segregation, "where we find it."

"We must be willing to fill up the jailhouses," he said. At the same time, he warned that violence would halt the Negro's attack.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Emancipation Assn of Birmingham and Vicinity King also outlined three challenges that face the Negro in the "new world" of integration.

THE FIRST, he said, is to rise above individual concerns to obtain a broader outlook on humanity. The second involved achieving excellence in the field of endeavor. "We will be competing with the whole world, not just Negroes," he declared.

He also said the Negro must enter the "new world" with understanding, and the "Christian virtue of forgiveness."

"There is a danger," he said, "that some of us will enter the new age with bitterness." He warned that bitterness would defeat the purpose, and bring a repeat of the "old age."

"BOYCOTTS AND protests are a means to an end," he said "That end is to gain the friendship of the white man. We are not trying to defeat the white people, we are trying to defeat injustice."

Speaking briefly on the program were two white men. They were the Rev. Robert Hughes, of the Alabama Council for Human Relations, and Dr. Glenn Smiley of New York, field secretary for Fellowship Reconciliation. Smiley went along with Dr. King for the first integrated bus ride in Montgomery.

ALTHOUGH THE Emancipation Assn., is principally concerned with observing the anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the stage was set for the local group to enter the integration fight here.

Prof. B. M. Montgomery, of Rosedale High School, in making an appeal for funds, said "if there ever was a time for us to become an active organization, it is now."

He said last night's crowd was the largest ever seen at one of the meetings.

Montgomery extends 5 p.m. bus curfew

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2—(AP)—A 5 p.m. curfew on city bus service was continued for another week by the City Commission today because of a recent outbreak of gunplay following the end of racial segregation.

Night runs of Montgomery City Lines buses have been halted since last Saturday under a commission order. A resolution was adopted this morning extending the ban through Jan. 8.

Under the curfew, no bus is allowed to start its run after 5 p.m.

The restriction against night service was ordered after a young Negro woman was shot in both legs while riding a bus last Friday night.

In the resolution adopted today, the City Commission declared an "emergency exists" and said the curfew is necessary to protect the "health, life and property" of Montgomery residents.

The commission also approved an emergency appropriation of $60,000 to the police department for the hiring of 20 additional policemen.

Mobile Negroes called to 'important' session

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 2—(AP)—Mobile Negroes have been called to a mass meeting Thursday night on unspecified "important matters."

The call was issued yesterday by the Rev. J. Echols Lowery, pastor of the Warren St. Methodist Church, at a meeting of what reporters estimated at about 800 Negroes.

Last week a Negro delegation asked the Mobile City Commission what its position would be on city bus desegregation. The Mobile City Lines, Inc., is a subsidiary of the same Chicago company that owns buses in Montgomery.

The commission replied bus segregation laws are still in effect. It directed the bus company to continue to enforce them. The bus company had earlier told its drivers to ignore segregated seating laws.

Tuscaloosa Negroes adopt 'statement'

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 2—(AP)—Tuscaloosa Negroes adopted a statement of principles at a mass meeting here last night in which they expressed belief that "good will and fellowship can more creatively achieve what the law demands."

The statement, adopted at the meeting of the Tuscaloosa County Christian Fellowship Assn. also asserted that Negroes should seek "all the rights of citizenship through due process of law," and that the group would "not become rabble rousers" but would 'work for good will and understanding.

The statement of policy did not specify what rights would be sought, but it urged registration of Negroes to vote and asserted members of the group believed in the courts and would abide by the laws.

The Rev. William B. Shealy, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, was elected president. The Rev. Arthaniel E. Harris of Hunter Chapel AME Zion Church at Holt was named vice president.

IN TALLAHASSEE

In Baton Rouge, the Rev. T. J Jemison, Negro preacher who led the boycott in the Louisiana capital, indicated a change in tactics. Earlier Jemison said he would seek a test case against city bus segregation ordinances by having a Negro board a bus in the presence of a law officer. Wednesday he said he may seek a declaratory judgment against the ordinances.

Jemison announced plans to confer with city officials Thursday, and Louisiana Att'y. Gen. Jack Gremillion Friday, to determine their attitudes toward state laws and city ordinances in light of the recent federal decisions.

Tallahassee buses were idle Wednesday after a New Year's day de-

State Law Not Used

Birmingham Admits It Switched Bus Charges

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Birmingham city officials Wednesday admitted switching charges against 22 Negroes arrested for riding buses in an integrated manner, as both sides of the segregation clash altered strategy throughout the south.

Authorities in Birmingham said that charges against 22 Negroes arrested last week have been changed from violating a segregated seating ordinance to disorderly conduct and breach of peace, and planned to ask for a trial delay.

City Attorney J. H. Willis said he would ask for a delay of the trial, which is set for Thursday, so he may interview witnesses.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro leader in Birmingham had urged his people to obey existing laws until the 22 had been tried. However, he recently said, "if they change or drop the charges against the 22 Negroes, they may have to do the same for thousands."

Two Birmingham men, one white and one Negro report they have been threatened with bombing. The white man, Dave Campbell a radio announced who frequently discusses the integration problem, said he was told his name was "next on the list."

Two Birmingham homes were dynamited during the holiday season.

In Montgomery, Ala. the City Commission extended its emergency cancellation of night bus service through Tuesday, Jan. 8.

ision by Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins to shut down operation "in the public interest."

The Florida governor called on Tallahassee Negroes to move less quickly in breaking down traditional segregation. A federal court order banned city interference with bus operation on an integrated basis.

In New Orleans, meanwhile, a Negro boarded a crowded bus and ripped down a segregation sign. Moments later after the driver replaced the sign the Negro, identified as Frank Johns, 25, allegedly tried to rob him, and was shot in the side by policemen riding the bus as he attempted to flee from the bus.

IN MOBILE

In Mobile, several hundred Negroes attended a rally Tuesday night where Montgomery Attorney-preacher Fred Gray told them, "our purpose is to end segregation in the South any place we can find it."

Gray, who created a minor revolt in Alabama local draft boards when his draft appeal was upheld by U. S. Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, told the gathering, "in no community where there is a sizeable Negro population can it be said the race problem has been solved."

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA (RAILWAY STATION)
Mr. Lamar Weaver
Rev.&Mrs. Shuttlesworth

Going Into Alabama Is Like Entering Alien Country, Mob Victim Tells Solons

Steelworker attacked in depot case

Afro-American
Sat. 3-16-57
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON —"When you cross the Mason-Dixon line into the South, you enter a foreign country where violence and mob rule are king."

That was what blond Lamar Weaver, 29, fresh from a brutal attack by segregationists in his native Alabama, told the Senate judiciary subcommittee in a statement on the need for proposed civil rights bills Friday.

* * *

BECAUSE HE dared enter the main waiting room of the Birmingham railroad terminal and shake hands with a colored minister and his wife, Weaver was:

1. Showered with stones at the hands of an angry white mob;
2. Slugged with a suitcase;
3. Left to the mercies of the mob which kicked and pummelled him while a squad of policemen looked the other way;
4. Arrested for reckless driving when he fled the pursuing mob in his car which had been rocked and the windows smashed; and
5. Found guilty and fined $25 by a magistrate who piously lectured him about "preserving the Southern way of life."

His statement was submitted in writing to the Senate committee, because hearings had been officially ended March 5.

* * *

WEAVER, WHO had been a candidate for public improvements commissioner in Birmingham, withdrew from the race when enraged whites learned he stood for "gradual integration" and compliance with the "law of the land."

"After announcing my pro-integration stand," he told the Senate committee, "I received threats not only to my life but to the life of individual members of my family.

"My family left the city of Birmingham and I, myself have had to leave the State of Alabama."

Citing the urgent need for the proposed Eisenhower civil rights measures guaranteeing the right to vote, Weaver told the committee:

"Every obstacle devised by man is used to prevent colored citizens from voting in Alabama. There are whole counties in the state where not a single colored person is permitted to cast a ballot."

* * *

WEAVER, PROMINENT in labor circles and a chemical technician, told the AFRO he appeared at the Birmingham terminal Wednesday to witness a test of railroad segregation laws by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttleworth and his wife.

Dr. Shuttleworth, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, is director of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which he organized after the state had succeeded in banning the NAACP.

His organization is leading the current fight against bus segregation and fostered the test of city laws by 21 persons who defied the seating arrangements six weeks ago.

* * *

THE REV. MR. AND MRS. SHUTTLEWORTH, to qualify as interstate passengers, purchased tickets to Atlanta and entered the main waiting room, marked "white and interstate passengers."

A mob of white persons appeared and attempted to block the couple's entrance to the station, but the Shuttleworths, escorted by police, pushed their way through and took seats about 90 minutes before their train was due.

Identified in the crowd of whites was R. L. Chambliss who figured in the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama and now has a million-dollar suit pending against the NAACP as the result of that disturbance.

A cordon of 20 policemen filled the station, supplying them with a guard until they had boarded their train.

* * *

IT WAS while they were waiting that Weaver entered, chatted briefly with them, then shook the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth's hand.

Police approached and asked Weaver if he had a ticket. When he was unable to show one, he was ordered from the station.

A threatening mob awaited him at the door. Police, when asked if they were going to give him protection, replied: "No, we're going to let the crowd take care of him."

None of the white men who kicked, stoned and assaulted Weaver were arrested, but Weaver was booked for reckless driving when he hurriedly drove away to escape the mob's wrath.

* * *

HEARTSICK OVER the abuse Weaver had suffered, the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, whose home was destroyed by bombs in January, said, "This is a blot on our name. We are going to be a nation with laws, or without.

"Colored people are tired of second-class privileges in a first-class country. This is a battle for America."

Despite an order issued on Jan. 6, 1956, by the Interstate Commerce Commission desegregating station facilities, Birmingham has attempted to enforce city laws requiring separate seating facilities based on race.

In announcing a test of this practice, Dr. Shuttleworth declared:

"Colored passengers will sit where men sit and ride where men ride and act like men, and if we are molested for doing so, that will mean the city has stooped to intimidation, harassing and molesting citizens because of their race."

* * *

THE RAILROAD segregation issue was brought to a head Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Seybourne H. Lynn, when he dismissed a suit filed by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin after they had been arrested last December for sitting in the main waiting room for a train en route to Milwaukee.

It was Judge Lynn who delivered the minority opinion when a three-judge court ruled 2 to 1 that Alabama and Montgomery bus segregation laws violated the Constitution.

Confessing that Birmingham police had made a "mistake" Judge Lynn in his opinion proceeded to accuse them of filing the suit only for "propaganda purposes."

* * *

HE REASONED that since the city had withdrawn charges against the couple, there no longer remained any issue on which the Federal court had a right to rule.

Reaching the odd conclusion that since "there is no city or state law which purports to compel interstate colored passengers to occupy waiting rooms designated colored," the Baldwins had filed "baseless litigation."

"This is but another in the growing list of cases wherein both the tutored and untutored apparently entertain the mistaken notion that the proper function of the Federal courts is propaganda rather than judicature."

Assaulted White Man In Race Row

Post-Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Thurs. 3-7-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6 (AP)—Angry white men, frustrated in efforts to bar a Negro minister and his wife from a white waiting room at a railroad station, attacked a white man who sat beside them today.

Lamar Weaver, a steelworker who has made speeches advocating racial integration, escaped in a shower of stones. Windows of his automobile were shattered and he was struck in the face with a suitcase.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said that Weaver later was charged with reckless driving as he left the station. He was later fined $25 in City Court on the charge although he protested he was fleeing for his life."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife entered the Birmingham Terminal Station under police escort after they were twice blocked by the pro-segregation white group.

The Shuttlesworths were in the waiting room for almost 1½ hours before boarding a New York - bound passenger train.

Uniformed officers swarmed into the station preventing any disorder in the immediate vicinity.

After the Shuttlesworths were inside the station, police ordered away a crowd of white men, including R. E. Chambliss, ex-city employe who said he represented the Ku Klux Klan.

A crowd of some 50 persons, many of them hooting and hollering, followed Lamar Weaver from a Birmingham railroad station and pummelled his car with stones. About ten men tried to overturn Weaver's car.

Weaver accompanied the Rev. F Shuttlesworth to the railroad station where Shuttlesworth had announced, Negroes would occupy seats in sections designated for white people. The decision to test Birmingham police enforcement of railroad waiting room segregation followed dismissal of a Federal Court suit this week in which the court held there was no Alabama law against racial integration in railroad stations.

BOUGHT TICKET

The Rev Shuttlesworth, President of the Alabama Movement for Human Rights, bought a railroad ticket and sat in the white waiting room. Weaver sat beside him for about five minutes while they talked.

Police forced Weaver to move, because he held no railroad ticket.

As he left the railroad station, headed for his automobile, a crowd of white people hastily gathered. They jeered at Weaver with shouts of "n----r lover."

When he got into his car someone threw a stone. Others joined in, breaking windows in the car. Before Weaver drove off, a group of white men pushed and pulled on the car, attempting to overturn it.

LED MOVEMENT

Birmingham Train Station

World P.1

Mob Stones Minister Who Sat With Negro

Sat. 3-9-57
B'ham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — A white lay minister who shared a railroad station waiting-room seat with a Negro integration leader was stoned by a mob in Birmingham Wednesday.

Birmingham Pastor Tells Of Incident

World P.1
Sat. 3-9-57
B'ham, Ala.

By THADDEUS T. STOKES
Of S. N. S.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said in Atlanta late Wednesday night that the Birmingham police did not try to molest him or his wife, Ruby, as they sat in a train station with intra-state tickets. He said they later changed their minds and purchased inter-state tickets to come to Atlanta. He first purchased a ticket for Autalla, Ala.

The minister who is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which has been spearheading moves for racial desegregation said it is apparant that segregation in public transportation in Alabama is dead, because a policeman came into the waiting room of the train station, inspected our tickets, but did not comment." They didn't arrest us."

"However, there were a group of men, milling around in the station, who were identified to us as members of the White Citizens Council and the Ku Klux Klan. As we were entering one unidentified white man blocked the entrance and said we don't want you in here," said Rev. Shuttlesworth. "We didn't reply," continued the minister.

He praised the citys police commissioner, Robert Lindburg, as being a "man of high morals." He said the police protected them while they sat in the station.

"Since they didn't arrest us for traveling unsegregated, it would look bad if they would arrest any body in the future. They should take the "segregated signs' down," said the young minister.

Praising many white citizens of Birmingham, the minister said that the cowardly mob action of the true people of the town. "Most white people are lawful. Because this is a nation of law not mob violence, he explained.

Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist church in Birmingham, said "the southern white man is missing a glorious opportunity to show the world that he can meet and master any situation. They would attempt to solve the racial problem by amending some of the segregation laws. If officials would take a stand, that would stop the violence of the Klansman and White Citizens Council, which they claim are safe-guards of segregated laws."

"The white people of the south should know by now that there is no inclination on the part of Negroes to back down now. However, we are not angry with anybody, but we will continue to press until we have won our civil rights.

But Rev. Shuttlesworth and his wife, who was accompanying him, said they don't plan to remain in Atlanta no longer than Thursday. He said he came over to converse with Rev. William Holmes Borders on business matters.

The Rev Shuttlesworth who led a movement by Negroes to disregard Alabama segregation laws on Birmingham buses several weeks ago, had announced earlier today that he would disregard custom at the railroad station.

When he arrived at the station newsmen and a crowd of people were waiting. As the minister started in the front door, he was stopped by Don Doodwin, 24, who told Shuttlesworth not to go in. The minister brushed past him. Three men pushed the Negro minister back from the door. One of them was identified by newsmen as R E Chamblis a well known Birmingham member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Shuttlesworth turned around and entered the station through another door.

Weaver was already there, the two shook hands and sat down together.

Police, in making Weaver move, did not take any action against the Negro minister.

"They should ask all the mob in the terminal station to leave,' the Rev. Shuttlesworth said, referring to a group standing around watching.

WEAVER ESCAPES

Weaver escaped from his attackers when the aroused crowd turned to argue with a newspaper photographer who had slammed the door of Weaver's car.

World P.1

Weaver said a number of the men in the crowd punched at him, and he was hit several times.

Weaver later charged that police made no effort to protect him.

"They didn't follow the crowd that followed me, and police saw men strike me and did nothing about it," he said.

Weaver had announced his candidacy for public improvements commissioner in Birmingham, but withdrew from the race this week, claiming that his life had been threatened because of his stand for an end to segregation.

BEFORE MOB STRUCK—Lamar Weaver, left, Birmingham steelworker, chats with the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Shuttleworth in the main waiting room of the Birmingham terminal station shortly before he was attacked by a rock-throwing mob, slugged, with a suitcase and arrested and fined $25 for reckless driving. The Shuttleworths were headed for New York.

Man, Who Fled Mob Fined For Reckless Driving

World P.1
Sat. 3-9-57
B'ham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., — (INS) — A white man who narrowly escaped injury at the hands of a mob inflammed by his breaking with southern traditions, was fined Wednesday for the "reckless driving" he did to make his getaway.

A city court judge told Lamar Weaver - who shared a white railroad waiting room seat with a Negro minister -- that he had brought the attack upon himself by his disregard for local "customs and traditions."

Judge Oliver B Hall fined Weaver $25 for wreckless driving because his car struck and dented another vehicle as he sped away from the Birmingham terminal station where a crowd stoned his car, and tried to overturn it.

No one else was arrested as a result of Wednesday's incident - an effort of foes of segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

"A man cannot fly into the face of traditions and customs and not expect to be burned," Judge Hall told Weaver who contended he could not avoid running into the other car because he was "fleeing for my life."

World P.1

Police did not disturb the Rev. F L Shuttlesworth as he sat with his wife in a section of the waiting room normally occupied by only white people. But officers forced Weaver to leave the tation, where a mob was waiting for him.

38b 1957 ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA (RAILWAY STATION)
MR. LAMAR WEAVER
REV.& MRS. SHUTTLESWORTH

White Lay Minister Stoned, Jailed, For Talking To Rev. Shuttlesworth

Journal + Guide P. 11
Sat. 3-16-57
Norfolk, Va.

A young white lay minister, Lamar Weaver, was stoned and beaten about the head at a Birmingham railroad station last week when he made friendly conversation with a courageous colored minister, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who was testing the Birmingham segregation law by sitting in the "white only" section of the waiting room. Angered because police would not let them harm Rev. Shuttlesworth, the mob of Klansmen and members of the White Citizens Council set upon Mr. Weaver when he left the station on orders of the police.

As he tried to drive his car away from the station, Mr. Weaver was assaulted by the racist mob and stones were hurled into the windows of the auto.

As he tried to drive his car away from his tormentors, he

Birmingham Transit Plans To Halt Runs

Advertiser Fri. 3-29-57 P. 1

Firm Blames Labor Woes, Race Strife

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, March 28 (AP)—Birmingham Transit Co. today notified the Birmingham city commission that it had "no alternative" but to abandon bus service in the Birmingham area because of labor and segregation difficulties.

At an emergency meeting today with the city officials, the transit company said it expected a strike Sunday midnight.

Mayor James W. Morgan announced he would go before the transit company workers at 8 p.m. Sunday to urge them to remain on the job pending further negotiations.

Birmingham Transit serves Birmingham and suburban communities totalling about 500,000 population. Its buses haul about 30 million passengers annually. Its employes number about 580, represented by the Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.

RIDING DECLINE

Reporting a "general decline in riding," transit company president Don James told the commissioners, "it is very definite that service has been affected because of segregation problems. Negroes were scared to death. Some white people have told us they definitely weren't going to ride the buses."

James also said the company could not meet union demands for a wage increase of 46 cents per hour when the present contract expires at midnight Sunday.

He reported that when the company offered a three-cent per hour pay boost, "they laughed."

The independently operated transit company offered to conrangements for public transportation are made, "if our employes are willing to stay on the job."

James said a decline in the company's passenger load became "very evident immediately following Dec. 26, when 21 Negroes staged a mass violation of Birmingham's bus segregation laws.

FINED $50

The Negroes were convicted and fined $50 and five dollars costs each in recorders court, but have attacked the segregation law in U. S. District Court. No action has been taken in the federal court case.

"Happenings in Birmingham as well as Montgomery, Tallahassee and other Southern cities have made terrific inroads on our revenues," James reported had advised the commission in an earlier letter. "There is no way we can measure the effect of this movement on our riding."

Advertiser

This was a reference to the U. S. Supreme Court order ending segregation on buses in Montgomery, Ala., and the Negro challenge of segregation statutes in Tallahassee, Fla.

LABOR COSTS P. 6-a

James said the three cent per hour increase would amount to $45,000 per year in addition to labor costs. Operators now are receiving $1.69 per hour.

"It is now apparent, James told the commissioners, "we will be unable to agree with our union and they tell us they will strike April 1.

"Our union has demanded a substantial wage increase. We realize, in view of the recent increases in the cost of living, they are entitled to a reasonable adjustment.

"Our revenues and other unfavorable conditions make it impossible to grant such increases."

COMMISSION TOLD

Birmingham Transit took over transportation operations of the Birmingham Electric Co., a subsidiary of the Alabama Power Co. in July, 1951.

James told the commission that operations costs of the company have been increased $50,000 a year because of traffic conditions and "actual revenues presently are running below our projections."

"So far, we have been able to effect economies which have reduced our cost of operation in line with declining revenues even though wages, costs of material and services and taxes have constantly increased. Further losses in revenue cannot be offset in this manner as all practical reductions have been realized."

City officials had no comment as to what future action might be taken if the operators refuse to delay their threatened strike.

Morgan said prior to the emergency session that the city "certainly will not offer to operate the company."

43 cents apart

AT THAT time, the mayor will outline some of his plans for trying to settle the dispute, which hinges primarily over wages. The union has asked a wage boost of 46 cents an hour. The company has offered 3 cents an hour more. The union has indicated, however, it will compromise on its original demand.

At 8 p.m. Sunday, the mayor will go before the entire union membership at a meeting at the CIO Hall, 28½ 20th-st, s, with his complete plans for settling the crisis.

It is believed these plans will set out that if the union will stay on the job for a "reasonable period," 30 or 60 days, the city will "explore the situation thoroughly."

At this juncture such an "exploration" would of necessity mean an audit of the transit company's books.

Reject arbitration

THE COMPANY flatly rejected a proposal from the union that the wage issue be submitted to arbitration.

But company spokesmen said they would accept any suggestions from the city "seeking information about our operations . . . and that means an audit by a recognized firm of certified public accountants."

D. S. James, president of the transit company said the company would never agree to arbitration. "It would mean we would be arbitrating ourselves out of business," he said.

As matters stand at this time, the company has put itself on record as seeing "no alternative" but to abandon service because of labor troubles, a decline in revenues and segregation difficulties. The company, in effect, has asked the city to find another operator for the transportation system.

Novice hands

JAMES SAID the company objects to arbitration because "arbitration would put this dispute in the hands of people who know nothing about this kind of business."

Transit companies which have submitted their troubles to arbitration in the past have been "ruined," he said.

Officials of the busmen's union, Local 725 of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, said the union "out of respect to the mayor and the citizens of Birmingham, will naturally listen to what the mayor has to say Sunday, but . . .

"Our membership has about had enough.

"Still, the mayor may come up with something pretty good."

Those were the sentiments of W. E. Whitt of Atlanta, international representative of the union, who has been sitting in on the negotiations for a new contract. News P. 10-a

They were echoed by Blackie Anderson, president of Local 725.

Mr. Anderson said if the Transit Co. is going to liquidate, "then they ought to say when, so we could tell our people, and the citizens of Birmingham will be properly informed."

In the background were reports that the company would welcome "some tax relief" from the city.

Such relief, one source said, would be of substantial financial assistance to the company. It would, in effect, be a subsidy to the transportation system.

What Mayor Morgan might have to say on this subject Sunday was not known.

The company serves about 500,000 persons in the Birmingham area, and carried 32,442,769 revenue passengers and 7,009,165 transfer passengers during 1956.

Raise costs

JAMES SAID the three-cent an hour raise which the company has offered the union would result in additional operating costs of $45,000 a year.

He said the company had a net operating loss of $54,241 for its 1956 operations, and had suffered a $31,233 net operating loss during the first two months of 1957.

Mayor Morgan issued this statement late Saturday on the dispute:

"Last Thursday Birmingham Transit Co. represented by Harvey DeRamus and Don James, delivered by hand a letter to the City Commission informing us that for a month negotiations have been under way between the company and employe representatives, attempting to work out a new contract.

"No satsifactory results came from the negotiations and a deadlock resulted. The Transit Co. officials stated they recognized the employes were entitled to a reasonable adjustment but due to a number of circumstances, mainly lack of patronage, they find it impossible to grant a fair increase in pay to their employes.

"The two concluding paragraphs of the transit company officials' letter reads:

"'We do assure the city commission of our earnest desire and willingness to cooperate in endeavoring to reach some satisfactory solution to this urgent civic problem. If our employes are willing to stay on the job, even on a temporary basis, we are perfectly willing to continue operations in order to give you a reasonable time to seek other ways and means of providing public transportation. We are willing to cooperate so that you will have sufficient time to interest some other company in the transit field and we will assist you in every way possible.

"This is a serious problem affecting to such a great extent the downtown area. In order to attain a workable solution you need the help and assistance of all interested people. We pledge you that help and assistance. We regret the necessity to abandon our operation, but under the circumstances we have no alternative.

"This declaration very definitely brings the city into the picture, a positive third party and the public's representative. There are thousands of regular riders who are dependent upon public transportation to get to their jobs. These people, in most cases, have no other means of going to and from work. They have been regular customers for many years, and are greatly in need of this type of public service.

"Should our public transportation services stop, much suffer-

Mayor holds last hopes—

Threat of transit paralysis hangs heavy over city

News P. 1 Sun. 3-31-57 B'ham, Ala.

Unless the mayor of Birmingham can change the union's mind, 500 busmen will leave their jobs at midnight Sunday, paralyzing the city's public transportation system.

Mayor James W. Morgan will have two opportunities to work on the union Sunday.

At 5 p.m., he and his associate commissioners, R. E. Lindbergh and J. T. Waggoner, will meet at City Hall with representatives of the union and the Birmingham Transit Co.

ing, financially and otherwise, would result. I'm therefore appealing to the transit company employes to consider these factors to allow us to pursue in every possible way a satisfactory conclusion to the problem. Further, you can depend on your city government to carry forward as quickly as possible the recommendations made in the concluding part of the latter."

Mayor Morgan said he will call together the first of the week the citizens committee of 45 which served in 1954.

"We are again asking the employe group to give the city a reasonable time to explore all factors," he said.

"The company has agreed to make pay retroactive to the expiration of the contract in the event of satisfactory settlement. The city agrees to this proposal."

Passive Resistance In Birmingham

Advertiser Wed. 4-3-57

THE Montgomery bus boycott was hailed nationally and internationally as a "great social experiment" illustrating the effectiveness of "passive resistance."

Montgomery, Ala.

In Birmingham buses have stopped service because of the passive resistance of white drivers, who simply refuse to drive the buses. Thus the striking union has done in a single day what the Montgomery social experiment never succeeded in doing, despite its elaborate car pool and the thousands of dollars received from out of state.

We trust the striking union will be given its due by the Northern press for its Gandhi-like approach which has out-Kinged King—more passive, more effective.

They Don't Believe It

Birmingham is without bus service. The operators are on strike for a wage hike which management says, because of reduced revenue, it cannot grant.

The revenue has decreased, report bus company officials, because colored passengers, tired of jim crow, have decided to walk.

Baltimore, Md.

Disturbed by the situation Mayor James W. Morgan has appointed a citizens' advisory committee on the transit problem.

Sat. 4-13-57

Thus far some 70 persons have been named representing labor, industry, the suburbanites, the churches, the merchants, the schools, in fact just every segment of the community except the 40 per cent of the population, who are colored.

Some Southern officials simply refuse to read the handwriting on the wall.

BUS STRIKE CONTINUES

Advertiser P. 3-B

Birmingham Citizen Group Seeks Temporary Solution

Sat. 4-6-57

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, April 5 (AP)—A citizens committee seeking settlement of a five-day-old bus strike heard compromise proposals by Birmingham Transit Co. and then met with union leaders today.

A spokesman for the utility offered pay increases totalling 16 cents over a two-year period. He also said the financially-harassed bus company is entitled to a return of 6 2-3 per cent net profit after taxes on its appraised value.

The strikers, members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, now are paid $1.69 per hour. They had asked a 46-cent per hour pay increase.

The citizens committee is trying to get the buses back on operation at least temporarily while city, company and union officials and civic leaders seek a permanent agreement.

The bus company said it has been losing money because of segregation and labor difficulties.

A statement submitted for the utility by Atty. Harvey Deramus said the utility would permit an audit of its books, through which the company's finincial status could be determined.

The proposal by Deramus specified, however, that the audit be performed by a "mutually acceptable non-political national accounting firm."

The company said that it would operate for 60 days while a settlement under which it could operate with "sufficient revenue" is sought. If no solution is found Birmingham Transit asked to be relieved from all conditions of the franchise under which it operates.

Birmingham's Mayor Appeals For Delay In Transit Strike

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 4-1-57

BIRMINGHAM, March 31 (AP)—Mayor James W. Morgan tonight pleaded with Birmingham Transit Co. bus drivers to remain at work pending a settlement of their wage dispute with the company.

Morgan soke to the drivers as a midnight deadline for their scheduled walkout neared. Earlier the city commision conferred with company and union representatives in an effort to find some area of agreement.

The commision-union-company meeting began at 5 p.m. and broke up only 10 minutes before Morgan was to appear before some 500 union members. No announcement was made of results of the earlier meeting.

The company notifie the city commission Thursday that it is being forced out of busines by segregation and labor difficulties. The utility offered, however, to continue operations until the city finds a replacement.

The union asked an increase in pay from $1.69 to $2.15 per hour. The company countered with an offer of three cents per hour, which the union rejected.

Birmingham Transit buses erve an area of 500,000 residents, and are the major public transportation of greater Birmingham.

The union is the Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes.

Negro Suit Tossed Out As Propaganda Move

Advertiser P.1

BIRMINGHAM, March 4 (AP)— U. S. Dist. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne today threw out a Negro attack on Alabama's railroad waiting room segregation law as an attempt to use the federal courts for propaganda purposes.

His action, unless overruled, means that Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin will have to carry their case through the state courts, should they decide to press it further.

The Baldwins had asked Lynne to declare the waiting room law unconstitutional, and to enjoin city police from enforcing segregation at Birmingham Terminal Station.

Jul. 3-5-57

"This is but another in the growing list of cases wherein both the tutored and untutored apparently entertain the mistaken notion that the proper function of the federal courts is propagand rather than judicature," Lynne's opinion said.

Montgomery, Ala.

Lynne was the dissenting judge in the two-to-one federal court ruling that Montgomery's bus segregation law was unconstitutional. The ruling was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Baldwins were arrested on disorderly conduct charges at the Terminal Station last December. The charges have been droppe but city attorneys argued that there was no case to be brought before the federal judge.

Stripped of excess of verbiage and argumentative innuendo," said Lynne, "the complaint's factual averments state only that two Negroes were rrested by police while sitting in ainter-stte white passengers' waiting room, while holding tickets entitling them to transportation as passengers in interstate commerce."

He said that oral arguments of attorneys for the Baldwins failed to clarify the theory of the complaint.

Defendants were City Commissioners, Alabama Public Service Commission, and Birmingham Terminal Co.

Unsettled Issues

World Aug. 3-9-57

The decision by United States District Judge Seyburn H. Lynne in which he dismissed a suit challenging both the segregation practices and law regarding waiting rooms at the Birmingham Terminal Station has not in our opinion settled the issues involved. Happily, his present decision does not have to be the final decision in the case which he dismissed.

Birmingham, Ala.

A young Negro couple in December bought tickets at the Birmingham Terminal which would have carried them to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. While waiting for their train, they took seats in the waiting room racially marked for "White Interstate Passengers." Birmingham police arrested them, placed them in jail, brought them to trial, where the charges placed against them were dropped.

P. 8

This couple went to court to have such practices, whether by law or custom or usage, declared unconstitutional. Judge Lynne said in his decision that "in vain the court has searched for the allegation of the complaint for a definitive statement of facts, showing 'that there is a substantial controversy between (plaintiffs and defendants) of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment'."

Birmingham Terminal Station maintains separate waiting rooms. There are racial signs designating the waiting rooms for Negro passengers and white passengers. The Alabama Public Service Commission has instructed terminal stations and bus terminals that they are expected to obey Alabama's segregation laws.

Why does Terminal Station maintain separate waiting rooms? Why doesn't the City of Birmingham declare an unmistakable policy that no more arrests will be made of any passenger, intra-state or interstate, who seeks to use any waiting room he chooses at a bus or train station?

The waiting room issue is going to have to be settled, and settled right, in accordance to the dignity of man. Enforced racial segregation has no place anywhere in American life. For that reason, we hope that higher courts will have an opportunity to review Judge Lynne's decision in the waiting room segregation case.

Judge Lynne observed: "The long and short of the matter is that a mistake apparently was made in arresting these plaintiffs. Charges pending against them have been dropped."

But has segregation been dropped at the Terminal Station? What about the humiliation, the embarrassment, and the interruption suffered by this prominent couple? Is it to be said that in American democracy a court is the wrong place to seek to redress the suffering "a mistake was apparently made in arresting them?" Are not the travelling Negro public entitled to protection against "a mistake" of racial segregation?

Why has not the Interstate Commerce Commission made no moves to enforce its own ruling that segregated facilities in interstate travel violate the law. The lunchroom, the magazine counter, everything at the Birmingham Terminal Station and the other like facilities under the ICC ruling should be open without hostile and penalizing discriminations.

Ala. Judge Defies U. S. Bus Ruling

Defender Sat. 3-30-57

Chicago, Ill. P. 6

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,—(INS)—A Birmingham city judge Thursday upheld the Constitutionality of the city's segregation laws, and declaired that to void the ordinances would be "calamity."

38b

Chief recorder Joseph E. Parker found Mrs. Lila Bay-

ior guilty of violation of the segregation statue.

The verdict in the case of this one defendant applied to 20 others arrested in a mass test of the Birmingham custom of separating the seating of white and Negro bus riders.

"There must be respect for the city laws of Birmingham," Judge Parker declared after holding them constitutional. He added that if the bus segregation law was voided, "there would be a state of emergency in the city of Birmingham," and added:

"I shall not be responsible for such a calamity."

The judge said the test of the law was brought about by a "conspiring small group of Negroes who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands." He added::

"Enmity, hate or prejudice should not burst the bounds of restraint. . . we cannot have good will and domestic tranquility unless our segregation laws are respected and obeyed. They are vital and necessary to avoid friction and calamity. They are constitutional."

The decision will be appealed.

In anticipating this, Judge Parker suggested that the city "present sqaurely to the U.S. Supreme Court perhaps the most important question in our country today — that of legality of the 14th amendment," which he said was ratified by "corecion by military government."

Waiting Room Suit Dismissed

Advertiser July 4-2-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1 (AP) —A Negro couple's suit arising out of their arrest for sitting in a white waiting room at the terminal station last December was thrown out permanently in U.S. District Court today.

Judge Seybourn H. Lynn also assessed the costs of the case against Carl L. Baldwin and his wife, Alexinia.

The Baldwin suit was dismissed by Lynn last March 4, but they were given 20 days in which to file an amended suit. They did not amend it.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Baldwins were arrested on disorderly conduct charges, which later were dismissed. In their federal suit, they asked that a section of the Alabama Constitution dealing with segregation be held invalid. Lynn ruled that the section did not apply to passengers of any race.

Since the suit was filed, the Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth, both Negroes, used the white waiting room at the terminal station and were not arrested.

Postpone Test Of Law In Ala. Bus Suit

Weekly New Orleans La. Sat. 3-23-57

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA -- (SPECIAL TO THE WEEKLY) The decision of 21 Negroes accused of violating Birmingham's bus segregation laws, was postponed here Monday by Judge Ralph E. Parker.

Judge Parker announced at the trial which began and ended Monday, that he would continue to study the case further.

The 21 Negroes arrested were a part of 100 who rode in the traditional white section of a city bus on December 26, 1956, to test the city's segregation law.

The group arrested pleaded guilty, but contended the city ordinance under which they were arrested is unconstitutional. None of the 21 Negroes were called upon to testify.

Violence in Alabama

Herald Tribune

Once again Alabama has been the scene of mob violence provoked by those who oppose all attempts to end racial segregation. This time it was a white man who bore the brunt of the wrath because he had dared to show sympathy with a Negro who sat in a "white" waiting room in the Birmingham railroad station. Fortunately, there were no serious personal injuries although that is hardly to the credit of the demonstrators.

The circumstances are these. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro Baptist minister, and his wife, whose home and church were bombed last Christmas, entered the waiting room before catching a north-bound train. A white steel worker, Lamar Weaver, came in and sat beside them. Mr. Weaver has been a leader in the cause of integration. A number of police were present to prevent demonstrations by a crowd of whites gathered outside. When Mr. Weaver attempted to leave the station, however, his car was stoned and he himself was struck in the face by a suitcase. He was then arrested by the police and fined for reckless driving, a cynical punishment in view of the fact that he was fleeing from an angry mob the police should have controlled in the first place.

There is some legal uncertainty about the waiting room question in Alabama. The Interstate Commerce Commission has banned separate waiting rooms for interstate passengers. But a Federal court in Birmingham recently ruled that there was no state or city law against waiting room segregation.

This is beside the immediate point, which is that violence cannot be justified on any grounds and the law which should have prevented it was used to punish its victim. As an illustration of the explosive nature of the segregation issue and the need for temperate steps on legal lines, the episode has significance. But moderation can only work if the law is applied with equal firmness against all lawbreakers. This was not the case in Birmingham.

File Bus Bias Motion

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Atty. Arthur Shores filed a motion for 21 Negro plaintiffs seeking an end to city bus discrimination laws and asked the U. S. District Court to enter a summary judgment in their favor in the ca

Eject Bishop from terminal in Ala.

Afro-American 8.3

Baltimore Md

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP) Bishop R. R. Wright, president of the powerful AME Church Bishops Vouncil, stated last week that he was ousted from a general waiting room in this city's railroad terminal while en route from Philadelphia to New Orleans.

He made known his experience in his remarks at the noon retreat of the Summer Short Course of the Ninth Episcopal Church in session at Daniel Payne College here.

The incident occurred, the bishop said, as he was waiting in a terminal here during a two-hour layover.

He said he seated himself in the general waiting room as he had done before when a policeman approached him and demanded that he leave the terminal because he might start a riot.

* * *

CHIEF OF Police Jamie Moore confirmed the observation by saying that this city's dual waiting room practice was being enforced as city law.

Suit Attacks Rail Station Segregation

Advertiser P.1

Sat. 1-26-57

Montgomery, Ala

Birmingham Negroes File Federal Plea Against State Laws

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 25 (AP)—Alabama laws requiring separate railroad waiting rooms for whites and Negroes were attacked in a federal court suit today.

Two Negores who were arrested at the Birmingham Terminal Station last month asked a U.S. District Court order declaring the statute unconsitutional.

Named as defendants were members of the Birmingham City Commission, the Alabama Public Service Commission, and the company which operates the terminal. The station is used by five railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last year barred segregated facilities for interstate passengers.

COUPLE ARRESTED

Carl L. Baldwin and Alexinia Baldwin, a Birmingham couple, were arrested by Birmingham police on charges of disorderly conduct last month. Their case is set for trial Feb. 25.

The Baldwins said in their complaint that after buying round trip tickets to Milwaukee, Wis., on Dec. 17 they entered the station on the morning of Dec. 22 and sat in a waiting room marked, "interstate and white passengers."

They said that witin a few minutes they were arrested by city police and placed under bond.

The Baldwins asked for a speedy hearing by a three-judge court, and a temporary injunction against enforcement of the segregation statute until a final judgment is entered.

DEPRIVED OF RIGHTS

The Negro plantiffs allege that they and others similarly situated are "denied and deprived of their rights secured by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States and equal protection of the laws and the rights and privileges secured to them."

The U.S. Supreme Court has outlawed racial segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Ala. A federal court suit filed here asks the end of segregation on Birmingham buses.

C. C. (Jack) Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, however, has warned carriers that Alabama's laws requiring segregation in public transportation are still in effect.

The terminal station is used by the Southern Railway, Illinois Central, Frisco, Central of Georgia and Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co.

Negroes Drop Bus Strategy At Mobile

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 1-11-57

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP)—Mobile Negroes today postponed a mass meeting to discuss bus desegregation. The action came in parent attempted bombings and three cross burnings at Negro homes.

J. L. Leflore, Mobile Negro leader, said the meeting, tentatively scheduled for tonight was postponed indefinitely. One of the unexploded bombs was found on his front porch early today.

Leflore said the postponement was agreed upon "in view of the earnest desire of Mobile colored citizens to avoid a hasty strategy to effect desegregation which would give the few persons here opposed to law an order an excuse to appeal to hatred and incite violence."

No attempt has been made by Mobile Negroes so far to seat themselves, in white sections of the buses.

Police Chief Dudley McFadyen ordered a 24-hour patrol of areas in which the bombs were tossed and crosses burned.

POLICE ALERTED

"We cannot tolerate such action," McFadyen said. "I have alerted the police to make arrests in all future cases of this nature."

One bomb, believed to have been tossed from an automobile slightly damaged the home of Walter Johnson, 51, shortly before midnight. Johnson, his wife, a daughter, and her five children, were unhurt. The daughter was on a visit from Chicago.

In addition to the dud bomb at the Leflore house, another failed to explode at the home of William Jackson, Negro, in the same section in which Johnson lives.

The three crosses were burned in front of Negro homes in the Toulminville area where some white and Negro residential sections adjoin.

Leflore formerly was executive secretary of the Mobile Chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which now is under ban in Alabama.

Mobile Groups Join To Censor Race Violence

Advertiser P.S.-P. Thurs. 1-17-57 Montgomery, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP)—Thirty Mobile organizations today issued a joint statement condemning racial violence and asking full enforcement of city laws outlawing violence.

The resolution, published in an advertisement in the Mobile Register, also was sharply critical of the Ku Klux Klan, which it termed "an un-American, subversive and terrorist organization."

Within recent weeks, the resolution stated, "a concerted campaign of violence and a promise of future disturbances" has developed.

ORDINANCES CITED

The resolution cited city ordinances prohibiting malicious injury to property, disturbance of the peace, and the burning of materials in streets, alleys or vacant lots. It asked that "all law-abiding citizens join us in demanding that city officials enforce the laws" against cross burnings and related incidents.

It further called on "all patriotic citizens and organizations to join us in repudiating the revived Klan as an un-American, subversive and terrorist organization."

NO KLAN REPLY

The resolution was adopted by religious, civic, mystic, fraternal and civic groups.

E. C. Barnard, Mobile gunsmith who is imperial wizard of the Gulf Coast Ku Klux Klan, was not available immediately for comment.

In recent weeks a Negro familys home has been bombed. There have also been apparent attemptde bombings at two other Negro homes, and numerous crosses have been burned in the Mobile area.

Barnard has denied the Klan was involved.

No attempts have been made by Mobile Negroes to integrate bus seating thus far.

Negroes at Mobile hint at test of bus segregation

News P.22 Birm., Ala. Fri. 1-18-57

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 18—(AP)—A Mobile Negro group hinted last night at a court test of city bus segregation but did not indicate when it might come.

The Rev. W. M. Smith, president of the Mobile United Citizens Assn., asked for contributions at an association rally to help defray expected legal expenses.

The Rev. J. Echols Lowery had said that "when there is no question about the Supreme Court ruling applying to buses in this city, we will ride unsegregated and with dignity."

THE NEGROES were urged to proceed with "caution, nonviolence and respect for the law."

The Hungarian struggle against Russian domination is "inseparable" from Negro efforts toward integration in this country, Lowery said.

"The Hungarians refuse to bow to Russia and communism. The Negroes refuse to bow to white supremacy and racism," the minister added.

Meanwhile, crosses were burned last night in nearby Prichard and Chickasaw.

One was at the home of Irene Autrey, Negro who lives alone on the edge of a white neighborhood. The other was near the home of Sanford Weaver in Chickasaw.

Mobile Negro Defense Fund Is Launched

Post-Herald Birm., Ala. Sat. 1-5-57

MOBILE, Jan. 4 (U.P.)—Negro leaders promised today to provide legal defenses for any Negro who at his own discretion tries to sit in the white section of a city bus and is arrested.

The Rev. J. Echols Lowery told 600 Negroes at a mass meeting last night of a "policy decision" not to attempt mass defiance of the city bus segregation law, and also not to discourage individual integration attempts.

The city bus company last week ordered its drivers to stop enforcing segregated seating on grounds that it had been outlawed by the U. S. Supreme Court. The City Commission countermanded the order, however.

Echols told a cheering throng of Negroes meeting under sponsorship of the Voters League and the United Citizens Assn. to use "sound judgment and calmness" in deciding what to do on the buses.

The Negroes contributed $281.49 to start a legal defense fund.

MONTGOMERY SEEKS PRIVATE BUS 'CLUB'

Journal and Constitution Jan. 1-27-57 p. 14a

Asks U.S. Court Opinion on Legality Of Operating Line on Member Basis

Atlanta, Ga.

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26—The City of Montgomery has petitioned the U.S. District Court here for an advisory opinion on the legality of issuing a franchise for the operation of a private bus line for whites only.

City attorneys filed the petition asking federal Judge Frank M. Johnson if a group of private citizens could operate a line on the "club" plan in the face of the U.S. Supreme Court's ban on bus segregation which started here Dec. 21.

Judge Johnson was a member of the federal court panel which outlawed segregation. However, he gave the dissenting opinion, saying, in effect, that segregation on buses is legal.

The federal court petition was made after the filing of a memorandum on the proposed system and articles of incorporation with City Clerk Si Cader.

* * *

THE GROUP was incorporated as "The Rebel Club" and asked the city for permission to operate a nonprofit bus line for members only. Although no mention of race was made in the memorandum, informed sources said membership would be confined to whites. Names of some Negroes might be associated with the project on the understanding they would not ride the buses.

A formal court order stated no action on the request will be taken for at least three weeks.

The club proposes to operate 10 buses on five routes at the outset. It would begin operation with a minimum capitalization of $25,000, raised through donations, loans and membership fees.

During the 381-day Negro boycott of city buses, leaders of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro group headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, asked the city for authority to operate a private bus service. The request was turned down on the grounds that the service was adequate, and Negroes then initiated car pools.

Pro-Mix Student Asked To Withdraw by School

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Florida State University Saturday asked a graduate student to withdraw from the all-white institution for bringing three Negro students to a Christmas party on the campus in violation of university regulations.

The student, John Boardman of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who regularly attends mass Negro integration meetings in this racially-troubled Florida capital, charges that the action amounts to "suspension" and he would fight it.

University President Doak S. Campbell said the principle reason for the school's move was his action in bringing the Negroes to a holiday party although Boardman had been told it "would be in violation of university regulations."

Briefs Asked Of Attorneys In Bus 'Club'

Advertiser p. 1 Aug. 1-27-57 Montgomery, Ala.

U.S. Court Requests Written Arguments On Proposed System

Lawyers for all groups affected by a recent federal court order banning racial segregation aboard city buses were asked yesterday to file briefs on a proposed auxiliary "club" bus system.

They were requested by the federal panel which handed down the original integration ruling to give their arguments in writing as to whether the projected all-white transit plan would violate the order.

Judge Richard T. Rives of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. suspended their earlier order saying no action would be taken on an advisory ruling request for at least three weeks.

The City of Montgomery Friday asked for an advisory opinion as to whether a charter could lawfully be issued to the Rebel Club which proposes to operate the new bus system.

CITY FRANCHISE

An injunction issued by Judge Johnson Dec. 20 prohibited further segregated seating on Montgomery city lines buses, now operating under a city franchise, or other "public bus transportational facilities."

Whether the proposed club bus operation comes within that category is the big question to be decided.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. which led a 381-day boycott against segregated city buses, has said he feels the proposed all - white bus plan violates the federal court order.

King didn't say whether attorneys for his group would oppose it, however.

REQUEST DENIED

During the boycott Negro leaders sought a city charter for their own "jitney" bus system. Their request was denied by the city on grounds that adequate bus facilities were already available.

Afterward an injunction was issued forcing Negroes to suspend a bus boycott carpool which had been set up to provide transportation for their race while the segregation protest was under way.

In filing for a charter with the city commission, the Rebel Club said its buses would operate exclusvely for members of the club.

A six-man board of directors would have the final say on who could join the club. No membership qualifications were listed in a memorandum filed with the city commission.

J. Jack Ingram, one of the directors, said there was no connection between the Rebel Club and any White Citizens Council organization. He said he didn't know if any of the directors were citizens council members.

Members of the transit club would have to pay $1 membership fees and 15 cents for each ride.

Advertiser p. 1a

The club proposes to operate five routes at the start. A spokesman said tentative arrangements had been made to purchase 10 buses to begin the service.

Club organizers reported a minimum capitalization of $25,000 to be raised partly through donations, partly through loans and the rest from membership fees.

FEDERAL COURT

The City Commission asked the federal court to answer these questions:

Can the city hold a hearing on the application for a franchise by th Rebel Club?

Can the City Commission, provided the bus system is needed, legally issue such a franchise?

Will the City Commission have to enforce racial integration on the buses should the proposal become a reality?

City Extends Curfew Hour On Bus Runs

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 1-30-57

City buses will make their final run tonight 30 minutes later than usual.

p. 1

The night curfew of city buses was extended a half hour by the Montgomery City Commission which set the deadline for bus operation at 5:45 p.m. at its regular meeting yesterday.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the curfew extension was an effort to use the increasing moments of daylight for the convenience of bus customers.

The Commission amended a resolution passed January 15 ordering buses to halt service after the 5:15 p.m. run.

All bus service had previously been suspended for six days following a renewed outburst of violence here stemming from the racial integration of city buses.

ON FINAL RUN

Police have been following buses which cannot complete their runs before darkness. Patrol cars will continue to follow the last bus runs, Gayle said.

The mayor also said further extensions of bus operating time would be made as the hours of daylight increase.

At the meeting, the Commission also made official its previous announcement of an award of $2,000 for information "leading to the arrest and conviction of a person or persons" involved in recent bombings here.

Gayle had announced the reward after a bomb exploded last Sunday damaging a Negro residence and combination taxi stand-filling station and an unexploded bomb was discovered on the porch of the unoccupied home of a Negro leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King.

The resolution providing the award said the money was offered because:

"There has been a resumption of bombings in the City of Montgomery, threatening the lives and property of our citizens, and this board is of the opinion that the prospects of a reward may materially assist the police in their investigations."

The Commission, subject to approval of the City Engineer, closed Teague Street for use by the Fire Department.

Harvey Lancaster and James Dean Sanford were approved by the commission as new patrolmen. Ruth C. Wood also was approved for employment as a kindergarten teacher.

Ala. guards in trouble after blasts

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Two sets of guards, assigned to watch the home of Winston Craig, chauffeur and unofficial "assistant" to Governor Folsom, crossed signals Friday, with the result that two were fined and two received rebukes from their superiors. p. 3

The first set of guards, William Singleton Jr. and Marion Smiley, were hired by Craig after he received threats following the bombing of several Montgomery churches.

The second set were state highway patrolmen James R. Farr and Thomas E. Posey; also under orders to look out for the house.

Singleton and Smiley saw a suspicious car circling the block and trailed it. The highway patrolmen saw that they were being trailed and stopped the guards' car.

When they found weapons, they placed the two men under arrest. Smiley and Singleton were each fined $100 because of concealed shotguns in the car.

* * *

JUDGE EUGENE LOE also sentenced Singleton to a 60-day sentence for having a gun on his person, after warning them that he would have no one, "white or colored, taking the law into his own hands."

Shortly afterward, the two arresting officers were given a sharp tongue-lashing by Patrol Chief Joe Smelly for their part in the affair.

Smiley acted, according to reports, on the orders of Public Safety Director Billy Lyerly.

Mr. Craig, in addition to having driven for several recent Alabama governors, was recently appointed to a three-member Tuskegee Board of Trustees which has the responsibility of checking on the spending of $250,000 appropriated annually by the state for use at the institution.

He is also described as the governor's "confidential assistant."

Bomb on Rev. King's Front Porch Fails to Halt Integration Drive

Courier Sat. 2-2-57 P.2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"If they kill me, they'll have to kill 50,000 Negroes in this city." These words were uttered by the Rev. M. L. King Jr., leader of the bus integration crusade here, when he found a bomb on his front porch early Sunday morning.

The minister found the unexploded bomb on his porch when he returned from an anti-segregation meeting.

As usual, police said they had no clues.

Boycott-prober obtains evidence in bombings

News Bisbee, Ariz.

Thurs. 1-31-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31—(AP)—A year ago Detective J. D. Shows was collecting evidence used to obtain indictments of 90 Negro leaders on charges of conducting an illegal boycott of city buses.

Last Sunday he collected the bit of information that led to the "first real break" in investigations of violence intended to intimidate Montgomery Negroes, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said last night.

JACK SHOWS, a 29-year-old former sailor, was at home asleep on his day off when a bomb exploded about 4:40 Sunday morning, damaging a Negro residence and adjoining service station. The first thing his wife knew, he was getting dressed to go to the scene.

Sellers said Shows noticed a car containing some men he knew and jotted down the license number. How he happened to know them wasn't explained.

"We followed up on it" and less than eight hours later in Selma, about 50 miles west of Montgomery, made the first of "seven or eight" arrests, Sellers said. He attributed the break to "the keen eye and observation" of Shows.

For seven weeks last Winter Shows worked with the circuit solicitor's office on the boycott. The only one of the 90 tried so far, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was convicted. His case is now before the Alabama Court of Appeals.

THE BOYCOTT ended Dec. 21 on a federal court order banning bus segregation in Montgomery. Seven bombings and six gunfire attacks on city buses followed bus integration.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Shows would not be eligible for rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of bombers. The city and the state of Alabama have both posted $2000 rewards.

Speedy Trials Promised in Ala. Bombings

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Thur. 2-1-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31 (AP)—A state's attorney promised speedy trials today for anyone indicted for the recent bombings and shootings resulting from the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Police meanwhile worked almost without a letup gathering fresh evidence which Commissioner Clyde Sellers said might bring new arrests in addition to the "seven or eight" already made.

Sellers said last night that "seven or eight" white men were being held in jail in connection with the bombings of four Negro churches and three homes, and that "several" had signed confessions.

Their names were withheld until formal charges are filed.

The criminal division of Circuit Court starts Feb. 18. Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said city authorities haven't discussed the bombings with him yet but his policy always has been to "push for an early trial."

Violence Halts Bus Operation

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Four Homes, Churches in Montgomery Bombed

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP)—The worst outbreak of violence since the fight over bus segregation began left troubled Montgomery without public transportation today.

City authorities halted bus service indefinitely after assailants bombed four Negro churches and the homes of two antisegregation ministers today. No one was reported injured.

The City Commission order suspending bus operations "until further notice" forced thousands of bus riders, both white and Negro, to find other means of transportation.

The city commission formally adopted a resolution at an emergency meeting to prohibit further bus service "until further action of the commission."

At the same time police commissioner Clyde Sellers ordered all auxiliary policemen on duty, and the commission suggested a midnight curfew for teen-agers.

There was the possibility of a federal investigation of the violence. The justice department in Washington said the FBI is looking into it to see if a federal law has been violated.

Attempts in Mobile

In Mobile 200 miles to the southwest, an explosion slightly damaged a Negro's home and attempts apparently were made, police said, to bomb the homes of two others.

In Montgomery, the Rev. Robert Graetz, a prointegration white clergyman who has been active in the fight against racial barriers, escaped unhurt along with members of his family when one of the bombs tore down a door at his home.

But police said another bomb tossed in Graetz' front yard might have caused death or serious injury except for a faulty fuse. Officers found 11 sticks of unexploded dynamite tied to a metal tube.

Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said police experts hoped to get fingerprints from a rack attached to the bomb but that the dynamite itself had been "thrown in the river."

'Too Dangerous'

Officers removed the two-foot fuse. Brown said the department has no demolition specialists and the bomb was "too dangerous to fool with."

The bomb throwers also shattered the home of another integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister, and four churches including the Negro First Baptist where Abernathy is pastor.

Part of the basement and roof were damaged at the First Baptist church. Across town, other bombs ripped large holes in the Bell St. Baptist church and the Mount Olive church. The Hutchinson Baptist church near Abernathy's home was the sixth target. Part of a wall and windows were blown out there.

Gov. James E. Folsom inspected the damage and offered a $2,000 reward for arrest and conviction of the bomb throwers.

State Police Offered

Folsom also conferred with Mayor W. A. Gayle and said he is ready to offer state police or the National Guard if needed.

Gayle said "We can handle this situation ourselves. We don't need any additional help."

Abernathy was in Atlanta at the time of the bombings. Negroes there also have begun bus integration efforts. Accompanied by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., another Montgomery integrationist, Abernathy flew back to Montgomery but could not be reached for comment.

Three crosses were burned in front of Negro homes in Mobile along with the bombings attempts there.

Montgomery Buses Halted By Bombings

Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 1-11-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP)—The worst outbreak of violence since the fight over bus segregation began left troubled Montgomery without public transportation today.

City authorities halted bus service indefinitely after assailants bombed four Negro churches and the homes of two antisegregation ministers today. No one was reported injured.

The City Commission order suspending bus operations "until further notice" forced thousands of bus riders, both white and Negro, to find other means of transportation.

Some walked. Others caught rides or used taxicabs.

In Mobile 200 miles to the southwest, an explosion slightly damaged a Negro's home and attempts apparently were made, police said, to bomb the homes of two others.

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Constitution

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M. 1-11-57

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Gov. James E. Folsom inspected the damage and offered a $2,000 reward for arrest and conviction of the bomb-throwers.

Folsom denounced the bombings as the work of "Negro hoodlums, Communist hoodlums or white hoodlums, but whoever did these bombings must surely be a hoodlum."

A group of about 25 white ministers, including Graetz, issued a statement deploring the violence. They called for "an act of repentance" by all citizens and an offer of "fervant thanks" that there were no injuries.

"Whatever our differences of opinion may be, we cannot remain silent and allow our community to lapse into the barbarity of terrorism and intimidation," the Protestant ministers plus one Jewish rabbi said.

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Negro Prays Ike Ask Halt In Violence

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 1-14-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan 13 (AP)—A Negro minister whose church and home was bombed recently prayed in the damaged church today for "just a word" from President Eisenhower against violence in Montgomery's bus troubles.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a prointegration leader, said he had suspended all night services at his Negro First Baptist Church "because we feel it might endanger the lives of our congregation."

Some other ministers who were the targets of six bombings Thursday urged from their pulpits that their attackers be forgiven. They pledged to continue efforts to obtain complete racial equality. There were no other reports of night church services being canceled.

The bombings came three weeks after Negroes won racial equality on Montgomery buses under federal court order. Bus service was suspended indefinitely by the city commission after the bombings. No one was injured in the attacks.

The Rev. U. J. Fields, pastor of the Bell St. Baptist Church, which the fire department declared unsafe for use after it was bombed, held services for his congregation in the basement of another church. Fields said the city should assume responsibility for repairing his church since, he claimed, it had not provided proper police protection.

NEGRO LEADER'S PLEA

Advertiser P. 1

President Asked To Speak Against Acts Of Violence

Mon. 1-14-57
Montgomery, Ala.

A Negro minister whose church and home were bombed recently prayed in the damaged church yesterday for "just a word" from President Eisenhower against violence in Montgomery.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a pro-integration leader, said he had suspended all night services at his Negro First Baptist Church "because we feel it might endanger the lives of our congregation."

Some other ministers who were the targets of six bombings early Thursday urged from their pulpits that their attackers be forgiven. They pledged to continue efforts to obtain complete racial equality.

There were no other reports of night services being canceled.

The bombings came three weeks after Negroes won racial equality on Montgomery buses under federal court order. Bus service was suspended indefinitely by the city commission after the bombings. No one was injured in the attacks.

The Rev. U. J. Fields, pastor of Bell Street Baptist Church which the fire department declared unsafe for use after it was bombed, held services for his congregation in the basement of another church. Fields said the city should assume responsibility for repairing his church since, he claimed, it had not provided proper police protection.

Fields also called for Eisenhower to step into the situation. The Rev. H. H. Johnson, pastor of the bombed Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, told his congregation at the damaged church that "there seems every reason for the FBI to come into this."

The Justice Department was reported st[illegible] whether the federal gover[illegible]ent has jurisdiction to enter the case.

Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. that has led Negro integration efforts for 13 months, prayed for the President "to speak out on this situation."

Advertiser P. 2-A

With boarded up windows flanking him where stained glass had been, Abernathy said "we know that if the President would just say a word to the city it would have great value."

The minister also asked "more courage for the city officials," who he said are not now providing sufficient police protection. Yesterday was a "dark and bleak Sunday for all churches in our city," Abernathy said, "including our white churches."

The Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro Trinity-Lutheran congregation, took as his sermon theme "How Often Shall We Forgive," and asked forgiveness again for his attackers. His home was bombed for the second time Thursday night.

Graetz reported that since then he had received one threat, "which isn't more than normal." His young wife spoke up to say there had been several more. "Oh," Graetz said, "I haven't heard about them yet."

VIOLENCE STOPS IN MONTGOMERY

Times P. 34-C

City Quiet 2d Day After Halt of Integrated Bus Runs

Sat. 1-12-57

N. A. A. C. P. in Appeal

New York

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 11—White residents of Montgomery are involuntarily experiencing what the Negroes of Montgomery went through voluntarily for a year.

For the second day in a row no city buses operated here. Whites having business in town took taxis, organized car pools

or walked. So did the Negroes. But they were used to it after their year-old bus boycott. The boycott ended last Dec. 21 following an order by the Supreme Court to end segregation on the Montgomery City Lines.

The Montgomery bus company shut down yesterday after early morning bomb attacks on four Negro churches, the home of a Negro minister and the home of a white anti-segregation minister with an all-Negro congregation. The City Commission ordered the shutdown.

Montgomery, a town of 75,000 whites and 50,000 Negroes, was a peaceful-appearing town today. But merchants along the town's main shopping streets were far from content. The consensus was that many potential shoppers were staying home as a result of the lack of public transportation.

Meanwhile, the possibility of a new all-white private bus system for Montgomery was raised.

It was reported that two city attorneys and a state representative had met with Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to learn whether such a system might be set up without violating a Federal injunction against segregation on the existing lines.

There was no confirmation of such a discussion, but it was said that the plan envisioned a system in which only members could ride. Membership, it was said, would be limited to whites.

Today The Montgomery Advertiser carried an editorial calling for the resumption of bus travel even "if they run empty." It urged that special police details be assigned to the buses.

"The issue now is no longer segregation," the editorial said. "The issue now is whether it is safe to live in Montgomery, Ala."

N. A. A. C. P. in Appeal

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called on President Eisenhower yesterday to issue a personal rebuke to those who bombed four Negro churches in Montgomery.

In a telegram to the President, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., also said the association "deeply regrets omission from your State of the Union message any mention of rising tide of hate-inspired violence in certain Southern communities."

NON-VIOLENCE STRESSED

Times P. 10-C

Montgomery Negro Leader Urges Campaign Continue

Mon. 1-14-57

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 13 —The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. urged Negroes today to hold to their campaign of nonviolence on the bus integration issue.

New York

Mr. King is leading the campaign here. In a sermon at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, he said he was convinced "more than ever" that violence was not the way to win.

Mr. King praised an editorial in Friday's Montgomery Advertiser urging the resumption of bus travel with police protection. He also praised an advertisement in the paper deploring outbursts of violence here. The advertisement was signed by a group of business and professional leaders.

"For the first time," Mr. King said, "elements of the white community are speaking out."

No city buses have run since last Thursday, following an outbreak of shootings and bombings.

BUS IN MONTGOMERY STRUCK BY MISSILES

Commercial Appeal

Official P. 19

Four White Teenagers Held In Newest Incident

Memphis Press

CURFEW STILL IN FORCE

Sun. 1-6-57

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5. —Two missiles were hurled at an integrated city bus Saturday, breaking the calm that has prevailed since Monday morning in this racially beset city where segregation laws were declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Police Capt. E. P. Brown said four white teenagers, ranging in age from 11 to 15, have admitted throwing two sparkplugs at a bus as it passed through a white residential section.

First Of Its Kind

Captain Brown said the teenagers will be turned over to juvenile authorities.

Saturday's violence was the first of its kind to take place in a white neighborhood. Other incidents have occurred in areas of the city populated by Negroes.

The City Commission at a special meeting halted all night bus runs until Jan. 1, then extended the curfew through Tuesday to cope with desegregation disorder.

There have been five outbursts of violence since the buses were integrated. Buses have been shot at by unknown snipers, with four of the shootings at night. The last one occurred in the morning darkness.

Minor Damage

Saturday's incident caused minor damage to the bus. A window was shattered by the sparkplugs. No one was injured. The three Negro passengers on the bus left the bus after the glass-breaking.

A Negro woman, eight months pregnant, was shot in both legs a week ago, and was hospitalized after losing a considerable amount of blood. The bullet is still lodged in her right leg.

Doctors at the Oak Street Hospital said the bullet will be removed after the child has been delivered.

Driver E. E. Stubblefield reported Saturday's incident to police and identified the four teenagers, who were arrested minutes later.

Still Integrated

Negroes, meanwhile, continue to seat themselves at will aboard the buses.

One bus, driven by W. H. Fullilove, was struck three times, twice during the same night.

His bus was hit Monday morning in a Negro area, shortly before dawn. He said the bullet, which passed under the driver's seat, was fired from an automobile.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser P. 4-A

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Single-Seat System For Buses

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — I enclose copy of letter I have written Hon. W. A. Gayle, mayor of Montgomery. I would like this suggestion carried in your great paper.

1-11-57

I honestly believe a plan of this sort given sincere thought in a broad way, with open mind, with fairness and justice to all has great possibilities.

J. E. HATHCOCK

Dothan, Ala.

Editr, The Advertiser:
Hon. W. A. Gayle, Mayor
City of Montgomery
Montgomery, Alabama
Dear Sir:

I am very reluctant to write you concerning the matter of bus segregation as well as segregation in other public transportation, but over the years I have seen it happen so many times that a big problem is solved in a simple way, and I can't get it out of my mind and believe sincerely if the bus and other transportation people would convert to a system where passengers would have a single seat to themselves (similar to the chair car on the trains) there could be no objection as to where the passenger sit.

In this way white and Negro would not be rubbing arms nor would the working men from the machine shop or foundry that might be unable to change his greasy or soiled clothes to fresh clean clothes before he boards the bus or train and reaches home. I am sure many working men feel reluctant or embarressed to sit by a lady with his working clothes on when she has been downtown with her nice clothes shopping.

It would of course cost the bus people some money to convert to the single seat system, but I don't believe anyone would object to paying a penny or even a few pennies more fare to have a seat all to themselves and enjoy that freedom and convenience.

It appears to me this would solve lots of trouble and be much better for everybody.

J. E. HATCHCOCK

Dothan

Capital Negroes fined, one jailed for having guns

News P. 13

Birmingham, Ala.

Mon. 1-14-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14 —(AP)—Two Negroes arrested with concealed weapons in a car following the bombing of four Negro churches and two ministers' homes here last week were fined $100 and costs today in police court.

William Singleton Jr., and Marion Smiley, were convicted of carrying concealed shotguns in a car and Singleton was given an additional 60 days in jail for having a concealed pistol on his person.

JUDGE EUGENE LOE told the Negroes, "This court will not permit anyone, white or Negro, to take the law in his own hands." He warned that future offenses of that nature would bring much heavier punishment.

Singleton and Smiley told the judge that they were "investigating some suspicious cars" when state highway patrolmen arrested them early Friday morning near their homes.

Capital buses resume runs, daytime only

News P. 14

Wed. 1-16-57

Birmingham, Ala.

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16 —After a six-day halt, Montgomery buses resumed operation here this morning under a stricter police protection. Buses were stopped by order of the City Commission Jan. 10 after six bombing incidents in the early hours of that day.

Operation is to be on a daytime basis with final runs leaving the business area of Montgomery at 5:15 p.m. This latest order of the commission restoring bus service came during its regular weekly meeting yesterday.

POLICE COMMISSIONER Clyde Sellers told newsmen later that police guards will be provided for each bus on its final run which will occur at

dusk. Sunset here today is at 5:03 p.m.

State court considering King's appeal

News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18—(AP)—The Alabama Court of Appeals today had under consideration an appeal by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of an anti-boycott conviction. An immediate decision was not expected.

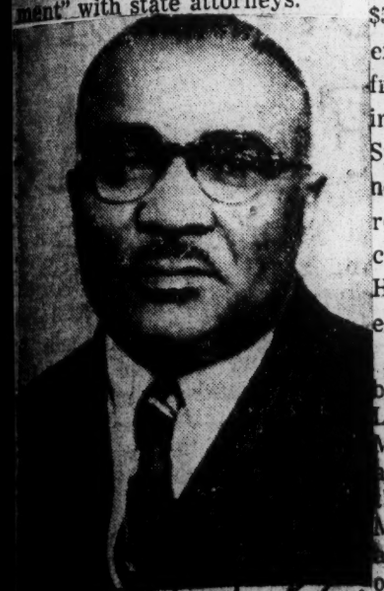
Atty. Fred Gray argued yesterday that the state failed to prove that King "has ever done anything illegal" in a trial last March.

THE BAPTIST minister was convicted of violating an Alabama anti-boycott law dating from the 1920s for his part in the year-long Negro bus boycott.

King was fined $500 and costs. Trials of 89 other persons also indicted for parts in the boycott were postponed pending King's appeal.

Reviewing trial evidence on the boycott, Asst. Montgomery Circuit Solicitor Maury Smith said the protest to segregated buses was carried out largely through "intimidation, threats and coercion."

Asst. Atty. Gen. George Young argued that the court should throw out the appeal because King's attorneys were too late in filing trial records. Atty. Peter Hall, one of five representing King, said the records were late because of a "misunderstood verbal agreement" with state attorneys.



DR. M. L. KING SR.

Dr. M. L. King Sr., pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, will preach at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery in an exchange of pulpits with his son, the Rev. M. L. King Jr. The public is invited.

King And Father Exchange Pulpits In Sunday Service

Advertiser Sat. 1-19-57

Montgomery, Ala.

In the annual exchange of pulpits between father and son, Dr. M. L. King Sr. pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Atlanta, will be the guest speaker at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church for the morning worship Sunday. Dr. M. L. King Jr., pastor of Dexter Avenue, will fill his father's pulpit at the same time. P. 6 a

The morning anthem will be "Seek Ye the Lord," by Roberts, with Ernest Warren as tenor soloist. The processional hymn will be "When Morning Gilds the Skies" and the recessional "Take My Life and Let It Be."

Last Sunday the lesson was reviewed in the church school by Mrs. Susie J. Govan. Uniting with the fellowship was Clarence Edmondson, band director of Alabama State College.

A very appreciative audience enjoyed the concert by the choir. The effort to date has realized $534.63, and thanks are herewith expressed to each member and friend of the church who contribut in any way toward the success. Special mention should be made of non-choir members whose efforts resulted in the purchase of one chair at a cost of $25: Mesdames Hattie Alexander, Beulah P. Brewer, and Miss Verdie Davie.

Meetings during the week have been held at the residences of Miss Lamie Davis and Walter Nesbitt. Mrs. JoAnn Robinson entertained a few friends on the occasion of the birthday of the pastor, Dr M. L. King Jr., who also was in attendance at the weekly meeting of the January Club headed by Mrs. Thelma Austin Rice. Dr. King will visit at Hot Springs, Ark. next week for the meeting of the Board of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The guest speaker for Sunday is a graduate of Morehouse College and was awarded an honorary doctorate by Morris Brown College. He is a member of the boards of trustees of Atlanta University and of Morehouse College; is moderator of the Atlanta Baptist Missionary Association; is a member of the board of Trustees of the Carrie Steele-Pitts Home of Atlanta, of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta. He has served his present pastorate for more than 20 years and is active in every phse of civicand religious life of Atlanta.

The church family sympathizes with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Taylor Jr. in the passing of his grandfather.

Appeals Court Delays Ruling In King Case

Advertiser P. 8-a Sat. 1-19-57

Montgomery, Ala.

The Alabama Court of Appeals Thursday took under advisement an appeal filed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. on his conviction last March of violating state anti-boycott laws.

No immediate ruling in the case was anticipated.

The initial arguments heard by the court were on the state's petition to dismiss the appeal on grounds that the appellant had failed to submit certain records to the court within a time limit.

Asst. Atty. Gen. George Young, representing the state, called for a dismissal because King's attorneys "did not conform with state laws or your rules of appeal in filing the case."

He refered to the admitted fact that copies of the trail record and evidence were not delivered to the Appeals Court within the 60-day limit specified by law.

MISUNDERSTANDING

Atty. Peter Hall., one of a corps of five lawyers representing King, conceded that the records had been filed late, but he insisted this had happened because of a "misunderstood verbal agreement" with councel for the state.

"It was our thought than an agreement had been reached with the state whereby no technical rules such as these would apply in this case," Hall said.

However, when Hall read from the court proceedings the agreement under discussion, Presiding Judge Robert B. Harwood observed that it appeared to him the agreement under discussion only concerned the trial of the 89 other Negro leaders who were indicted at the same time as King.

"From what you have read to me here, I fail to sees any relationship between the agreement you speak of and the agreement contained in the court record," Harwood added.

COURTHOUSE MOVE

Hall, in explanation, said it was at this point the misunderstanding had come about.

The Negro attorney also discussed other "extenuating circumstances" which he said might justify the delay. These included the fact that the court reporter was forced to move from the courthouse building and relocate elsewhere, thus causing a delay in the work.

After Hall and Young had each argued on the dismissal petition, the court called for arguments on the merits of the case.

Atty. Fred Gray, representing King, insisted in his review of the trial that the state had failed to prove that his client "has ever done anything illegal."

Maury Smith, assistant circuit solicitor, in rebuttal reviewed at length the evidence in King's trial which indicated the minister had been the leader of the long boycott, which Smith said had been carried out through "intimidation, threats and coercion."

Dexter Church Topics Listed

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Dexter Avenue Baptist Church plans two services for Sunday. At 11 a.m. the pastor, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will fill the pulpit. His subject will be: "That Boy Back Home." Sat. 1-12-57

The anthem will be "The Lord Is My Light" by Merchant. Mrs. Essie P. Smart, soprano, and Dr. W. D. Pettus, baritone, will be soloists. The processional hymn will be "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and the recessional "The Church's One Foundation."

On last Sunday the lesson in the Church School's Adult Division was reviewed by J. T. Alexander. Connecting with the fellowship were Mrs. Margaret Foley, who came from the Hall Street Baptist Church, and Miss Helen Williams, whose former membership has been at Acmar, Ala. At the Communion service at 7 p.m. the hand of fellowship was extended to Mrs. Foley, Miss Williams, and to Thomas Jordan who had been baptized earlier.

The financial report for December as released by the committee headed by F. W. Taylor, revealed total receipts for the month amounting to $3,436.84 which included $796.25 for the "bus protest" and contributions from the month clubs of January, February, June, July, and December. Special note was taken by the pastor of a contribution of $50 to the church from the Boys Crusaders, of which Miss Verdie M. Davie is adviser.

Meetings during the week have been held at the residences of Mrs. Ophelia Sippial and J. H. Gilchrist.

The vested choir will be presented in the church sanctuary in a Vesper Musicale beginning promptly at 6 p.m. Sunday. Guest contributor will be Robert E. Williams, tenor, a teacher of voice at Alabama State College, and a member of Dexter Avenue Church.

Proceeds from this concert will go toward the payment for the new choir chairs recently installed by the choir through a committee consisting of J. H. Gilchrist and Mrs. Betsy Bryant.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to share the inspiration of both services on Sunday.

Listed among the sick and shut-ins are: Mrs. Lula Blair, 1423 Tuttle Ave.; Mrs. Lillian Bibb, 2063 Luverne St.; A. G. Carlton, 1533 St. John St.; Mrs. Mattie Capleton, 1619 S. Hall St.; Mrs. Clarissa Chambliss, St. Jude's Hospital; J. C. Cox, 1101 Hutchinson St.; Mrs. Eva M. Neely, 512 LaPine St.; Mrs. Ludie Randall, 484 S. Jackson St.; S. D. Turner, Fraternal Hospital; Mrs. Mamie Thompson, 723 Grove St., and D. D. Williams, 1000 S. Union St.

MONTGOMERY LEADER MEETS "MISS NAACP" — Dr. M. L. King, Jr. Emancipation Day speaker, meets Gwendolyn Everett, the Atlanta chapter's "Miss NAACP." The new queen is a freshman at Spelman College. — (Perry's Photo)

To Be Speaker In Nashville

NASHVILLE — Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement association, will be the guest speaker at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 13, at the First Baptist church here.

The central figure in the year-long bus boycott in Montgomery, Rev. King is being presented by the Social Action committee of First Baptist church.

Pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist church which stands in view of the court house in Montgomery, Rev. King holds the AB degree from Morehouse college in Atlanta, the BD degree from Crozer Theological seminary in Chester, Penn. and the Ph.D. degree from the Boston university divinity school.

Many observers throughout the nation have voiced the belief that King's emphasis on non-violence has possibly saved the lives of hundreds of persons of the Negro and white racial groups.

In his Nashville address Dr King will deal in part with the matter of passive resistance and its applicability in current human relations problems.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., King is the son of the Rev. M. L. King, sr., pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church of that city. A younger brother, A. D. King, preached his initial sermon a few weeks ago. His wife, Coretta, is a concert soprano having graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music.

Chairman of the Social Action Committee is Mrs. J. C. Hull. Rev. Kelly Miller Smith is pastor.

FOLSOM IRE SPARKED BY UNKNOWN BOMBERS

Gov. James E. Folsom vowed yesterday he would do everything in his power to see that the persons guilty of exploding bombs in Montgomery and elsewhere in the state are prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

In a statement made at his weekly cabinet meeting, the governor denounced as "anarchy" the new outbreak of bombings and gunfire in Montgomery during the past weekend.

Folsom also declared that the $2,000 reward posted by the state for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons was not limited to Montgomery, but applied to such incidents anywhere in Alabama. The reward also applies to the weekend violence here, Folsom added.

The $2,000 reward was originally posted by Folsom on the day following a major outbreak of violence, which included the bombing of four Negro churches and two homes here.

The governor labeled all the bombings "anarchy, pure and simple, whether they are being done by Negro hoodlums or white hoodlums."

"If the persons responsible are apprehended, and I hope they are—and soon—I will do everything in my power to see that they are prosecuted in any court where anarchy can be prosecuted." Folsom concluded.

Services as usual say Negro ministers

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12 —(AP)—Ministers of four bomb-shattered Negro churches plan worship services as usual Sunday with special prayers for those "who would desecrate the house of God."

"Despite the wreckage and broken windows we will gather as usual at our church," said the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church and a pro-integration leader here.

Abernathy's church and his home were blasted in separate pre-dawn bombings. Three other Negro churches and the home of a young white minister who serves a Negro church were also damaged by high explosives.

Ministers of the other three churches damaged by bombs were not immediately available for comment but Abernathy said he understood they all planned to hold Sunday services, some perhaps on the lawn outside their churches.

Abernathy said many of the expensive, large stained glass windows of his church were cracked and some smaller panes blown out by the explosion. The basement, he said, was left a shambles.

RACES:

Integration Under Fire

Heartened by the U.S. Supreme Court edict ending segregation on the buses of Montgomery, Ala., Southern Negroes last week began a cautious test of the court's authority in other cities. They moved quietly, hoping to avoid trouble if they could, but the trouble came: Gunfire in Montgomery itself, a bombing in Birmingham, Ala., a menacing crowd of whites in Tallahassee, Fla.

In Birmingham, on Christmas night, a bomb blasted the home and the adjacent church of the Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, the leader of the bus-integration there. Two of his children suffered minor injuries. The next day, Shuttlesworth carried on with a planned demonstration for Negroes to "ride integrated." Thus he accomplished his purpose: To force a court test of the constitutionality of the Birmingham segregation ordinance.

Forced Retreat: Much the same kind of demonstration was scheduled at Tallahassee, but Negro leaders, who had gathered at a downtown intersection to board buses, withdrew when a jeering crowd of white teen-agers milled about them. A court test there was forced when the city arrested the general manager and nine drivers.

The constitutional issue, it seems, will have to be resolved in many Southern cities. The Negroes, and others construed the Supreme Court's ruling as applying to all transportation segregation laws, but most local authorities in the South maintain that it applies only to Montgomery.

Montgomery's bright hope for peace among races was shattered the day after Christmas. Nine bullets from a .22-caliber rifle ripped through one bus occupied only by the driver. After four shootings in three nights, night bus runs were canceled temporarily.

But a measure of progress did come notably in Mobile, Ala. There the local bus company quietly disclosed that it has stopped trying to enforce the city's segregation laws. Bus drivers were told to handle seating arrangements "as diplomatically as possible" and so far, the company said, there have been no incidents. But old habits seemed to last. In most cases, Negroes and whites were still riding segregated.

3 OKLAHOMA MEN

Butler Bombing Convictions Given Appeals Court Airing

Advertiser p. 1

The Alabama Court of Appeals yesterday heard oral arguments on the appeal filed by three men sentenced to 10 years in prison for conspiring to dynamite the home of a non-striking union employee of the W. T. Smith Lumber Co. in Chapman.

Montgomery

The three defendants — all natives of Oklahoma — were arrested near Greenville on Feb. 29, 1956, during the height of a wave of violence which followed the strike at the huge lumber firm.

The defendants—Doyce McCary, Cortez Melvin Gaskey and Edward Gaskey—were found to have in their possession four sticks of dynamite, four dynamite caps and a fuse. Also found was a detailed map of Butler County, bearing directions as to the exact location of George Brown, the latter a union member who had walked off the job at the lumber firm in July, 1954 but later returned to work.

Jan. 2-1-57

In the trial that followed in March, 1956, at Greenville, the state charged the men with conspiring to dynamite Brown's home. The men were tried collectively, all being found guilty and given 10-year sentences.

Atty. Roderick Beddow of Birmingham, representing the defendants, was highly critical yesterday of the evidence presented by the state in the lower court.

"The state's case was suffering from pellagra, it has no nutrition at all," Beddow declared.

Beddow further charged that the three men were convicted on nothing but "surmise, conjecture and speculation."

Advertiser

He also cited four errors which he claimed the lower court judge made and was especially critical of a statement made in the closing arguments of the trial by Butler Circuit Solicitor Joe Kettler.

Beddow said that Kettler had told the jury that "the judge wouldn't let you decide this case if there wasn't enough evidence." Beddow insisted this "unfortunate remark" by Kettler was in itself sufficient for the Appeals Court to order a new trial.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Ted Rinehart, representing the state, belittled Beddow's charges of no state evidence.

Jan. 2-1-57

Rinehart stressed the fact that the automobile the defendants were driving had an improper license plate, and that two other sets of plates were found in the car, neither of them having been issued to the vehicle. One of the sets of plates, from New York state, had been issued to an automobile owned by an official of the International Woodworkers of America union, Rinehart said. It was a chapter of this union which was striking at the Smith plant.

MONTGOMERY TO SEEK BOMB DEFENSE FUND

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Pro-Segregation Rally Set For Today

Sun. 2-3-57

SUSPECT TO BE AIDED

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2. —A pro-segregation mass meeting was called here Sunday to begin raising a $60,000 defense fund for persons arrested in connection with recent bombings and attacks on city buses.

Jack Brock, onetime state president of the American Federation of Labor, said the money will be used to defend anyone arrested on warrants sworn out by Negro leaders seeking to break down segregation.

The meeting was announced shortly after a seventh white man was charged in connection with a series of bombings which followed a Federal court order to end segregation on city buses.

Released On Bond

Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, was arrested Friday for bombing the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church last month, police said. He was released on $2,500 bond Friday night.

Preliminary hearings for all seven defendants, who are free on bond, are scheduled Friday in Recorder's Court.

In announcing the pro-segregation meeting, Mr. Brock said "We're not trying to pass on the innocence or guilt of anyone and we don't believe in violence as a cure for anything. We are interested in seeing that justice is done and that each person accused by Negro leaders gets a fair trial."

A notice in a paid advertisement prepared for the Sunday Montgomery Advertiser invited 100,000 white men and women "who believe in segregation and our way of life" to an all-day rally Sunday beginning at 8 a.m.

Funds Are Sought

The meeting is to be held at the local Carpenters Union Building.

Mr. Brock, editor of the Alabama Labor News, said his group proposes to establish an "Alabama segregation fund" and will seek funds primarily in Montgomery but that "contributions from over the state will also be welcomed."

The advertisement invited those attending Sunday's meeting to "share your time and resources to defend our beliefs."

While the money will be used to defend those arrested in connection with demonstrations growing out of the end of segregation on city buses, Mr. Brock said if any surplus is left "we'll throw it in the pot to help others" if similar racial trouble should develop elsewhere in the state.

"Wherever 'Saint' Martin Luther King (a Montgomery Negro minister and leader in the anti-segregation campaign) or his friends stir up trouble," Mr. Brock said, "then we expect to come to the aid of the white people."

RACE VIOLENCE CASES IN ALABAMA SOLVED?

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Montgomery Police Mum On Arrest Reports

Thurs. 1-31-57

7 BOMBING INCIDENTS

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30. — Rumors of an impending break in the investigation of racial violence gained momentum Wednesday but police kept a tight lid of secrecy on their work.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers declined to comment on published and broadcast reports of the investigation.

Case Is Cracked?

Station WSFA-TV said in a newscast that police "for all practical purposes have cracked the case of the recent wave of bombings." The broadcast said "several white people" have been arrested and that police "are about to announce the completion of their investigation."

Earlier, the Montgomery Advertiser said at least two men "and possibly more" were held in connection with the outbreak of bombings which followed the end of segregation on Montgomery city buses.

The afternoon Alabama Journal, which also printed the story added that there were unconfirmed reports of "a confession or confessions, implicating some two dozen men."

The home of a Negro hospital orderly and an adjoining filling station were damaged in a dynamite explosion Sunday, the seventh bombing in less than three weeks.

Second Is Dud

Another bomb, which failed to explode, was found at the same time on the front porch at the home of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. He led the successful fight against bus segregation which brought a Federal court integration order Dec. 21.

Buses were ambushed with gunfire six times after the segregation barriers were lowered. Then, on Jan. 10, four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers active in the integration campaign were bombed.

Montgomery's Bombing Prone

Editorial The Birmingham News 2-8

REPORTS from Montgomery indicate that vigorous investigations of the bombings of Negro homes and churches is going forward. Some arrests have been made and law enforcement officials appear to be encouraged by the results of their work in seeking evidence.

Montgomery, Ala.

So long as outrageous incidents of violence occur in the troubled and complex field of racial relations, it is to be emphasized repeatedly that bombings and shootings and any other similar lawlessness can only make common difficulties greater.

Jan. 2-3-57

Violence certainly is deeply opposed by the vast majority of citizens who realize that unless it is curbed decisively, it may grow worse and worse. Arrest and punishment of guilty persons in such cases will be a major influence in curbing such crimes.

Here in Birmingham, also, we have some unsolved violence cases. Law enforcement officials here, in Montgomery and in other communities in which there has been such violence, should press on intensively in combating the outrageous menace in such activities.

Break Seen In Probe Of Bombings

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

Thurs. 1-31-57

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 30 (AP)— Rumors of an impending break in the investigation of recent racial violence gained momentum today but police kept a tight lid of secrecy on their work.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers declined to comment on published and broadcast reports which told of the progress of the investigation.

Station WSFA-TV said in a newscast today that police "for all practical purposes have cracked the case of the recent wave of bombings."

The broadcast said "several white people" have been arrested and that police "are about to announce the completion of their investigation."

Earlier, The Montgomery Advertiser said at least two men "and possibly more" were being held in connection with the outbreak of bombings which followed the end of segregation on Montgomery city buses.

The afternoon Alabama Journal, which also printed the story, added that there were unconfirmed reports of "a confession, or confessions, implicating some two dozen men."

Sellers ordered his officers to refrain from talking to newspapermen about the bombing investigation. He said any information out of the Police Department must come from him.

The Bomb Fever's Contagion

Dallas Tex. Fri. 2-9-57

The recent outburst of the bomb-fever out at Beaumont, Texas promises to restrict itself to no special quarter in an area so pronounced at challenging a high court order in this segregation business.

Atlanta Ga. P. 4

Possibly getting its cue and wind from a further eastern sister, Montgomery, the Beaumont affair partakes of the same pattern, the bombing of homes and churches; seeking reprisal upon those who would either abet or take a "middle of the road" attitude in this integration issue.

Out at Beaumont, there are some Negro students attending the Technological College and threats and picketing in a measure have been in evidence.

It is well that the local authorities took off in an investigation of this outlawry and while they say no arrest has been made, there are hopes that those guilty of taking the bombing contagion to that western city will be speedily brought to book.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good; while it is unfortunate that human life and property are openly subjected to such peril, it might in the course of things suggest that the federal government take a try out in prohibiting this bombing pastime resorted to by those who would set themselves up as superior to the law.

There is definitely a crisis in Beaumont and it is entirely up to the law enforcement officers to set the pace that they are either able or unable to defend the safety of the people.

Bombing Halts Integrated Buses

World-Telegram

Montgomery Orders All Service Stopped; Atlanta Awaits Trial

Fri. 1-11-57 New York

By the United Press

Mass bombings in Montgomery, Ala., and rrests of Negro minister leaders in Atlanta halted all integrated bus riding in the Deep South today.

In Montgomery, the only Deep South city in which Negroes had established a right to sit with whites, authorities halted buses during a state of emergency following a wave of dynamite blasts.

Atlanta Negro leaders, six of them free on $1000 bonds after a police roundup, called off their defiance of a local bus segregation law until their cases can be settled by the courts.

Police in Chattanooga, Tenn., said two flaming gasoline-filled bottles were thrown at a city bus last night. No one was injured. The first bottle hit the pavement in front of the bus and the driver whipped around it. The second bounced off the rear bumper. The city bus company has been running its buses without segregation signs since Monday.

A grand jury in Atlanta may be asked today to indict the ministers charged with making a "test" ride in the white section of a trolley two days ago.

The Montgomery City Commission, following its declaration of a state of emergency, imposed a midnight curfew for children, both white and Negro.

In Atlanta last night more than 1000 Negroes gathered for a second mass meeting in two nights. They sang hyms, prayed and heard attorney S. S. Robinson declare:

"This would be a tough job but with the help of the preachers (who were arrested) and you, it will be a pushover."

38b 1957

King Will Speak At New Orleans In Negro Drive

P 65B

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16 (AP)—United Clubs, Inc., said today the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott leader, will speak here Feb. 1 in a drive among Negroes to "black out carnival activities and entertainment in general this year."

The Negro organization said the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge leader of a bus integration movement, and other Negro leaders would be on the program with King.

Negro carnival frivolity and other social activites here "will go under wraps for at least a year—maybe more," the orgnization said, because "Negroes have awakened to the shocking fact that only a trifling gain about which only a trifling gin about which we can be happy."

At least 75 per cent of the Negro social, dance and other groups, it said, are cooperating in the move to cancel their annual ball "and instead donate the same amount to the cause of total freedom."

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The Boycotted

Advertiser P. 4-a

How Some City Bus Drivers, 'Furloughed' By Boycott Survived Last Year

Mon. 1-28-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By Ed Swietnicki

Of The Advertiser Staff

EX-BUS DRIVER George Henderson was all smiles as he began the nightly chore of closing his filling station one day last week.

Exactly one year ago the future didn't look too bright for the husky bespectackled driver. Nor did it for 45 other drivers and mechanics of the City Transportation Lines. Henderson, you see, had been wheeling a city bus through Montgomery streets for the past 13 years. When you're middleaged and have been a bus driver that long, well. . . .

But on Dec. 5, 1955 the boycott began. When the men were paid a salary up until Dec. 24 everyone sensed something was wrong. In January everyone was asked to take his two weeks vacation on the theory that everything soon would be back to normal.

Then most of the buses stopped rolling and 45 employes were put on "a temporary furlough." Henderson's 13 years didn't match up against those who had been drivers for over 20 years, or, in the case of the record holder, over 30 years.

With family savings Henderson bought a franchise on a bright new service station. Soon business began booming for the garage novice in his new work.

Underground

HIS HAPPY SMILE disappears when asked to talk about bus driving days. "I don't want to talk about it. I deal with all kinds of people here. Some know I used to be a driver. Most don't."

For some reason he feels that people blame the bus drivers for all the publicity about the boycott. He doesn't mind the fact that he was shot at once in 1955, at the beginning of the boycott. His wife, however, who was waiting for him that evening, readily points out that the bullet came only inches from the top of his head.

Then there were crank telephone calls. Some told him to stop driving. Others told him to continue. Others hurled unintelligible obscenities.

What happened to other bus drivers like himself in 1956? From his corner vantage point Henderson pointed to a man driving an old furniture truck.

"There's one. Some work on garbage trucks. Some drive cabs. I even have a few working part time for me."

"Please don't mention where my service station is," he added. "We have a good business here and my bus driving days are over."

Another driver—one of the furloughed drivers who returned to duty when the back-to-work summons came last month, also has given bus drivers a helping hand.

H. L. Canterbury, who says, "I'm a young 48" had been driving for 16 years when he was furloughed. He is back on his Day Street route today.

"Mr. Bagley [Bus Superintendent J. H. Bagley] was like a father to us. He even got some of us jobs to help us. We had to go. There was just no work for us. We knew we had to leave the buses."

Back To School

CANTERBURY, when he saw the handwriting on the wall, began taking Auburn correspondence courses in the exterminating business. "When you're my age and you go back to school that's something," he proudly tells his 15-year and 9-year-old daughters. His wife was given credit too for helping out during 1956: "She's a regular cotton picker of a saver," he explains colorfully.

After five months of self-taught study, Canterbury began work in his own exterminating business. This helped family finances a bit. Mrs. Canterbury began working too. But after a week, Canterbury asked her to quit. "That'll be the day when my wife will have to work," he explained.

Rough, But They Made It

THE FAMILY survived 1956. It was rough for them, they explain, but "we don't drink, smoke, or spend lavishly."

He, too, rattled off the names of a few who did not return to work for the bus company—"Let's see there's Henderson, there's Barker, he operates a filling station, Johnson's on Fairview Avenue in a garage."

Some 10 to 15 of the furloughed 45 did not return to work as bus drivers when the boycott ended last December. "They'll return though as soon as they can," Superintendent Bagley explained, optimistically.

Canterbury employs two or three bus drivers in his exterminating business. He works at that about 20 hours a week, in addition to a full week as a driver. As soon as he receives his pension he's going to open his exterminating business on a full-time basis.

"And it's a real interesting and complicated business with a lot to be learned," he says.

Other drivers don't mind his enthusiasm for he can always supply part time work, if needed.

EXTERMINATOR-BUS DRIVER CANTERBURY

2 Federal Judges Say—

Post-Herald

All-White Busline Would Violate Ban

Thurs. 2-28-57 P. 1

B'ham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27 (AP)—Two federal judges joined today in an informal warning that a proposed new all-white busline in Montgomery would violate the Supreme Court ban on racial segregation.

Six white men, as charter members of the Rebel Club asked the City Commission last month for permission to operate a "private" busline for members only as a means of combatting the recent integration order.

The city, unwilling to act in the face of an injunction against continued enforce- of segregation laws on public buses, petitioned a three-judge federal court panel for instructions.

The panel refused today to hand down an advisory ruling, but two members wrote into the order their "personal" opinion that the new busline would, in effect, be a "public" transportation system.

And as such, they said, it would be subject to the same restrictions against segregation now in effect on Montgomery City Lines buses.

Judge Richard T. Rives of the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., of Montgomery said use of the word "private" to describe the proposed all-white busline would be "inappropriate."

They said the city could grant a franchise for the Rebel line but that it would have to see that "the holder of the franchise does not discriminate between white and colored passengers."

Post-Herald

Since the court made no formal ruling, the statements by the two judges aren't binding. But they indicate how Rives and Johnson would rule if the busline does operate and is challenged. Negro leaders have indicated they would contest it.

Mayor W. A. Gayle declined to say what the city's next step might be. So did State Rep. Joe Goodwyn, an attorney speaking for the officers of the Rebel Club.

The charter of the Rebel Club makes no mention of race or color but says only members of the club would be permitted to ride the buses and that "only one class of membership" would be allowed.

Memberships would have to be approved by directors of the club, all pro-segregationists.

The court refused to make a formal ruling because, it said, the Constitution prohibits federal judges from handing down advisory opinions or acting on "abstract, hypothetical or contingent questions."

A decision can be rendered only on "actual cases or controversies," the brief order said.

Nevertheless, Rives and Johnson did express their personal beliefs as a guide to city authorities. The third judge, Seybourn H. Lynne of Birmingham, declined to give an opinion.

Lynne also disagreed with the other two last June when they ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional. It was that decision which led to the Supreme Court ruling.

Montgomery Deputies Hunt Indicted Persons

Post-Herald Mon. 2-18-57 P. 9

No Arrests Made After Jury Report

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 17 (AP)—Sheriff's deputies today sought persons indicted in connection with Montgomery's racial violence but no arrests were reported yet.

A grand jury returned an unspecified number of indictments yesterday after investigating the seven bombings and six city bus ambushes with gunfire that followed the end of segregation on city buses Dec. 21.

Six deputies were sent out to make arrests on the grand jury warrants but 24 hours later no one had been reported booked at county jail on the charges.

Alabama law says names of those indicted and charges against them cannot be disclosed until they are in custody.

Seven white men were arrested last month and released on bond after being charged with participating in the bombings. Their cases were passed from city court to the grand jury.

Circuit Clerk John Matthews said no indictments were returned against three of the seven who had been charged with misdemeanors in connection with dynamite bundles that failed to go off at homes of pro-integration ministers.

City Judge Eugene Loe said earlier that charges in his court would be dropped against any of the seven not indicted.

Four Negro churches, three homes and a service station-taxi stand were damaged by the bombs that went off. No serious injuries were reported. In one of the bus shootings a young Negro woman was shot through both legs.

Panel Fails To Rule On City Petition

Advertiser Thurs. 2-28-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By JO ANN FLIRT

Opinions expressed by federal judges yesterday may have struck a death blow to plans for an all-white bus line in Montgomery.

Although a three-judge panel declined to hand down an advisory opinion in the bus matter, two of the jurists expressed individual opinions that the proposed system would be "public" and subject to a recent federal court order banning segregation. P. 1

group of six white men, charter members of the proposed Rebel Club, asked the city last month for permission to operate a "private" bus line for members only.

CITY STUDIES PLEA

City commissioners yesterday had not ruled on the Rebel Club request but said it would be studied "in ligh of" yesterday's opinions.

Commissioners W. A. Gayle and Frank W. Parks joined in a statement that in their understanding the judges' opinions rendered the Rebel Club plan a public system "subject to the same regulations as the present Montgomery City Lines bus transportation system." Commissioner Clyde Sellers was out of town.

An attorney for sponsors of the club plan, Rep. O. J. Goodwyn, said he would confer with his clients before revealing any future steps in their efforts to provide segregated bus transportation.

COURTS AUTHORITY

Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Seybourn H. Lynne and Frank M. Johnson Jr. dismissed a City Commission petition for instruction. They explained that the court did not have authority to give advisory opinions on "abstract, hypothetical, or contingent questions."

The court's authority, they ruled, was limited under the U. S. Constitution to "actual cases or controversies."

However, Judge Rives and Judge Johnson, feeling "that it will be of some public service," expressed their individual opinions on the three questions put to the court by the commissioners in their effort to avoid contempt of the federal order banning segregation on city buses.

This is the way the two judges answered the city's questions:

(1) Yes. The city commissioners could grant a hearing on the application of the proposed Rebel Club for a franchise to operate a transportation system here.

(2) Yes. The commission could, if the need were found, grant such a franchise.

(3) And yes. If such a franchise were granted it would be "incumbent" upon the city commission "to see to it that in the course of the operation of this private enterprise the holder of such franchise does not discriminate between white and colored passengers." Advertiser

They then stated that the word "private" referring to the bus system was "inappropriate."

NOT BINDING P. 2-a

Since the dismissal order ruled that the court did not have jurisdiction to grant the requested advisory opinion, the statement by the two judges is not binding. It is, however, indicative of how they would rule if presented with the actual situation described by the city in its petition for instruction.

Judge Lynne, the third member of the panel, declined to express any opinion on the proposed bus service.

The same three-member panel, with Judge Lynne dissenting, ruled last June that segregation on Montgomery public buses was unconstitutional and a Supreme Court decision in November upheld that ruling.

Last month city officials petitioned the panel for further instructions pursuant to the Supreme Court order in light of the Rebel Club's request for a franchise.

BRIEFS ASKED

The court then announced it would withhold its decision for three weeks and invited briefs from opposing attorneys in a case in which four Negroes contested city and state bus segregation laws here.

Negro attorney Fred Gray was the only one submitting such a brief.

Atty. Goodwyn said an informal request to submit a brief in behalf of the members of the Rebel Club was denied by the court since his clients were not involved in the older segregation cases.

The Rebel Club, which has not yet filed papers of incorporation in Probate Clerk's office here, has nonetheless submitted proposed articles of incorporation to the City Commission.

Headed by a six-man board of directors, the club would restrict patrons to the membership of the corporation which would operate five scheduled routes in the City of Montgomery.

Turnabout Sees Persons Recruited For "All-Negro" Bus Line In Ala.

Journal Sat. 2-9-57 Wilmington, N. C. P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—To circumvent integration on city buses, a group of whites have formed a private "club" and are attempting to get Negroes to a-

Brave Bombs, Bullets, Beatings

Alabama Diehards Fail To Make Negroes Fight Back

* * * * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala — Nine persons have been injured, one seriously, as the results of dangerous violence by pro-segregationists in Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, as an aftermath of the recent Supreme Court ruling which outlaws bus segregation.

The first report of violence was reported the day after the desegregation order, when diehard whites employed every tactic in the book to goad Negroes to "strike back" in riotous fashion and that Dixie soothsayer's prediction that bloodshed would result from integration" would become a reality.

An unidentified Negro man who had followed his wife into a bus and was paying their fare was struck down by a white passenger. The incident was the first reported.

Another act of violence was reported by a Negro woman who said she had been slapped and shoved to the ground by a young woman as she got off a bus. The victim of the attack was identified as Mrs Jonie Ruth Wilson, a domestic worker. She suffered a cut lip.

Then a teenage girl was beatn by a group of white youths at a Montgomery bus stop.

But these acts were "lulls before the storms." Serious, bloody incidents followed.

In Birmingham, a bomb blast destroyed the home of the Rev F. L. Shuttlesworth, prominent civil rights leader, and injured five persons Christmas night. The minister was slightly injured, but the explosion also injured Mrs Shuttlesworth, their two children, and a visitor, Charley Robinson, 50. Several adjacent homes were damaged.

A Negro woman was shot in the leg while riding a Montgomery city bus Friday night and the same bus was fired on a second time a short while later. No one was reported injured in the second shooting.

Police ordered all city bus runs stopped for the rest of the night as a safety measure.

It was the most serious outbreak of violence since racial segregation ended on city buses a week ago, although two other buses were fired on Wednesday night. No one was injured then.

The victim of last Friday night's shooting was identified as Mrs Rosa Jorlan, a 22-year-old expectant mother of Montgomery. Police said her wound was serious.

The first shooting occurred in a Negro residential area.

The bus, its driver, and all passengers aboard were questioned by police.

After the bus left to resume its run, another shot was fired at it in the same neighborhood where the first shooting occurred, police stated.

Mrs Jordan was seated toward the rear of the bus where she was struck in the leg. The bullet pierced the metal side of the bus near the floor.

The driver told officers he was unaware of any trouble until passengers shouted, "Stop the bus. A woman's been shot"

Just 48 hours earlier, shotgun and rifle fire hit two other city buses but no one was injured. Nine .22 calibre rifle pellets struck one bus while the other was blasted by bird shot.

Police are still investigating the case but have made no arrests.

Meanwhile, in Tallahassee, Fla, a bus driver asked two white passengers to get off rather than have them sit behind a Negro couple who refused to move from front seats.

At Camden, S. C., hooded vigilantes flogged a white high school band director "about 80 or 90 times" for alleged pro-integration views.

Night runs of the Montgomery buses were suspended Dec 29 to prevent further bloodshed from sniper's bullets while in Tallahassee, a Negro minister active in the campaign to integrate buses reported his life threatened by an anonymous telephone caller.

The Montgomery City Commission acted quickly after Mrs Jordan was shot and wounded. Doctors postponed an operation on Mrs Jordan because she is expecting a child.

The City Commission held an emergency meeting and adopted a resolution halting all bus runs after 5 PM through January 1. The action was taken as thousands of out-of-town visitors crowd the city for the annual Blue-Gray football game, dedicated to good will between the North and the South.

Buses operated normally during the day in both the Alabama and Florida capitals. At Birmingham, however, a Negro man was arrested again for sitting in the white section of a bus. He was one of 22 Negroes charged earlier in the week with violating the city bus segregation law.

At Tallahassee, the Rev J. Metz Relins said he received an anonymous telephone call Thursday night threatening his life after Negro leaders called off plans for "integrated bus rides to avoid possible conflict with some 200 white persons at the central bus station.

At Birmingham, police said Theodore Nelson, 50-year-old Negro, was arrested while seated in the white section of a bus and later released on $100 bond. He is scheduled to be tried in Recorder's Court with 21 other Negroes arrested earlier in the week during mass demonstrations and also charged with violating the bus segregation law.

At Clinton, Tennessee, segregationist Clyde Cook was fined $50 by City Judge Paul W. Horton on charges of assaulting a Clinton Baptist minister who had escorted six Negro pupils to integrated Clinton High School. Mr Cook was released on $250 bond pending appeal.

ALABAMA VICTORY — The Rev. Martin Luther King (right), leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott that started one year ago, rides up front in a public bus less than a week after segregation on Montgomery buses ended in accordance with a Supreme Court ruling. Seated beside the Rev. King is the Rev. Glenn Smiley of Texas. (Newspress Photo).

Bus Integration Picture Today

Across the South, there were these developments on the bus front.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The City Commission approved resumption of night bus service, suspended after a series of shooting incidents. The movement to end separate-seating on buses began in Montgomery, spread after a Supreme Court ruling to touch Birmingham, Mobile, Tallahassee, Miami, Baton Rouge, with agitation among Negroes for action in Jackson, Miss., and Atlanta.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A Federal court is asked by parents of 14 Negro children to order admission of

Negroes to two all-white high schools and two all-white grade schools.

NEW ORLEANS — Federal appeals court is to hear Wednesday argumen's to upset a decision that New Orleans public schools must end segregation.

BATON ROUGE, La. — Gov. Earl Long said he will enforce segregation laws "so long as colored people get seats," adding: "I don't see where it should make any difference to Negroes whether they sit in the front or the rear of a bus."

ATLANTA — Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin asks legislators to "stand resolute" against race integration in any degree declaring "We will not be kicked around and subjected to crackpot theories."

COOK OBJECTS

Georgia's Attorney General, Eugene Cook, said Florida Gov. Collins "should know better" than to expect that sta'e can permit bus integration and long retain school segregation. Agitators, Cook said, "will not stop short of complete integration."

Montgomery Buses Halted By Bombings

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 1-11-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP)—The worst outbreak of violence since the fight over bus segregation began left troubled Montgomery without public transportation today.

City authorities halted bus service indefinitely after assailants bombed four Negro churches and the homes of two antisegregation ministers today. No one was reported injured.

The City Commission order suspending bus operations "until further notice" forced thousands of bus riders, both white and Negro, to find other means of transportation.

Some walked. Others caught rides or used taxicabs.

In Mobile 200 miles to the southwest, an explosion slightly damaged a Negro's home and attempts apparently were made, police said, to bomb the homes of two others.

In Montgomery, the Rev. Robert Graetz, a prointegration white clergyman who has been active in the fight against racial barriers, escaped unhurt along with members of his family when one of the bombs tore down a door at his home.

Constitution

But police said another bomb tossed in Graetz' front yard might have caused death or serious injury except for a faulty fuse. Officers found 11 sticks of unexploded dynamite tied to a metal tube.

The bomb-throwers also shattered the home of another integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister, and four churches including the Negro First Baptist where Abernathy is pastor.

Fri. 1-11-57

Part of the basement and roof were damaged at the First Baptist Church. Across town, other bombs ripped large holes in the Bell St. Baptist Church and the Mount Olive Church. The Hutchinson Baptist Church near Abernathy's home was the sixth target. Part of a wall and windows were blown out there.

Gov. James E. Folsom inspected the damage and offered a $2,000 reward for arrest and conviction of the bomb-throwers.

Folsom denounced the bombings as the work of "Negro hoodlums, Communist hoodlums or white hoodlums, but whoever did these bombings must surely be a hoodlum."

A group of about 25 white ministers, including Graetz, issued a statement deploring the violence. They called for "an act of repentance" by all citizens and an offer of "fervant thanks" that there were no injuries.

"Whatever our differences of opinion may be, we cannot remain silent and allow our community to lapse into the barbarity of terrorism and intimidation," the Protestant ministers plus one Jewish rabbi said.

Abernathy was in Atlanta at the time of the bombings. Negroes there also have begun bus integration efforts. Accompanied by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., another Montgomery integrationist, Abernathy flew back to Montgomery but could not be reached for comment.

Let Not The Mania For Bombing Of Churches Spread

Daily World Wed. 1-12-57

The laudable example of non-violence on the part of an aggrieved segment of citizens of Montgomery, Alabama in the bus segregation affair assuredly had no effect upon those responsible for and participating in the recent bombing of a church in that same city.

Atlanta Ga. P. 6

Hardly would the dark ages produce a picture more gruesome in its sordid aspects of the last degree in intolerance and cowardly reprisal than the recent attacks on churches and homes in Alabama's capital city and otherwise rendering a disservice to the community and nation in general.

Kidnaping and lynching individuals were not enough; lawlessness practiced on an unsuspecting minority would extend on into doing violence to places of worship. The church is not even to be spared in that cancerous infection unleashed in these hours of unrest and frustration.

The beginning was the harmless and "painless" pastime of "threshing" individuals; it grew into night riding and horse-whipping, thence to kidnaping and finally lynching. In this school many quirks were let in to condition a criminal personality now emerging in the forms of outlawry, open defiance to a court order threats and counter threats, underworld tactics of scare-phobic and finally, but regretably the blaming of a house of worship for its contribution to religion which teaches tolerance, long-suffering and non-violence.

Sad days are in the offing when churches would be suspected for carrying out the provisions of the gospel and the word of God to the extent that they are not to be immune from such intolerant treatment accorded citizens and fired upon by bombs.

We cannot remain effective in our preambles of faith and those exhortations we would commend to a famished world should the bombing of churches be allowed along with those quirks of lawlessness visited upon minorities and in open defiance of the law of this land.

Negroes Ask Courts To Rule Against Bus Segregation

World Wed. 1-16-57 P. 1

B'ham, Ala.

Twenty-one arrested transit bus riders Monday, Jan. 14 asked a Federal District judge here to declare Birmingham's travel segregation laws unconstitutional and to enjoin city officials from enforcing them.

The suit was filed by Atty. Arthur D. Shores on behalf of a group of Negro bus riders who were arrested Dec. 26 and charged with violating Sections 1002 and 1413 of the general code of Birmingham which require segregation in bus seating and related facilities.

Named as defendants were Mayor James W. Morgan, public safety Commissioner Robert L. Lindbergh, public improvement Commissioner J. T. Waggoner, as individuals and city officials and the Birmingham Transit Company.

Seeking the declaratory ruling and injunction were the arrested bus riders, namely Viola Cherry Leon Craig, Berthea Elmore Vann English, Eugene English, Ersey Goins Elbert James Henry, Douglass Jackson, Alice Johnson, Mabel Jordan Theodore Nelson, Rosie Walker John Strozier, James S. Phifer Dorothy Young, Wright Wheatt Charles Billups, Hattie Wilkerson Lela Baylor, Andrew Anderson and Bert L. Wilkerson.

City officials under normal court procedure have 20 days to file their answer to the complaint.

U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms, in whose court the complaint was filed, did not set a date for the hearing.

The complaint asked for a temporary and a permanent injunction that would prohibit the enforcement by city and transit officials the Birmingham bus segregation laws.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

AIRPORT
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Montgomery judge postpones Gray trial until Oct. 11

The American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 10-12-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Recorder's Court Judge Eugene Loe this week postponed a preliminary hearing until Oct. 11 in the case of Fred Gray, 27 - year - old attorney here who was arrested Friday afternoon on disorderly conduct charges.

Gray, whose activity in the successful year - long bus boycott and his activity in behalf of integration here catapulted him into the national limelight, was jailed after he refused to move from a white waiting room at Dannelly Airport Field.

The maximum penalty if he is convicted of the charge is a $100 fine and six months at hard labor. Minimum penalty is a fine of $1 and court costs.

The noted attorney is expected to plead not guilty.

Gray Case Set For Trial Today

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Wed 10-2-57

Negro attorney Fred D. Gray is scheduled to go on trial here today on a disorderly conduct charge for refusing to leave a white waiting room at Dannelly Field last Friday.

His case was set down on the Recorder's Court docket about midway. Judge D. Eugene Loe said no definite time has been set for the hearing.

Gray was arrested and later released on $100 bond when he refused to heed an airport official's request that he leave the waiting room after several white persons complained.

38b-a

Gray declined to say whether he will represent himself or plans to have another attorney along.

Appeals Court Upholds Fine In Parks Case

Advertiser Wed. 2-13-57 Montgomery, Ala.

The conviction of a Negro seamstress whose arrest touched off a long mass Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses was upheld yesterday by the Alabama Court of Appeals.

But the court didn't go into the issue of constitutionality of the city bus segregation ordinance Mrs. Rosa Parks was convicted of violating and which has since been held invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Instead, Mrs. Parks' fine and costs totaling $41.35 were upheld on technical grounds—because her attorneys failed to spell out any errors made by the lower court.

ARRESTED IN 1955

The seamstress was arrested Dec. 1, 1955 for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus in violation of a city ordinance requiring separate seating of white and Negro passengers.

She was fined $10 and costs in city court four days later, and on that day Montgomery Negroes started a boycott of the segregated buses. It lasted for more than a year until the segregation laws were knocked out by the Supreme Court.

The boycott ended last Dec. 21, the day the integration order went into effect. The federal court suit which led to the Supreme Court decision was filed on outgrowth of the Negroes' refusal to ride the buses.

Mrs. Parks appealed her city court conviction to circuit court and Judge Eugene Carter upheld it. The appeal brought the fine costs to $41.35.

Presiding Judge Robert X. Harwood, speaking for the court of appeals, said the failure of defense attorneys to file an assignment of errors made it mandatory on the court to uphold the conviction.

"Where no errors are assigned in appeals from convictions for violations of municipal ordinances," he wrote, "the judgment appealed from must be affirmed."

Mrs. Parks can appeal the decision to the state supreme court.

Negro Atty. Fred Gray said last night he had not yet seen a copy of the court's ruling, and until he did he would not comment on the possibility of an appeal to the higher court.

ROSA PARKS LOSES APPEALS COURT PLEA

Commercial Appeal Wed. 2-13-57

Negro's Arrest Brought On Bus Boycott

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12. —(AP)—The conviction of a Negro whose arrest touched off a long mass Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses was upheld by the Alabama Court of Appeals Tuesday.

But the court didn't go into the issue of constitutionality of the city bus segregation ordinance which Rosa Parks was convicted of violating. The ordinance has since been held invalid by the United States Supreme Court.

Instead, Rosa Parks' fine and costs totaling $41.35 were upheld on technical grounds — because her attorneys failed to spell out any errors alleged to have been made by the lower court.

The seamstress was arrested Dec. 1, 1955, for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus in violation of a city ordinance requiring separate seating of white and Negro passengers.

She was fined $10 and costs in City Court four days later, and on that day Montgomery Negroes started a boycott of the segregated buses. It lasted more than a year until the segregation laws were knocked out by the Supreme Court.

The boycott ended Dec. 21, the day the integration order went into effect. The Federal Court suit which led to the Supreme Court decision was filed an outgrowth of the Negroes' refusal to ride the buses.

Rosa Parks appealed her City Court conviction to Circuit Court and Judge Eugene Carter upheld it. The appeal brought the fine costs to $41.35.

Negro's conviction in bus-seating case is upheld

Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 2-13-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13 —(AP)—On technical grounds, the Alabama Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of Mrs. Rosa Parks for violating a since-invalidated city bus segregation ordinance.

The Negro seamstress was arrested Dec. 1, 1955, and fined $10 and costs in city court Dec. 5. The case touched off a 381-day bus boycott by Montgomery Negroes that ended when a Federal Court injunction banned enforcement of segregation laws on Montgomery buses.

The appeal court said failure of defense attorneys to spell out any errors made it mandatory for the court to uphold the conviction.

"WHERE NO ERRORS are assigned in appeals from convictions for violations of municipal ordinances," Presiding Judge Robert B. Harwood wrote, "the judgment appealed from must be affirmed."

Fred D. Gray, Negro attorney who has represented Mrs. Parks, said he didn't know immediately whether the case would be appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The city ordinance required separate seating of white and Negro passengers. The woman was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter upheld an appeal of the City Court decision, with fine and costs rising to $41.35.

A suit filed in Federal Court as an outgrowth of the boycott resulted in the decision that bus segregation in Montgomery was unconstitutional.

'Private' bus line plan stalls

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-9-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plans of a group of Montgomery citizens to establish and operate a "private" bus system for whites only received a sharp jolt Wednesday.

A three-judge panel of federal jurists who had been asked for an advisory opinion on the proposed line, to be operated by the Rebel Club, stated that they were without jurisdiction to make such a ruling.

Two of the jurists, however, dealt what may be a death blow to the project by expressing individual opinions that such a bus line would be "public" and therefore subject to previous court rulings against racial segregation on buses.

* * *

THEIR ANSWERS were based upon three questions put to the court by the Montgomery City Commission after it received the request of the Rebel Club for its "private" line franchise.

The three judges who received the City Commission petition for an "advisory opinion" are U.S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Seybourn H. Lynne and Frank M. Johnson Jr.

Mrs. Rosa Parks Hated Segregation From Her Childhood

Call 7-3

The auditorium of the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist church at 31st and Bellefontaine was only sparsely filled Wednesday night but the few people in attendance heard a moving story of courage told by Mrs. Rosa Parks, the woman whose refusal to move from her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Ala., led to the bus boycott there in December, 1955.

Mrs. Parks, who is currently on a speaking tour under the auspices of the NAACP, said that from early childhood she resented the fact that she could not do certain things and go certain places "simply because of the color of my skin."

"Down in Alabama," she said, "the only law we had to obey was the white man's word. Early in life I found myself very unhappy at what I saw going on around me."

She said that as a child she saw Negroes toiling in fields of cotton while white landlords "enjoyed the benefits of our labors." As a child of 6, she remembers being forced to stay awake one night with the adults because the Ku Klux Klan was coming. Her grandfather had a shotgun ready to defend his family. The child wanted to go bed but couldn't because of the Klan.

Mrs. Parks said that she also recalled being scolded after she had exchanged words with a little white boy. Her grandmother told her that she would have to learn "how to talk to white folks" or else she would be lynched before she got grown.

Mrs. Parks told the audience Wednesday night that she would "rather be lynched than accept passively the injustices heaped upon Negroes in the South." All around her, she said, were Negroes who "didn't have the courage to stand up for their rights."

Mrs. Parks said that there were times when "I looked at our Negro men and wondered what was happening to our manhood." She said that she was concerned about the future of little Negro children to whom it was hard to explain the meaning of prejudice and segregation.

In 1943, Mrs. Parks joined the NAACP and became secretary of the Montgomery branch. During the war, she took an interest in veterans and the conditions to

ROSA PARKS

which they would return after the fighting was o[illegible] She helped to organize the m[illegible] to encourage Negroes to register and vote.

All of her early experiences played a part in her refusal on December 1, 1955, to move from her seat when the white bus driver at Montgomery ordered her to stand up and give a white person her seat.

Mrs. Parks said that she just simply refused to do so.

A seamstress, Mrs. Parks was riding the bus home from work. "I was extremely tired that day" she said, "and had some NAACP work to do when I got home. I took a seat just beyond the "white reserved section." It was the custom in Montgomery to reserve several rows of seats in the front of the bus for white passengers whether there were any whites on the bus or not. Negro passengers were standing in the rear.

Mrs. Parks said that she sat behind the reserved seats for whites which at the time were empty. Several stops later, white passengers got on and filled all the reserved seats. This made Mrs. Parks seated immediately behind the white passengers. When more white passengers boarded at another stop, the bus driver approached Mrs. Parks and asked her to get up. Three other Negro passengers seated near her got up and stood. Mrs. Parks said that she told the bus driver she was not going to move. The bus driver said that he would call the police. She told him to go ahead. Mrs. Parks was handcuffed, taken to jail and fingerprinted. She was released on bond and her trial set for December 5.

Word of her arrest spread around Montgomery. Spontaneously, the movement to stay off the busses developed. By word of mouth, the plan grew. This was the beginning of the boycott which continued until December, 1956, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation on busses was unconstitutional.

Mrs. Parks paid a glowing tribute to the Rev. Martin Luther King for his leadership in the nonviolence, passive resistance movement. The people of Montgomery were quick to respond to the boycott suggestion "because almost everybody had experienced some type of humiliation" on the busses, she said.

Mrs. Parks, who was born in Tuskegee, Ala., said that she was not disturbed about the small crowd. "As long as one other person is going in your direction," she commented, "you have company."

Mrs. Parks was introduced by the Rev. C. S. Scott, pastor of the East Side Baptist church and vice president of the NAACP branch.

The Rev. Fred Stephens, pastor of the Bethel AME church, presided.

Opening remarks were made by Clarence Laws, field secretary for the NAACP, who urged that Kansas Citians reach their goal of 6,000 NAACP members in the current

membership drive.

Closing remarks were made by Judge Carl R. Johnson, president of the branch. Invocation was offered by the Rev. Preston Allen and benediction by the Rev. Therion Cobbs. Others seated on the platform were the Rev. J. J. Washington, assistant pastor of the Metropolitan church: and Mrs. Jessie Powell, chairman of the 1957 membership drive. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Edwin H. Branch, was out of the city.

Negro Girl Found Guilty In Bus Row

A Negro girl found guilty yesterday of assault and battery against a 15-year-old white girl in a scuffle over a bus seat immediately appealed the conviction.

Recorder's Coury Judge D. Eugene Loe fined Fannie Robinson $50 and costs after hearing conflicting testimony describing the fight which followed the Negro girl's attempt to sit down beside Barbara Anne Heflin Smith.

Mrs. Smith, married since the incident, swore out a warrant against the Robinson girl and the case came before Recorder's Court Nov. 7.

AGE QUESTION

At that time, Judge Loe turned the case over to Juvenile Court when the Negro girl and her mother said the defendant was only 17 years old. Later investigation revealed the girl was actually 18.

During yesterday's proceedings, Judge Loe fined the Robinson girl and her mother $10 each for contempt of court in connection with the false swearing about the girl's age.

Mrs. Smith testified that she was sitting in an aisle seat, with schoolbooks beside her, when the Robinson girl entered the bus and asked permission to sit down. "No, you're not going to sit by me," Mrs. Smith said she replied.

SLAPS EXCHANGED

The Negro girl then sat down in the available space beside her and "bumped" her over, Mrs. Smith testified. She said the girl then sat in her lap "and I gave her a push."

"She turned around and slapped me and I slapped her back," Mrs. Smith said, and a fight ensued.

Mrs. Smith and a state witness testified that there were other seats available at the time of the incident, while the Robinson girl and three defense witnesses also differed from Mrs. Smith's testimony in regard to the first blow struck. The defense maintained it was Mrs. Smith who first slapped the Negro girl.

Negro attorney Fred Gray, representing the defendant, said he felt it was unfortunate that the incident had occurred and had been magnified.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser 1-4-A

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Single-Seat System For Buses

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — I enclose copy of letter I have written Hon. W. A. Gayle, mayor of Montgomery. I would like this suggestion carried in your great paper. 1-11-57

I honestly believe a plan of this sort given sincere thought in a broad way, with open mind, with fairness and justice to all has great possibilities.

J. E. HATHCOCK

Dothan, Ala.

38b

Editor, The Advertiser:
Hon. W. A. Gayle, Mayor
City of Montgomery
Montgomery, Alabama
Dear Sir:

I am very reluctant to write you concerning the matter of bus segregation as well as segregation in other public transportation, but over the years I have seen it happen so many times that a big problem is solved in a simple way, and I can't get it out of my mind and believe sincerely if the bus and other transportation people would convert to a system where passengers would have a single seat to themselves (similar to the chair car on the trains) there could be no objection as to where the passenger sit.

In this way white and Negro would not be rubbing arms nor would the working men from the machine shop or foundry that might be unable to change his greasy or soiled clothes to fresh clean clothes before he boards the bus or train and reaches home. I am sure many working men feel reluctant or embarressed to sit by a lady with his working clothes on when she has been downtown with her nice clothes shopping.

It would of course cost the bus people some money to convert to the single seat system, but I don't believe anyone would object to paying a penny or even a few pennies more fare to have a seat all to themselves and enjoy that freedom and convenience.

It appears to me this would solve lots of trouble and be much better for everybody.

J. E. HATCHCOCK

Dothan

Thousands Cheer Leader Of Montgomery Bus Protest

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Every branch of the Federal government must speak out against racial segregation if democracy is to survive, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., 28, of Montgomery, Ala. told a cheering crowd of more than 7,000, New Year's Day. "We must demand the judicial, legislative and executive branches to use all constitutional powers to enforce laws of the land," said the speaker.

Rev. King, a native of Atlanta and a graduate of Morehouse College, was speaking at the 94th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation during a noon-day celebration at Big Bethel AME Church on Auburn Ave., N. E.

"So far the judicial branch of the Federal government has fought all of the civil rights battles. We must seek to have the legislative branch to take a stand on civil rights as well as ask President Eisenhower to do all he can. The federal government has made it obvious that it is more concerned with what is happening in Budapest than in Birmingham or in Hungary than in Mississippi" declared King, pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, which spearheaded the famous bus boycott, there a year ago.

PRAISES NAACP

Praising the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for its continuous fight for racial equality he called on the congregation to contribute more to the organization. He added, "and where the NAACP is outlawed in the various Southern states, the churches must carry on its philosophy. We must give big money for civil rights and freedom."

At this point he struck out at Senator Eastland of Mississippi by saying: "I can never like Eastland. I will not ever like him until he changes his ways. I don't like what he is doing in Washington (D. C) and I don't like his attitude toward Negroes."

However, he hastened to explain to the audience the differences between "like" and "love". He warned them against the evil doom of hate, bitterness. "Understanding and good will in the heart cause love, mercy and forgiveness."

"I do not hate Eastland, but I do dislike his way," said Rev. King who is also a graduate of Boston and Harvard universities.

DEATH GROANS

Rev. King called the racial uprising in Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and other southern states as "the death groans of a dying period in history." He said, "let nobody fool you, nothing can nullify it. The noise from the southern legislators about public school segregation and segregation on public transportation is only a symbol of a dying order.

He warned his Negro audience about the new order with "a new day in American history brings new responsibilities as the birth and growth of anything in the biological or psychological sphere brings pains.

The speaker said "the Negro has made a revaluation of himself. He has discovered that racial segregation produces false concepts in the segregated, who is made to feel inferior and in the segregator, who wrongly feels he is superior.

NON VIOLENCE

"The new order of the day should be met with non-violence because if Negroes use violence like the white man in America has, the struggle for racial equality will be lost," said King.

"With the passing of the old world and the coming of the new, there comes certain responsibilities. He advised the congregation to:

(1) Rise above narrow individualism. Be concerned with broader concepts. Live together or die separately. Scientists have forced us to live together.

(2) Make a spiritual contribution to the brotherhood of all mankind.

(3) Be ready and prepared in every area, because we must be able to compete in the new age with people, not racial color. The new age brings the challenge of excellence in achievement.

(4) Learn tolerance, understanding, good will, love, mercy and forgiveness because there is a danger of carrying these qualities from the old into the new day, which would cause the new order to tumble. Blot out all bitterness.

(5) Oppose violence. Because unborn generations would be recipients of bitterness, which is presently the cry in Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery and many other places.

(6) Aim not to defeat white men if we do, we have lost. We are out to fight injustice, dark evil of inequality, and racial segregation which keep down white and black men alike.

REMEMBER GOD

"Remember God the universe, and all christianity is on the side of justice and all that is good and dignified," said Rev. King.

However, he readily warned, "there is a danger if you stop fighting at this point. We must hasten the death of old-man-segregation. He is on his death bed, however, an oxygen-tent can keep him alive a long time."

Segregation is a cancer in the body politic, which must be removed if democracy is to live.

He blasted the Republican and Democratic parties with "the right wing of the northern Republicans and the prissy wing of the Southern Democratics have formed coalitions to prevent any civil rights legislation from becoming law." He added, both parties over the years have defied the Negroes.

SEEK EDUCATION

Rev. King continued "we must use legislation and education. We don't want to control the internal feelings by legislation however, he can use law to control the external treatment perpetrated.

The native Atlantan criticized the Negro for the amount of money spending on the frivolous things of life. "We need calm but determined leaders. Atlanta should be a leader in civil rights because "you have the resources."

He referred to Auburn Avenue as the richest street in America with Negro businesses.

Criticizing men of his own profession, Rev. King said "any minister who, at this period of history, is not a leader of his people is not worthy of being called a minister."

He warned the people to use passive resistance, but "have courage and oppose segregation with all our soul. It might mean going to jail. Then fill it up. Because physical death is the price we must pay to prevent a psychological death. Going

REV. KING CITED BY ATLANTA MINISTERS — Rev. Benjamin W. Bickers (R) awards Rev. M. L. King, Jr. special plaque on behalf of Atlanta Ministers — (Perry's Photo)

to jail or dying is worth it. It is better to be a free pauper than a rich slave.

In conclusion he told the applauding congregation which was standing in every available space inside, in a basement room and all on the outside, "the segregators will stand before the world splattered with Negro blood and smelling with the stinch of his deed, said Dr. King.

He wa sintroduced by Rev. Samuel Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church.

Dr. King was presented with a plaque for his "outstanding contribution to his race, the United States and to the world," by Rev. Benjamin Bickers, pastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church.

Immediately after the main speech, officers of the local NAACP were installed: They were: John H Calhoun, president; Dr. C. Clayton Powell, first vice-president; Rev Samuel Williams, second vice-president; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary; Mrs. Charlie Mae Smith, assistant secretary and John Gloster treasurer.

Several donation to the NAACP during an appeal by Rev. M. L King, Sr., father of Dr. King and pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church

Others appearing on the program were:

Big Bethel Choir No. 2, under direction of H. J. Furlow; Baritone Ulrich George who sang "Invictus"; Mrs. Eunice Cooper who crowned Miss Gwendolyn Everett "Miss NAACP"; Raphael McIver, who read excerpts from the Emancipation Proclamation; Mrs. Victoria Weldon Butts, Atlanta NAACP Youth Council, who read excerpts from the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision on segregation in public schools; and Organist Graham W. Jackson; Rev. R. B. Shorts, a CME presiding Elder; and Rev. H. I. Bearden, pastor of Big Bethel and master of ceremonies and President J. P. Brawley of Clark College.

An estimated 1,000 were turned away after they could not gain entrance.

Posts new rewards—

Violence anarchy, Folsom declares

News
Birmingham Ala.
1-28-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28—(AP)—Gov. James E. Folsom denounced as "anarchy" today the renewal of violence in racially troubled Montgomery. He posted a blanket $2000 reward for the arrest of anyone convicted of throwing bombs.

Mon. 1-28-57

Folsom's statement to a meeting of his cabinet came after a Negro home and filling station were bombed yesterday and another bomb containing 12 sticks of dynamite was found unexploded at the home of the Rev. M. L. King Jr.

The governor had posted a $2000 reward Jan. 10 after an earlier series of bombings following the end of racial segregation on Montgomery city buses.

TODAY HE announced the reward would apply to "all bombings throughout the state" and that the same amount would be offered in each incident. Negro leaders in Birmingham and Mobile also have been targets of bombs and bomb threats.

The Montgomery city commission posted a $2000 reward yesterday.

Folsom declared that "as far as I'm concerned, these bombings are anarchy pure and simple whether done by Negro hoodlums or white hoodlums."

He said he will "insist on" prosecution of anyone charged with the bombings and that they will be "prosecuted in any court where anarchy can be prosecuted."

The governor didn't elaborate on the latter statement or explain whether he meant prosecution in federal courts.

King, a Negro minister who has led the campaign for racial equality in Montgomery and whose home was bombed last Jan. 30 and fired on by a shotgun blast later, told his congregation yesterday that the state capital has become "dangerous to live in."

A dynamite bomb damaged a home and a service station-taxi stand near King's unoccupied home, flying glass slightly injuring three men. A 12-stick dynamite bundle, fuse still smoldering, was found on the front porch of King's home and dismantled by authorities.

AND LAST night in incident No. 15 a white television newscaster was shot at twice but not hit. He said he had been threatened by persons he thinks were Negroes.

Bob Underwood of Station WCOV-TV said "I would assume this was connected with the threatening telephone calls." Two large caliber bullets hit his car as he was leaving his studios, one penetrating the windshield about a foot from him, police reported.

Underwood said he had "tried to be fair with white and Negro" in his news coverage but callers who "judging by their voices" were Negroes accused him of slanting his reporting against Negroes. He reported "about two dozen" threatening calls since a Negro bus boycott began.

Montgomery's city buses were racially integrated by federal court order Dec. 21 at the end of the 381-day boycott. Two days later King's home, which had been slightly damaged by a bomb last Jan. 30, was hit by a shotgun blast.

Within the next two weeks buses were ambushed by gunfire six times and, after several bus operation restrictions including a complete stop, bus service is now restricted to daytime trips with police cars following the last runs at dusk. A young Negro woman was shot in both legs in one of the bus attacks.

King said he and his family are "very seldom there at night" since earlier attacks on the floodlit white bungalow.

He told his Baptist congregation that Negroes must stick to a policy of non-violence that he has advocated since the boycott began.

"Our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the federal government in here that will be white folks too," King said in his Sunday sermon.

Negroes have asked President Eisenhower to speak out on the racial situation in Montgomery. City authorities have refused outside help to curb violence.

As he had after the Jan. 10 bombings, FBI Agent Fred Hallford of Mobile said "the available facts" of yesterday's bombing were sent to the Justice Department "to determine if there is any federal jurisdiction." So far federal agents have not been publicly involved in investigations of the Montgomery violence.

SPEAKING OF Negro fear, King said in his sermon that he had been "scared to death" by threats when the boycott began. But one sleepless night in January, 1956, when "rationality left me . . . almost out of nowhere I heard a voice" saying not to be afraid in leading the movement.

"Let us not get our guns because that will not solve the problems," King earlier told a crowd gathered in the dawn at his home. He urged them to "remain calm."

But anger was visible on Negro faces. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said one Negro was "trying to incite a riot" and accusing police of not trying to solve the bombings or shootings.

The Negro was booked for disorderly conduct at city jail as Vurlie Wilkins, 28. He and another Negro, Samuel Wallace, 26, jailed on the same charge, were bonded out at $100 each.

The damaged home was occupide by Allen Robertson, 59-year-old hospital attendant who said he knew of no reason why he should have been attacked, and his wife and daughter. The injured Negro men were around the taxi office.

Folsom cabinet meets in prayer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Gov. James E. Folsom called in the pastor of his church today to deliver an invocation and short talk to his weekly cabinet meeting.

Dr. J. R. White, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Montgomery, told the cabinet members, discussing bad and evil actions, that "every angry word bounces back," but that goodwill also returns manyfold.

White came here recently from Jacksonville, Fla.

Negroes' trials in bus cases delayed

News 1-44
Fri. 2-8-57
Birmingham Ala.

Recorders Court trials of 22 Negroes charged with violation of the city's bus segregation ordinances have been continued until March 1.

City Atty. J. H. Willis said the trials that were originally scheduled Monday have been continued to allow U. S. District Court here to rule on whether jurisdiction falls to federal or state courts.

Willis said Recorders Court trials were passed by agreements between Atty. Arthur D. Shores and city attorneys with the approval of Judge Ralph E. Parker.

The City Commissioners and the Birmingham Transit Co. have been named as defendants in a federal court complaint asking an injunction against enforcement of the bus segregation ordinances.

Both the bus company and commission have asked that the complaint be dismissed and hearings on those motions have been set Feb. 21 before Federal Judge H. H. Grooms.

Birmingham Bus Protest Leader To Speak At Wheat Street

Daily World
Fri. 2-15-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 3

REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

One of Alabama's famed bus protest leaders will appear Sunday at Wheat Street Baptist Church, Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor, and will bring the message at 11 A. M. He is the president of the Alabama Christian Movement and leader in civic affairs in Birmingham, Alabama and since becoming leader of this militant group, Dr. Shuttlesworth has been in much demand throughout the nation as a public speaker.

Super Committee Proposed—

Work On Racial Bills Slowed By Kaul Plan

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 5-30-57

MONTGOMERY, May 29 (AP) — Legislative committee put the soft pedal on racial bills today as Alabama lawmakers talked seriously about setting up a super committee to pass on such legislation.

The plan was advanced by Jefferson County's Rep. Hugh Kaul during a session of the House Local Government Committee on a bill to ban race-mixing in sports, public amusements and recreation.

Kaul's proposal gained quick support in the committee and prompted Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega, the sponsor, to move that no action be taken on his bill until the super committee idea is pursued further.

At a closed door session the House Education Committee took a look at a series of bills by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox proposing to lay the groundwork for a private school system if necessary to retain segregated classrooms.

KAUL

The committee chairman, Rep. Vernon Summerlin of Crenshaw, announced afterward that no action was taken on Oakley's bills.

Among those appearing before the committee was Dr. A. R. Meadows, state school superintendent, who previously had come out in opposition to the private school plan.

The proposed super committee for racial legislation appeare dto be gaining support among the lawmakers as a means of culling out bills which might weaken rather than strengthen the Legislature's hand in attempting to preserve segregation.

Kaul suggested that a joint Senate-House Advisory Committee composed of some of the ablest members of each House screen all bills involving the racial issue in order that only best measures be presented to the Legislature for passage.

After the special committee gave its approval, he said, the other committees and members of both Houses could run the legislation through with a minimum of opposition or delay.

Lawyers and jurists from over the state came before the Senate Judiciary Committee to give their view on the judicial reform bill now pending in the Senate. A companion bill has passed the House.

Post-Herald

Circuit Judge L. S. Moore of Centreville spoke against the bill, which he said would cause confusion rather than simplyfy and streamline court procedures.

He said only about 10 per cent of Alabama lawyers know how to practice under federal rules on which the proposed new rules are based and the others would be lost in using them.

Birmingham, Ala. Thurs. 5-30-57

Moore suggested that no one would know for sure how some of the rules apply until they were brought to the Supreme Court for clarification.

Montgomery's Walter B. Jones, dean of Alabama's circuit judges, testified for the new rules, which he said would serve the cause of justice in state courts and make it "more certain and prompter."

"Frankly, I am not so much concerned with the effect the rules will have on the members of the legal profession in Alabama, as I am with the good effect the rules will have on Alabama and her people," he said.

"After all is said and done, the courts of this state belong to the people. While they let us judges and lawyers run the courts to a large extent, we are in the administration of justice, but the trustees of the people."

Jones discounted arguments that the new rules would restrict the authority of juries or weaken the jury system.

The new rules in no way disturb the fundamental principle of jury trial, he said.

"If there is the slightest evidence supporting the case on one side, or if it is contradicted by the slightest evidence on the other side," he said, "under the sintilla rule the judge cannot take the case from the jury or give them a conditional direction as to how to decide it."

Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens, a committee member who has been waging a one-man delaying campaign aimed at the judicial reform bill, questioned Jones vigorously as to powers that would be given to judges under the new rules.

After a public hearing which brought strong opposition from the milk industry and farm groups, the Senate Education Committee voted 10-4 to postpone indefinitely a bill proposed to let school boards purchase school milk under competitive bids.

School officials said they probably could save as much as two cents on a pint of milk if they were not bound by the price fixed by the State Milk Control Board. School milk now sells at 6¾ cents per pint.

By the saving possible in contracting for milk in quantity and under competitive bids, several spokesmen pointed out that schools would be able to serve more nourishing meals and provide additional free lunches for children who couldn't afford them otherwise.

Sen. Herman Vann of Madison commented at this point that he wasn't too much interested in the free lunch program and felt that, in many instances parents could dig up the money to pay for their children's lunches if they knew they wouldn't be fed otherwise.

He said many such children probably are given money to attend picture shows on Saturday which could have been applied to paying for their lunches.

Two administration-sponsored bills to set up a system of inland dock facilities on Alabama's navigable waterways were unanimously approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

One would empower the State Docks Department to float a $10-million-bond issue for inland docks development projects and the other is a constitutional amendment to waive the barrier to the state engaging in internal improvement works.

The ways and means group also voted 9-3 to give a favorable report to a bill by Rep. Emmett Oden of Franklin to knock off the state sales tax on farm tractors and farm machinery.

But later the group postponed consideration of a measure by Rep. Charles Nice of Jefferson proposing to lift the 3 per cent sales tax on uniforms for Boy and Girl Scouts.

Rep. Bryce Davis of Cullman moved to carry the bill over a week because he objected to "nibbling away" at the state's revenues for public schools.

Davis also moved to delay action on another bill by Rep Nice to allow the federal government to look at state income and sales tax returns. Nice said the state now has access to federal income tax returns and the federal government wants the same right.

The Cullman representative said he was against the bill "because we've already given away too much power to the federal government."

Folsom May Ask School Fund Hike

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Bigger Request Is Predicted

Wed. 6-12-57

MONTGOMERY, June 11 (AP) —An administration leader in the Alabama House of Representatives predicted today Gov. James E. Folsom will raise his request for educational funds for the next two years because of increased school tax revenue.

A short time later across the corridor, Sen. George Yarbrough of Randolph County introduced a new educational appropriation bill calling for budgets of $109,878,000 a year.

Folsom recommended $104 million when the Legislature opened.

The indications of more money for education came after presidents of Alabama's white colleges warned Folsom and the Legislature in an open letter that lack of school funds might force an "arbitrary limitation" on student enrollments.

Noting that Negro colleges face similar problems, the seven presidents warned:

"We cannot expect to meet the minimum requirements for accreditation of our several institutions during the next few years" without substantially increased operation funds. "In some cases, threatened loss of accrediation may require an arbitrary limitation of enrollments.

"Accreditation, once lost, will cost far more to regain than to maintain what we now have."

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery told the House school taxes should produce between $113 and $114 million next year.

Folsom's budget message to the Legislature May 7 recommended $104 million per fiscal year but Dawkins said the indications of more money probably will move Folsom to raise the recommendation.

Post-Herald

The next fiscal year begins Oct. 1. Educational funds have been prorationed this year because revenue fell short of expectations for a number of months, although it is picking up now according to recent financial checks.

Wed. 6-12-57

The college presidents said they originally were granted $11,065,000 for this year. The Legislature cut that and then proration further reduced it to about $9,750,000 over-all.

But now, they said, the governor has recommended a "considerably less" amount of $9,800,00 a year.

With students' fees already up from 20 to 40 per cent, "Alabama simply cannot afford to discourage college enrollments by further increases in student fees.

"The economy of the entire state will falter if education at the highest level is not adequately and competitively supported," they wrote.

Competition from neighboring states is making it difficult to hold faculty members, the letter said, and "faculty losses, if continued, will mean the loss of accreditation."

Southern Bell fights excise tax for cities

News P.-I.
Sun. 5-26-57
Birmingham, Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 25—House and Senate bills authorizing Alabama cities and towns to levy a 3 per cent excise tax on telephone company charges to users were strongly opposed Saturday by the head of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. in this state.

It has been estimated that such a tax would bring in about $1 million more yearly to the municipalities.

Harry B. Lackey, Southern Bell's Alabama commercial manager, declared "the total taxes already paid by users of telephone service is in excess of any other utility in the state."

TAYLOR

Slapping at House Bill No. 369, introduced by Rep. Charles Adams of Tallapoosa and others, and at Senate Bill No. 206, introduced by Sen. E. L. Roberts of Etowah, Lackey said:

"The pending bills now before the Legislature are not designed to equalize taxes, but rather to permit municipalities to raise additional revenue."

He pointed out that the state already levies a 2½ per cent privilege license on telephone and telegraph companies, with the revenue from this earmarked for schools throughout the state. But he said this tax is not levied against other public utilities in Alabama.

Part of a series

THE ROBERTS and Adams bills are part of a series sponsored by the Alabama League of Municipalities to raise some $10 million more yearly for cities and towns.

Ed Reid, league executive director, said the measures would permit municipalities levy the same local tax on telephone companies that already is being collected from other public utilities. He cited Alabama Power Co., Southern Natural Gas Co. and Alabama Gas Corp. as among those already required to pay cities and towns 3 per cent taxes.

Reid pointed out that present municipal licenses on telephone companies are based on population, with total annual payments being about $70,000 in the state.

He added that under the Roberts and Adams bills, Southern Bell would have to pay approximately $1 million, as compared to $1.5 million paid by Alabama Power Co. under a law already on the books.

Additional tax

LACKEY SAID, however, the proposed municipal excise tax "would be in addition to all other taxes over every kind,

such as federal, state and local taxes now assessed."

"A thorough study of taxes now paid by Southern Bell in its 92 exchanges, and by the 68 independent telephone companies in their 152 exchanges in Alabama was recently completed by the legislative interim committee on municipal government in Alabama," Lackey added.

(This interim committee was headed by Rep. Adams, the League of Municipalities' House floor leader).

"This committee found that the municipalities already have authority to levy a license tax not to exceed 3 per cent of the gross receipts of power, gas and water utility companies, and have authority to levy fixed rate license taxes, based on population of the municipality, on telephone companies."

Lackey cited the printed report made by Rep. Adams' interim committee, which stated:

"However, the committee calls attention to the fact that the state presently levies a privilege license of 2½ per cent on telegraph and telephone companies, which receipts are earmarked for the Special Educational Trust Fund, while the state does not levy a like license tax against the other utilities."

Telephone tax high

THE LEGISLATIVE committee report stated further that "the total license tax paid by the various utilities to the municipalities or to the state are approximately equal at the present time."

Lackey's statement added: "This committee found that the tax rate for telephone companies is higher at the state level and lower at the municipal level than the taxes for the power, gas and water utility companies.

"In addition to the state and local taxes, there is a 10 per cent federal excise tax on all local and long distance service rendered by telephone companies. Therefore, the total taxes paid by the users of telephone service is in excess of any other utility in the state."

The Southern Bell manager pointed out further that "each city and town in the state benefits directly or indirectly from the state privilege license tax of 2½ per cent (collected from telephone companies) because these funds are dedicated exclusively to education throughout the state."

Certain exemptions

THE ADAMS and Roberts bills provide that "no tax shall be imposed on local telephone service billed to the United States, State of Alabama and the political subdivisions and agencies, board commissions and authorities thereof."

Section 4 of the bills, which are identical, says the 3 per cent tax "shall apply to all charges made for local exchange telephone service, exclusive of federal excise and similar taxes."

This section also states that "the amount of the guaranteed charge on each bill rendered for semi-public coin box telephone service shall be the amount subject to such tax."

But it adds that "messages which are paid for by inserting coins in coin-operated telephones shall not be taxable, nor shall the seller be liable for the collection or payment of such tax upon uncollected charges or accounts."

Roberts' bill was sent to the Senate municipalities committee, while Adams' bill was sent to the House local government committee, of which he is chairman. Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox is chairman of the upper chamber committee.

ONE OF THE MOST hotly fought-over pieces of legislation was the so-called "unfair" cigaret sales act, which was finally pushed through during the 1951 session, after numerous attempts to get it enacted.

This measure, which prevents cigaret dealers from selling below cost as a "loss leader" item, also has been attacked in the courts. And two or three attempts have been made to repeal it.

Friday, Rep. Roland Faulk of Geneva, who fought the passage of this act, dropped in a bill (House Bill No. 341) to repeal it. The bill was sent to the ways and means committee.

Requires Ignoring Decisions 'Voided' By Legislature

Post & Times Herald
Ala. 5-25-57 P.1

MONTGOMERY, May 24 (AP)—The Alabama Legislature saw the start today of efforts to investigate recent attacks on segregation laws and at the same time compel public officials to disregard Supreme Court integration orders.

A resolution to create a joint Senate-House racial investigation committee was introduced in the Senate. It went to the Rules Committee for study.

Across the corridor, Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., of Talladega County offered a bill to require the governor and other elected state and city officials, including judges, to refrain from carrying out any Supreme Court decisions which the Legislature has declared "null and void."

A strong new nullification resolution which previously passed the House was approved by the Senate three days ago attempting to set aside the school integration decision and all others which the Legislature contends violated states rights.

McKay's bill introduced today would compel public officials to follow the Legislature's mandate despite the fact that they are sworn to defend the federal as well as the state Constitution.

Failure to comply with the law would be regarded as "malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance" in office.

Sen. Vaughn Hill Robison of Montgomery introduced a resolution to investigate recent activities of Negro groups who are challenging segregation laws in Alabama. It didn't mention any organization by name.

The resolution, which also bore the names of about a dozen cosigners, provides for an eight-member committee empowered to subpoena witnesses and records and to compel witnesses to testify under oath.

A report on the findings of the investigation would be made to the Legislature within 40 days after the committee was created. The committee would be composed of six members elected by the House and Senate, plus the lieutenant governor and speaker of the House.

No mention was made of the Supreme Court decision outlawing city bus segregation in Montgomery or the Federal Court ruling in Birmingham which ordered the University of Alabama to admit a Negro student. The co-ed, Autherine Lucy, later was expelled.

The resolution referred only to "recent attacks on our traditional way of life," and said they "apepar to be the result of a planned attempt on the part of a certain undesirable, irresponsible element in our society to subvert and destroy the established order of the state."

Such attempts to challenge the racial tradition, the resolution added, "can only result in racial turmoil, strife and tension . . ."

A one-man filibuster which developed in the Senate during the day managed to delay consideration of a controversial court reform bill at least one day.

Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens County, determined to stall off the House-approved bill as long as possible, forced the Senate to listen to the reading at length of all bills, messages and resolutions.

The court measure was on the secretary's desk for first reading after clearing the House Tuesday and Davis said he would insist on having that read word for word, too. The bill is 30 pages long.

But the Senate never got to the court measure today, so officially it has never reached the upper chamber. The members recessed for the week-end while new Senate bills still were being introduced.

Among the new Senate measures received aws one to allow cities to levy a $5 a year automobile license tax.

Another would authorize them to put a 3 per cent excise tax on telephone users. Customers would pay the tax on their phone bills. The cities already have the right to levv similar taxes against other utilities.

Post-Herald

The Senate approved a resolution by Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clarke County opposing any move in Washington to give the U. S. Labor Department control over vocational education in the states. Bradford said an effort in that direction seems to be building up.

Lawmaking activity in the House was on the routine side. Members confined their attention to non-controversal local and general bills. Some were brought up out of order by special permission.

An impending floor fight over three bills proposing to raise salaries of Alabama's Circuit Court of Appeals and Supreme Court judges by $5000 a year was averted when the sponsor, Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery, asked that they be carried over until next Tuesday.

Among the measures passed and sent to the Senate was one by Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah to make a special $100,000 appropriation for purchase of property in Birmingham for a state health center.

Hawkins said arrangements have been made to buy some 11½ blocks of slum clearance property adjacent to the University of Alabama Medical School for a price of $2,750,000 to be paid over a period of years.

For the third time in recent years, the House passed a bill to substitute a county mineral documentary stamp tax in place of the present ad valorem tax on non-producing oil, gas or other mineral interests.

It is virtually the same as a bill passed by the Legislature in 1953 but knocked out as unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. The court said that as a revenue bill, it should have originated in the House rather than the Senate.

A series of bills to put stiffer penalties in Alabama's narcotic laws and bring them in line with the federal statutes was introduced by Sen. Neil Matcalf of Geneva in the Senate, and Rep. Walter Perry of Jefferson, in the House.

Maximum penalty would be a $20,000 fine and 20 years in prison for each offense. One of the bills outlawing traffic in heroin carried the death sentence for selling the drug to a minor.

Other new bills offered today included those by:

Rep. Roland Faulk of Geneva—To repeal the unfair cigaret sales act passed several years ago.

Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene—To authorize special food for some '0 tuberculosis patients now confined in state prisons.

Rep. E. K. Hanby of Etowah—To allow the U. S. Internal Revenue Service access to state income tax records.

Rep. Ralph Windle of Pickins—To specify that nominees for board of registrars must be submitted to the state appointing board by county commissioners, city governing bodies and county boards of education.

Daily World
Jan. 1-12-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P.

SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS view one of two telegrams, criticizing recent bombings and acts of violence, that were sent at the close of a conference here to leaders of the current southwide bus integration movement. Reading the telegram are, left to right, C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.; T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.; M. L. King, Jr., Montgomery, Ala., and F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala. The two messages came from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and author, Lillian Smith. — (Perry's Photo)

NEGRO LEADER'S PLEA

Advertiser P.1

President Asked To Speak Against Acts Of Violence

Mon. 1-14-57

Montgomery, Ala.

A Negro minister whose church and home were bombed recently prayed in the damaged church yesterday for "just a word" from President Eisenhower against violence in Montgomery.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a pro-integration leader, said he had suspended all night services at his Negro First Baptist Church "because we feel it might endanger the lives of our congregation."

Some other ministers who were the targets of six bombings early Thursday urged from their pulpits that their attackers be forgiven. They pledged to continue efforts to obtain complete racial equality.

There were no other reports of night services being canceled.

The bombings came three weeks after Negroes won racial equality on Montgomery buses under federal court order. Bus service was suspended indefinitely by the city commission after the bombings. No one was injured in the attacks.

The Rev. U. J. Fields, pastor of Bell Street Baptist Church which the fire department declared unsafe for use after it was bombed, held services for his congregation in the basement of another church. Fields said the city should assume responsibility for repairing his church since, he claimed, it had not provided proper police protection.

Fields also called for Eisenhower to step into the situation. The Rev. H. H. Johnson, pastor of the bombed Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, told his congregation at the damaged church that "there seems every reason for the FBI to come into this."

The Justice Department was reported studying whether the federal government has jurisdiction to enter the case.

Advertiser

Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., that has led Negro integration efforts for 13 months, prayed for the President "to speak out on this situation." P. 2-a

With boarded up windows flanking him where stained glass had been, Abernathy said "we know that if the President would just say a word to the city it would have great value."

The minister also asked "moral courage for the city officials," who he said are not now providing sufficient police protection. Yesterday was a "dark and bleak Sunday for all churches in our city," Abernathy said, "including our white churches."

The Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro Trinity-Lutheran congregation, took as his sermon theme "How Often Shall We Forgive," and asked forgiveness again for his attackers. His home was bombed for the second time Thursday night.

Graetz reported that since then he had received one threat, "which isn't more than normal." His young wife spoke up to say there had been several more. "Oh," Graetz said, "I haven't heard about them yet."

MONTGOMERY LIFTS CURFEW FOR BUSES

Commercial Appeal

Collins Says Florida Ready For Mixed Seating

Wed. 1-9-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8. —(UP)—The City of Montgomery decided Tuesday to lift the sundown curfew on buses because of "good co-operation" form the public. In Florida, Gov. Leroy Collins said in his inaugural address the state is ready for bus integration if it is not made compulsory.

Memphis, Tenn.

While tension appeared to be easing in Dixie's bus seating crisis, Negro leaders were marshaling their forces against a "small but willful minority" of whites "dedicated to violence' 'to prevent integration. P. 29

Negro spokesmen will hold a two-day meeting in Atlanta starting Thursday to "spur the campaign" and discuss "violence directed toward the Negro communities."

A series of sniper shots from the dark prompted Montgomery to put a curfew on bus runs after 5 p.m. during the Christmas holidays and the curtailed service later was e xtended through Tuesday night. One pregnant Negro rider was wounded by the sniper fire.

It was in Montgomery that the first court-approved integration of buses began last month when the United States Supreme Court rejected appeals to save the local and state Jim Crow laws. Negroes boycotted the bus line for a year before they won their case.

The city commission decided not to extend the curfew further when Mayor W. A. Gayle reported "we have had a number of requests" to reinstate the service.

"We have had good co-operation fro mthe public,' 'he said.

When the buses return to normal night service Wednesday no extraordinary precautions will be taken, said Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

Puts Blame On Police

Post-Herald
Tues. 5-12-57

Your editorial here is very good ("The Law Must Apply to All") but why do you try to defend the disgraceful actions of Commissioner Lindbergh and every member of the police department.

Birm, Ala.

I do not approve of Mr. Weaver's actions but he was entitled to protection from the police department and every police officer on duty at the Terminal knew just what was going to happen to Mr. Weaver when he left the Terminal. Still not one policeman gave him any protection whatever. P. 12

I think instead of you having one good word for any one of the police department they all should be condemned from Commissioner Lindbergh on down to the last policeman on duty when this disgraceful thing happened. Mr. Weaver was certainly entitled to protection on the way to his car and that he most certainly did not get.

Thousands of law-abiding, good, taxpaying citizens of Birmingham and Alabama do not approve of such action of Commissioner Lindbergh and his policemen. Now why don't you write an editorial on that?

Put the whip where it belongs and so not defend such action regardless of who it may hurt. People will appreciate that.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Tuscumbia.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser P.4-A

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Apologetic Southerner

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—To the brave men who beat up a 15-year-old Negro girl at a Montgomery bus stop:

When you and those like you grow up, maybe I can quit apologizing for being from the South.

LOUIS F. HAAS.
1746 W. Glenhope Dr., La Puerte, Calif.

Lus. 1-1-57

Friends In The North

Editor, The Advertiser:

We hope the decent people of the South will win in their battle to preserve segregation.

We here in the North who have had to ride with these dirty [Negroes] know from experience that you should fight with every possible means to preserve some rights for the white people of the United States. We have been "bumped" by these [Negroes], "felt" by them when we have been forced to stand or sit close to them, and we have had to sit with them when there were plenty of empty seats or seats where they could sit beside [Negroes].

Our complaints go for nothing, because here in Columbus we have a [Negro] who is next in line to our police chief (Harvey Alston) and he just brushes off any complaint and protects the [Negroes].

Don't give up, you have more friends in the North than you realize and they are increasing every day. C. R.

Columbus, Ohio.

World
Wed. 1-16-57
B'ham, Ala.

SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS view one of two telegrams, criticizing recent bombings and acts of violence, that were sent at the close of a conference here to leaders of the current southwide bus integration movement. Reading the telegram are, left to right, C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.; T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.; M. L. King, Jr., Montgomery, Ala., and F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala. The two messages came from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and author, Lillian Smith. — (Perry's Photo) (ATLTNAT, GA.—SNS)

Owen To Ask Segregation On Buses

Post Herald
Tues. 4-2-57
B'ham, Ala.

Resolution Calls For Voluntary Adoption Of Rules

P. 15

MONTGOMERY, April 1 (U.P.) — Public Service Commission President C. C. (Jack) Owen said today he will ask bus companies in the Southern states to adopt voluntary segregation of the races on their vehicles.

Owen said he has finished a resolution which will be presented at the Southeastern Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners convention at Biloxi, Miss. April 4-6.

38 L

The resolution asks bus companies in the South "for the voluntary adoption by them of such reasonable rules, regulations and practices" to carry out segregation despite the U. S. Supreme Court decision striking down Jim Crow laws in public transportation.

"Our good people need to be protected against disturbances, violence, riots, discomfort and unpleasantness in public transportation," the resolution read.

Owen said the cities and states could not adopt any segregation requirements without violating the Constitution but believes carriers operating in the South could adopt such rules without violating the 14th Amendment.

Owen To Ask Southeastern Utility Unit To Join Continued Segregation Plan

Advertiser Sun. 3-31-57 Montgomery, Ala.

P. 2-A

The presidents of Alabama's Public Service Commission will ask this week that members of similar bodies in nine other Southeastern states join in a resolution pertaining to continued segregation o public carriers.

PSC President C. C. (Jack) Owen said he will offer the resolution at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, in Biloxi, Miss., April 4-6.

Owen's resolution is written so that it does not ask the commissioners to challenge any past or furture decision of the Supreme Court on segregation, but would establish segregation policies at a company level.

10-STAGE AREA

He told reporters he had "legal precedence" for such a proposal, and believed that if commissions throughout the 10-state area represented in the organization would act on the resolution, segregation can be maintained.

He said he based a presumption that further court orders on integration are forthcoming on the fact that Montgomery's segregation ordinance has been declared invalid

His resolution asks that commissions "advise with the carriers in the respective states of their jurisdictions and suggest to them the propriety and, in fact, the necessity for the voluntary adoption by them of such reasonable rules, regulations and practices as in their opinion may carry out the provisions of this resolution."

SUCH ACTION

Such action he said, would maintain the traditions, usages and way of life to which our people are accustomed by requiring segregation of the races on their vehicles and the seating and reseating of passengers to the end that the journeys of passengers may be peaceful, quiet and comfortable and will not be disturbed by discomforts, unpleasantness, riot or breach of the peace."

Owen said also in the resolution that "it appears" that further decisions of the Supreme Court will strike down statutes and ordinances such as they have those of the State of Alabama and the City of Montgomery. He said further that "it appears that any requirements of the states and cities under the present views of the federal courts requiring separation of the races will ultimately be held violative of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

States represented in the group before which Owen will appear, beside Alabama are Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

IN MEETING HERE

Advertiser P.1

24 Municipalities Pledge To Keep Bus Segregation

Thurs. 1-17-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Officials of 24 Alabama municipalities concluded a day-long forum here yesterday by giving unanimous endorsement to a motion pledging to continue to enforce bus segregation laws in their own cities.

The motion was offered and adopted without a dissenting vote at the conclusion of a conference at the Whitley Hotel attended by 66 city officials, including mayors, council presidents, commissioners and city attorneys.

The meeting was called to allow municipal officials to discuss problems confronting them as a result of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision relative to bus seating.

The informal meeting included an exchange of ideas among the officials and a review of the legal steps taken by the Montgomery City Commission in its long but unsuccessful attempt to preserve segregated seating on city buses here.

One city official who asked not to be identified said a "great deal of good" came from the meeting.

LET HAIR DOWN

"We all just let our hair down, so to speak, and swapped ideas on the subject of bus segregation," he explained. "We also hope to benefit from Montgomery's experience on this subject."

In the only other action taken at the meeting, the officials gave unanimous approval to a motion commending Alabama's congressional delegation for its efforts opposing civil rights legislation in Congress.

Presiding at the meeting was Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, president of the Alabama League of Municipalities. Lending legal support to the discussions was Joseph Johnston of Birmingham, chairman of the Alabama Bar Association's special segregation committee.

Cities represented at the meeting were Alexander City, Andalusia, Anniston, Auburn, Bessemer, Birmingham, Cullman, Fairfield, Florence, Gadsden, Huntsville, Jasper, Montgomery, Mountain Brook, Opelika, Phenix City, Prichard, Selma, Sheffield, Sylacauga, Talladega, Tarrant City, Tuscaloosa and Tuscumbia.

City To Add 20 Officers In Bus Strife

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 1-1-57

Decision Follows Another Incident Of Vehicle Ambush

Twenty additional patrolmen will be hired by Montgomery Police Dept. to help cope with new violence which yesterday saw a fifth bus fired on from ambush.

Announcement of the hirings was made last night by Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers after a sniper's bullet struck a bus en route from Boylston to downtown Montgomery at approximately 6 a.m.

No one was injured. It was the fifth such shooting in the 10 days since buses were racially integrated in Montgomery Dec. 21. One person has been wounded, a young pregnant Negro woman, who was struck in both legs by a slug fired into a Boylston bus Friday night.

Yesterday's bullet, believed to be a .38 caliber, pierced the bus on the left front directly beneath the driver's window and buried itself in the floor.

Only three white passengers and driver W. H. Fullilove were aboard. Fullilove is the same operator who was driving the Boylston bus Friday night when it was hit twice and the Negro woman was injured.

BEGIN TOMORROW

Commissioner Sellers said applications will be accepted from prospective policemen starting tomorrow morning at City Hall. Those hired must be between the ages of 21 and 35, in good physical condition and otherwise suitable by city-county Personnel Board standards. They must weigh at least 150 pounds and be a minimum of 5 feet, 8 inches tall.

Starting salary for officers is $230 a month with a raise to $240 after six months.

Sellers said the decision to hire the additional officers was made yesterday in a conference with Mayor W. A. Gayle. "The money isn't in the budget," the commissioner said, "but we'll have to see if we can get it from surplus funds.

"We feel that with the addition of the new officers we'll be able to maintain order, Sellers added.

Applications will be accepted from neighboring towns, counties and cities, as well as from men residing in Montgomery, the police commissioner said.

RETURNING DOWNTOWN

Yesterday's shooting incident occurred as Fullilove was returning to downtown Montgomery and was near Dixie Transfer Co. offices on Lower Wetumpka Road. The driver said he heard "something like a shot and something hit the bus." He said he saw a gun flash come from a car which the bus was meeting, adding, "I know the shot was fired from the car."

However, the early-hour visibility was still poor and Fullilove was unable to give a description of the vehicle or its occupants.

Asked if he was beginning to get gun shy, Fullilove answered with an emphatic "no" and at the same time brandished a pistol of his own. Bus drivers normally carry a revolver in their buses.

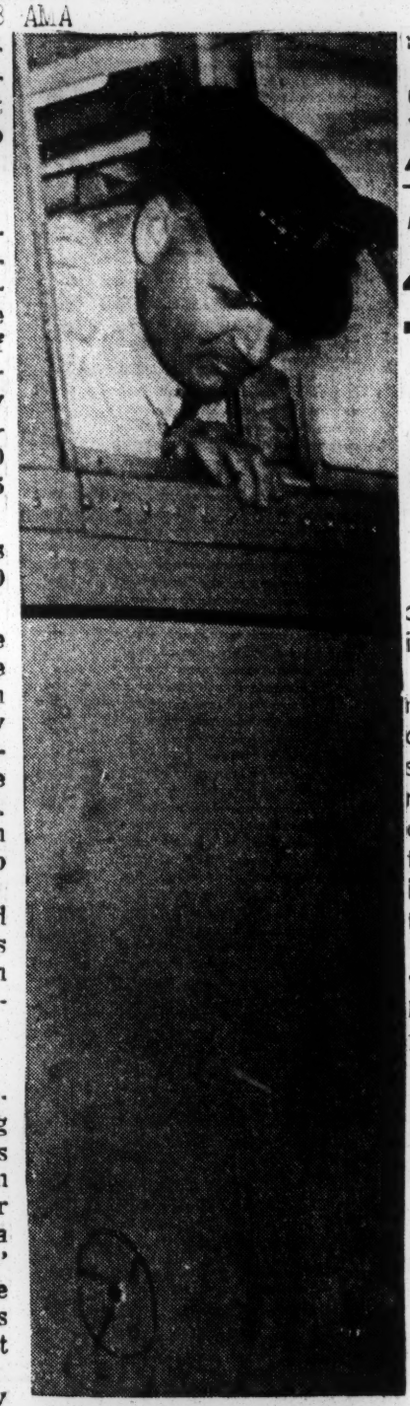
J. H. Bagley, manager of the bus lines, said the incident caused no delay or discontinuance of service, as the Boylston buses made their regular scheduled runs throughout the day.

Meanwhile, Detective Capt. E. P. Brown, who is investigating the bus incidents, said yesterday that it is now believed that possibly three of the other four bus-shootings have been done by snipers riding in cars, thus making it difficult to trace them.

Yesterday's shooting was the first to occur during the day, the other four being reported at night. As a result, night time bus service has been discontinued in Montgomery until tomorrow by order of the City Commission.

City officials yesterday made no comment on the latest shooting incident. Mayor W. A. Gayle was reported out of the city, and Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers declined to make any comment when reached by newsmen.

The commission is expected to discuss the parblem when it convenes tomorrow at 11 a.m.



ANOTHER BUS HIT
Driver Fullilove Looks

At Montgomery Conference—

24 Cities Pledge To Keep Their Buses Segregated

Post-Herald Thurs. 1-17-57 P.1

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 16 (AP). — Representatives of 24 of Alabama's larger cities met today to pledge continued bus segregation despite a federal ban on it in Montgomery. B'ham, Ala.

Mayors and city attorneys from most cities with more than 7500 population commended Alabama's two senators and nine congressmen for their fight against civil rights, Executive Director Ed E. Reid of the Alabama League of Municipalities reported.

The group was briefed on what has happened so far on bus segregation ca[illegible] on possible moves to end [illegible]regation in other fields, such as parks and recreation and schools. City attorneys discussed legal angles of the fight over integration.

Among those present was Joe Johnston, Birmingham attorney who is credited with writing Alabama's school placement law. It is designed to give local school officials wide latutude in placing children in school in order to preserve harmony.

Bus segregation in Montgomery was banned by a Federal court injunction Dec. 20. The injunction was against Montgomery city ordinances and Alabama state laws requiring bus segregation.

President Jack Owen of the Alabama Public Service Commission, which is charged with enforcing state segregation laws on transportation, said those laws would continue to apply in the rest of the state despite the Montgomery injunction.

Reid said cities represented at the meeting were Alexander City, Andalusia, Anniston, Auburn, Bessemer, Birmingham Cullman, Fairfield, Florence Gadsden, Huntsville, Jasper, Montgomery, Mtn. Brook, Opelika, Phenix City, Prichard, Selma, Sheffield, Sylacauga, Tarrant City, Tuscaloosa and Tuscumbia and Talladega.

Capital Lifts Ban On Buses

Post Herald Wed. 1-16-57

Police Will Ride Some Of Them

B'ham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 15 (AP)— City authorities lifted a six-day ban on bus service in Montgomery today and ordered a police escort for some of the racially integrated buses when they start rolling tomorrow. P.1

Transit operations, halted completely last Thursday, will be limited to daylight hours in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the violence that has followed the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Buses have been ambushed with gunfire six times and a Negro woman passenger shot in both legs, and four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers have been bombed, since the busline was integrated under Federal Court order.

Under the new restricted schedule, buses will be prohibited from starting a run after 5:15 p.m. Darkness will catch some of them before they can complete their routes, however, and Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said a squad car will accompany each bus still

running after dark.

Sellers also said police will "spot check" other buses during the daylight hours.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Montgomery Negroes who won the right to ride buses without segregation barriers questioned legality of a proposed new all-white busline which may attempt to operate here under a "club" charter.

Only "mebers" of the club, restricted to white persons, would be allowed to ride the new buses. Plans for the operation have been drawn by a group of white men but no formal request has been made of the City Commission for a permit.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said he feels any such endeavor would "definitely be a violation" of a Federal Court injunction against enforced segregation.

But King said he couldn't predict what action, if any, might be taken to prevent an all-white busline operating.

The Federal Court injunction applies to the present bus company, Montgomery City Lines, Inc., or "any other public bus transportational facility." Whether a "club" arrangement would be public or private transportation would have to be determined.

King also denied earlier reports that he "collapsed in tears" at a Negro mass meeting last night during which the young Baptist minister prayed that if "anyone should be killed, let it be me."

King said the mass meeting became so emotional that he simply broke off his prayer and took his seat, although two other ministers helped him.

Darkness Still Shrouds Alabama Bombing Case

Pitts. Courier 1-26-57 P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — The coming of the first official report by police here on the bombing of six Negro churches and homes has uncovered no more than was already known.

In addition, Police Chief J. G. Ruppenthal said at a press conference last week he does not see a break in the case at present. He said his officers are following all leads to apprehend the persons or persons responsible for the Jan. 9 bombing of the Negro property.

Ruppenthal said suspects of both races have been questioned, but none were held.

Meanwhile two Montgomery police officers have consulted with Birmingham police officials, but declined to make their discussion public.

What Was Expected?

Afro-American 1-26-57 P. 4

Those decent Southerners deeply shocked by the wave of terrorism and violence sweeping their section of the nation shouldn't have been.

What did they expect of the hoodlum element when the standard of defiance and rebellion had been set so callously by men in high places.

Baltimore, Md.

When 101 Congressmen are applauded for signing a manifesto of hate and subversion;

When a man who has cursed the Supreme Court and damned the Constitution can be rewarded by appointment to the chairmanship of the most important committee in the United States Senate;

When Montgomery city commissioners, sworn to uphold the Constitution can publicly announce their pledge of allegiance to an organization dedicated to evading and thwarting the law;

When a governor in his inaugural address draws the cheers of his legislature by defiantly declaring: "No matter what any court may rule, there will be no breakdown in the pattern of segregation in this state";

When a three-man Virginia board can defiantly announce that it will continue to enforce a state law which a plain-spoken U.S. judge has declared to be 'unconstitutional on its face.'

When officials of Southern cities angrily announce there will be no police protection for the property and persons of those freedom fighters who boldly stand in opposition to outlawed dscriminatory ordinances.

When subversion and brazen defiance of law becomes synonymous with the Southern way of life among congressmen, governors, attorneys general, mayors, commissioners and other officialdom;

When all of this happens what do they expect of illiterate hillbillies, of poverty-stricken rednecks, of ignorant and prejudiced backwoodsmen but a response in cross-burning, rock-throwing, acid-tossing, dynamiting and shotgun blasts.

When you sow lawlessness, how can you expect to harvest anything but rebellion and anarchy.

Revenge At Its Worse

Journal & Guide

ON THURSDAY and Friday, January 10th and 11th, the white ministers of Montgomery Ala. and the leading business men of the city issued separate group statements calling for a halt to mob violence and the dynamiting of Negro churches and homes in the city. Sat. 1-19-57

Also the *Montgomery Advertiser*, the city morning newspaper, carried a strong editorial calling for a return to law and order. Norfolk Va.

Following these actions the dynamiting of churches, and homes of ministers, and the firing upon buses ceased.

The Mayor and the Governor could have prevented the horrible stain upon Montgomery, but they declined to do so. They could have stopped it any time they wanted to, but they declined until political and moral pressures were brought to bear upon them.

Montgomery is quiet at present—on the surface at least.

When mobs are permitted to blow up Christian churches with dynamite as reprisal against people who sought to achieve a realization of a court decision against a brutal form of bus segregation, a community has sunk about as low as it can sink in moral degeneracy.

Associated Press and other press service reporters have been calling the men who led the Montgomery movement "pro-integrationists."

As a matter of fact there was no point in this slur after the Supreme Court's decision in the South Carolina case.

Bus segregation in Montgomery was largely in the hands of the drivers. They were the law. The boycott started after two incidents: (1) A bus driver required a pregnant colored woman to surrender her seat to a strapping white man. The woman had to stand. (2) The arrest of a middle-aged Negro woman for refusing to surrender her seat to a white man. These were the climax of a long train of such incidents.

We hope that now the substantial white elements of the city have spoken their disapproval of the forms of reprisal initiated in Montgomery, law and order will prevail.

Lilywhite bus permit sought in Montgomery

Afro-American Sat. 2-9-57

Baltimore Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) —Movements for a "lily-white" transportation system based on a club plan got under way here last week as the Montgomery City Commission petitioned U.S. District court to learn if a "club" bus line can legally be operated.

Sat. 2-9-57

The action came after six segregationists entreated the City Council for permission to form a club known as "The Rebel Club." The purpose of the club is presumably to transport white passengers only on a private bus line. P. 20

City attorneys petitioned U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., to determine if the city can legally issue a franchise to a "private bus system, in the face of the Supreme Court's ban on racial bus segregation here."

THE ATTORNEYS asked for a franchise from the city to operate a non - profit bus line for the transportation of members only.

Although there was no reference to race in the petition, reliable sources indicated that membership would be open to whites only.

Judge Johnson and Judge Richard T. Rives of the U.S. District Court of Appeals entered a formal order that no action on the request be taken for at least three weeks.

Fifty Years Ago Car Seating Caused Headaches

Advertiser Sun. 1-6-57 Montgomery, Ala.
P. 1-6

By NELSON COLE

Montgomery's city transportation system was a comparative child when first plagued by racial-seating trouble.

Although the present difficulties and the resulting headlines tend to belie it, a greater battle involving the line (one which newspapers called "The Battle of Montgomery") occurred more than 50 years ago.

From this battle was to emerge the seating arrangement for the races which stood until last month when the Supreme Court knocked it over.

On Nov. 24, 1906, the morning Advertiser read: "For nearly two hours yesterday not a single street car crossed Court Square. The stopping of the cars (by police) was witnessed by a crowd of thousands of Montgomerians, all of whom took the utmost interest in the procedure."

As police stopped the cars, they also arrested the conductors—some 54 of them—because they were violating a segregation ordinance.

It had all begun a month earlier when city fathers became disgruntled about existing segregation laws. As the Oct. 2, 1906 Advertiser said: "Last night's session of the City Council was hoodooed from the very start. With 13 members of that honorable body answering to their names on rollcall, it would not be expected that any important business would be transacted."

The paper continued, " . . . there was not a single spicy debate during the long session that was held. An ordinance calling for separate cars for blacks and whites was provocative of some oratory on the part of Aldermen Jones, Sullivan and John C. Tyson, after which it was passed unanimously.

"The new ordinance provides that the Montgomery Traction Co must furnish separate cars for the two races and makes refusal to enter the proper car an offense punishable by a fine of $1 to $100."

CARS AND WEATHER

Also concerning the company that night, according to the paper, were two other resolutions. it was ordered "to cease using the streets of Montgomery as a work shop" and in acid sarcasm "requested to use its good cars in bad weather and bad cars in good weather."

Mayor W. M. Teague was quick to veto this two-car facilities plan, however.

In a message to the council the next day, Teague said, "I am reluctant to disagree with your honorable body concerning the wisdom of the segregation ordinance, but I cannot consistently concur in the arrangement proposed by the law in its present form.

"I feel sincerely it will cause unnecessary hardships upon the company, doubling their number of cars needed, changing their schedules, and in some instances putting the trailer before the trolley, making it dangerous."

The method for 50 years of segregation was to be prematurely outlined by the mayor in his next statement.

As a recommendation, he said, "I have heard of cities . . . New Orleans, Mobile and other Southern towns . . . which have segregated seating by putting up signs saying: 'This side for colored only' and 'This side for whites only.' They have had considerable success with this system I understand and perhaps it will work here also."

The council would have none of it, however, and gave the company 30 days to provide the separate cars.

There was one objecting, and prophetic voice. Councilman J. L. Holloway said "it might be found out that trailers would be illegal, under decisions of various courts, as discrimination between the races."

Then on Nov. 22, 1906, Attorney Ray Rush for the traction company said there were but two courses for "us to follow. We have not yet decided which horn of dilemma to take: 1. Run all cars we have and simply label one white and the other colored, thereby cutting down the runs from every 15 minutes to a half hour, or 2. simply ignore the ruling."

PEOPLE WAIT

Of the cutting down on cars' time schedule, the paper's only comment was an editorial cartoon showing a man sitting on a bench with a food stand next to him. A sign on the stand read, "Have Breakfast While You Wait." Across the street was a hotel, fronted by another sign saying "Lodgings cheap for those who missed their car."

The following morning the ruling was to be enforced at 9:30 a.m. "sharp." The mid-morning deadline was set in order to "allow all working men to reach their respective places of business before our action will be taken."

The company had, by this time, formally announced it could not comply with the council's order After giving the specifications of its cars the company simply said. "The motors are not big enough to pull a trailer.

Present at the Square when the mass arrests were to take place was the mayor, who directed the action, car officials, W. H. Taylor, chief of police, and "most of the councilmen, who did not necessarily make themselves conspicuous, but milled in and around the crowd."

POLICE HALT

As each car would come into the square, a policeman would halt it and place the conductor under arrest. The car simply stood where it was stopped and at one point, 17 of them were "lined back up Dexter Avenue, creating a congestion."

The patrol wagon had been sent to the scene in advance, but the mayor ordered it to return to the station. "There is no need to overly embarrass these men. Each can walk to the station with a police escort."

Within hours, however, the company entered the City Court and secured a temporary injunction from Judge A. D. Sayre against the city. It said, in effect the city had no right in forcing the company to do something "it was impossible for them to do." At 11:21 a.m., Nov. 24, the cars started rolling again—a way they were to operate until months later when the council finally decided that "movable partitions will separate the races on all city cars."

The Battle of Montgomery had ended, establishing a seating system, which spawned in trouble, was apparently then destined to end in trouble.

Violence No Answer

Advertiser P. 2-B

The Brewton Standard

Those who believe in violence as a method of solving racial troubles should have learned a great deal recently in Montgomery, Birmingham and Tallahassee. Sun. 1-6-57

Of course, they have previously had the object lesson of race hatred in such spots as Chicago and Buffalo. Montgomery, Ala.

Time, patience and a great deal of thought may resolve some of the issues which have now come to the fore. In a word, moderation in all things; and a recognition that it is better to accept that which is possible than to invite destruction by vain struggles for an unattainable ideal.

Segregation Fore And Aft

Editor, The Advertiser:

Advertiser P. 4-B

In regard to the segregation problem on the city buses I have a suggestion which I believe would solve the problem. Sun. Montgomery, Ala.

Why not paint a white line down the middle of the bus and let the whites sit on one side and the colored sit on the other until the situation can be settled?

H. L. DeLAUGHTER.

936 3rd Ave., Columbus, Ga.

Shall Montgomery Surrender?

Advertiser P. 4-A

IS the night air of this genteel old city, the capital of a state and once the capital of a nation, to reverberate with dynamite explosions? Montgomery, Ala.

Is Montgomery to be a city in which dynamite sticks are tossed onto lawns like the morning paper?

Is Montgomery to be a city in which bullets fly between sundown and sunup? Sun. 1-11-57

Is Montgomery to be a city in which a handful of terroists overawe the police power of city, county and state—squeezing a trigger and abolishing a bus fleet?

Are the powers of government of the City of Montgomery to be surrendered to outlaws?

★

MONTGOMERY will sow to the wind if it does not meet this challenge headon.

This city can become a badlands, or at worst, a bloody cockpit.

The soundest preventive action is a stern response to this challenge—right now.

The violence is probably manageable at this point.

It will be less so if it seems to the outlaws that they can put the government to rout with a few random bursts of gunfire and a bundles of dynamite.

Those buses should run on schedule if they run empty. They should run as a symbol that the police apparatus of our government has not abdicated.

Whatever it takes in special police details, sheriffs deputies and highway patrolmen should be assigned in such fashion that a bus driver can take a bus from one side of town to the other without ambush, empty though it may be.

The constabulary from more than one source is available. It needs only to be summoned and assigned.

The issue now is no longer segregation on city buses. Neither white people nor colored people need ride the buses during this time.

The issue now has passed beyond segregation. The issue now *is whether it is safe to live in Montgomery, Ala.*

★

THOSE buses should run with a police protection so obvious and so determined that outlaws will desist or be run down.

If not checkmated now, will the outlaws not become more bold and more numerous?

Will not continued violence poison this city just as you poison a well?

TRANSIT TIEUP IN MONTGOMERY AROUND TURN OF CENTURY

Old Photo Shows Horse-Drawn Trolleys In Vogue When Seating Problems Born Here

WE ARE already paying a grievous toll. The story of Thursday's dynamiting is already broadcast all over the world, blackening this city's name. Such events firm the hand of the South's enemies in Congress. Those who are at this moment seeking enactment of unbearable civil rights legislation welcome such events, for they serve their cause.

★

THE prospect is that this violence will continue and swell in volume and daring unless there is decisive action. Sooner or later a stand will have to be taken, and it will be easier now.

Otherwise we face the prospect of retaliatory violence between groups. The issue is not segregation. No one need ride the buses. The issue is whether it is to be safe to live in Montgomery.

Rest Period For Overtasked Experts

Advertiser P. 2-B Sun. 1-20-57 Montgomery, Ala.

IT IS our impression that Montgomery's police department is doing its best to stalk and nab the dynamiters. It is true that heaving the dynamite evidence in that muddy river to be rid of it was not the most orthodox procedure, but some more was found and the investigation goes on.

Some of the experts on Montgomery, those, say, practicing in places like Oregon, Illinois and New York, perhaps suspect that Montgomery police are not really after the felons.

They [illegible] by the activity o[illegible] the statement of Polic[illegible]nal. Further, the pho[illegible] whose squad cars tailing cit[illegible] to guard them is testimony that Montgomery has not surrendered to a reign of violence.

In fact, these remote experts might find in Montgomery an inspiration to solve some of their old gang murders and to impose law and order in the case of labor strife rather than turning timid backs to the head-busting.

MONTGOMERY BUSES RESUME DAY SERVICE

Times 1-17-57 New Orleans

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16—Montgomery's newly integrated buses began running again today after a six-day stoppage.

Times 1-17-57

The stoppage was ordered last Thursday after shots had been fired at six buses and some Negro churches had been bombed.

The buses ran today on a limited, daylight schedule, with last trips starting at 5:15 . M. Police guards were assigned to buses finishing their last runs after night fall.

As the service resumed, it appeared that Montgomery was working out its own system of integration.

Some buses carried Negro passengers only. Others carried a fe wwhites and no Negroes. When whites and Negroes rode the same buses, the Negroes took setts from the middle of the bus back, while the whites stayed in the front. Habit, it seemed, still prevailed. No incidents were reported.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Negroes continued to take seats in the rear of Miami buses today, despite a recommendation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that they "sit where they please."

The N! A. A. C. P. offered this advice yesterday in the wake of an informed Federal court ruling that Miami's bus segregation laws were unconstitutional.

Negro accused in bus lap-sitting case ruled minor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9—(AP)—Juvenile Court authorities are holding a 17-year-old Negro girl who allegedly sat in a white girl's lap on a city bus.

The white girl, now married, testified in city court Friday that Fannie Robinson sat in her lap when she refused to allow her to occupy a seat beside her Oct. 23. News

Mrs. Barbara Smith said she was a junior high school pupil at the time and that her school books were spread out on the seat when the Negro demanded the space although other empty seats were available on the bus.

The young wife testified she was struck by the Negro girl in the altercation which followed.

She signed a warrant charging assault and battery, but City Judge Eugene Loe said the law required him to turn the defendant over to Juvenile Court because she was less than 18 years old. Ref 11-9-57

Juvenile Court took no immediate action.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled in December that city and state laws calling for segregation on city buses were unconstitutional.

Mrs. Rosa Parks Quits Alabama For Detroit

Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Montgomery, Ala. — Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Parks have moved from their home in Montgomery to Detroit, accompanied by Mrs. Parks' mother, Mrs. Lelna Curlee.

Thurs. 8-22-57

Mrs. Parks' first names is Rosa, and she is the retiring little seamstress whose "feet hurt" and who refused to move back in a Montgomery bus in December, 1955, thereby sparking a bus boycott by the 50,000 Negroes in the city.

It was this successful boycott that introduced the leadership qualities of the Rev. Martin Luther King to the entire world and aided his resultant emergence as a top Negro leader.

Grooms defers ruling on bus segregation

News, Birm., Ala.

P.P. Wed. 10-30-57

BY LANE CARTER
News staff writer

Federal Judge Hobart Grooms deferred action today on ruling on the constitutionality of the city bus segregation law.

He heard 20 minutes of argument from city attorneys and Arthur Shores, who represented 22 Negroes arrested last Dec. 26 on a charge of violating the city bus ordinance.

CITY ATTY. JAMES H. WILLIS contended the question of the constitutionality of the section of the city code pertaining to bus segregation was settled in February when Recorder's Judge Ralph E. Parker declared that the section of the code was constitutional.

The city attorney also argued that the case was settled then because the defense attorney paid fines of $50 each that were imposed on the Negroes and did not take an appeal.

ATTY. SHORES, defining the case in Recorder's Court as a criminal one, contended that a criminal case has nothing to do with a civil one.

Shores was in federal court here to ask that the city bus segregation ordinance be declared unconstitutional.

Judge Grooms overruled a motion pertaining to the case as a whole but said he will take up the issue of res judicata—whether it has already been decided in the city court.

JUDGE GROOMS also said he would not rule on the Birmingham Transit Co.'s part in the case because it is a corporation. Last February Judge Grooms dismissed the transit company as a defendant but the company was later reinstated when Shores amended a complaint naming the utility as a defendant.

The transit company had been named with the City of Birmingham and the city commissioners as defendants in the suit to have the bus segregation ordinance declared unconstitutional.

SHORES, at one point in his argument, referred to the fact that Recorder Judge Parker had attacked the legality of the 14th Amendment, declaring it "null and void."

Judge Grooms quickly expressed interest and shot the question at Shores: "Did he do this?"

Wed. 10-30-57

In the federal courtroom during the arguments were a number of Negroes, including Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, local Negro minister who led the party of Negroes into a white section of a Birmingham Transit Company bus last December.

Some of these Negroes charged with riding the bus at that time were also in court.

Juvenile Court To Hear Case Of Negro Girl In Bus Scuffle

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 11-9-57

The case against a Negro girl accused of assault and battery in a bus scuffle with a younger white girl was transferred to Juvenile Court yesterday by Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe.

Testimony against the Negro defendant, Fannie Robinson, was under way when defense attorney Fred Gray told the judge that the girl was only 17 years old.

Judge Loe then pointed out that girls under 18 come within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court and announced the transferring of the case.

Mrs. Barbara Anne Heflin Smith, who signed the warrant against the Robinson girl, had testified that the Negro slapped her in a dispute over a bus seat.

Mrs. Smith gave this account of the incident:

She had boarded the bus and was sitting in an aisle seat, with schoolbooks beside her, when the Robinson girl entered the bus.

Mrs. Smith said that the Negro girl asked persmission to sit down and was refused. An argument ensued, and the Robinson girl sat down in Mrs. Smith's lap, according to Mrs. Smith's testimony.

"I pushed her away and she slapped me and I slapped her back," Mrs. Smith testified, and then related a scuffle in which she said the Negro girl hit her about the chest and arms.

It was at this point in the testimony that Judge Loe asked Negro attorney Gray the defendant's age and transferred the case, which will come before Juvenile Court next week.

Mrs. Smith, who signed the warrant Oct. 23 prior to her marriage last Sunday, is 15 years old and said she was a student at Baldwin Junior high School. Her address was listed at 1031 Clay St.

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Woman Charges Brutality In Alabama Waiting Room Row

Birmingham News

Dr. Juanita Pitts 31, a prominent young New York woman physician and a native of Birmingham who accused five Birmingham policemen of alleged brutality against her in a Birmingham train terminal station's so-called "segregated waiting room," was tried in Judge Ralph E. Parker's Recorders Court, Tuesday, October 15, and fined $40 on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Dr. Pitts, formerly of Birmingham, and now a resident of Rochester, New York, was charged with vagrancy, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, shortly after she was arrested by Police Sgt. J. F. Holler and Officers A. W. Justice, B. L. Waites, W. F. Marlowe and P. L. Stephens, around 10 o'clock Monday night, Oct. 14, record shows.

WRITING A LETTER

Police said they received a call to terminal station and upon arriving there they saw Dr. Pitts sitting in a section of the waiting room which local police laws reserved "for white people only."

Officers Holler and Justice said Dr. Pitts was sitting quietly writing a letter. They said that when they asked her her name, they said she refused. They said that after she refused to divulge her name, they told her that she was under arrest and then took her by her arms.

After Dr. Pitts allegedly showed reluctance to go with the officers to the patrol car, Officers Marlowe, Waites and Stephens said they were called to the station.

In his report to Police Chief Jamie Moore, Officer Stephens claimed that Dr. Pitts allegedly kicked him in his jaw while he and other officers were struggling with her and trying to put her in

[illegible] that Dr. Pitts [illegible] visiting her mother [illegible] in [illegible] 1229 Escambia [illegible]

[illegible] interview, Chief Moore [illegible] Dr. Pitts was not creat[illegible] disturbance, but she should [illegible] told the officers who she was [illegible] where she was going." He added [illegible] "all policemen have in[illegible] to check passengers and [illegible] tickets in all stations, whet[illegible] trains or bus," in Birmingham.

Chief Moore said he also learn[illegible] the officers that Dr. Pitts [illegible] that she did not know [illegible] was violating local segregation [illegible]. She said she did not see any [illegible] signs, only "Interstate [illegible]," the chief related fur[illegible]

Dr. Pitts was fined $15 and $5 [illegible] costs on each of two counts, [illegible] show.

Chief Moore said Dr. Pitts was [illegible] by Attorney William [illegible] Jacobs.

In Birmingham

News & Observer Raleigh N.C.

Race Issue Sparks Violence

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6 (UP) — A mob of rock-throwing whites, yelling "kill the nigger-lover," today attacked a white integration leader who later was fined $30 for reckless driving in making his escape.

Lamar Weaver, the integration supporter, had just left the Terminal Railroad Station where a Negro couple had tested the integration policy in a waiting room, when he was slugged with a suitcase and stoned.

He was convicted at a special hearing of running a red light and reckless driving as he drove his damaged car from a parking lot through a gauntlet of his tormentors.

"Obviously, I was fined for being at the terminal station and not for reckless driving," was Weaver's comment on the police court judgment.

Police Testimony.

The fine was $25 and $5 costs. City police testified that Weaver came into the station and sat down by a Negro minister and his wife "at the height of racial unrest" at the scene.

Weaver said he requested the special hearing so he could leave the city. He said his wife and child already were staying out of town.

Violence flared again in Alabama's racial struggle while in Miami, Fla., fiery John Kasper announced he will form a white supremacy youth group in Florida because "parents are not educating their children properly."

Kasper, wanted in Tennessee on a charge of interfering with court-ordered integration and free under $10,000 bond pending an appeal to a conviction on similar charges, said he will reveal his plans for a "Florida White Youth" group at a rally in Miami Friday night.

A relative calm here was shattered when an angry mob attacked integrationist Lamar Weaver as he left the Terminal Station where two Negroes tested waiting room segregation laws.

Hit With Suitcase.

Weaver was hit on the head with a suitcase and his Cadillac convertible was showered with stones and cement blocks as he tried to escape from a crowd of white men who met him at the door of Terminal Station.

Weaver had gone to the station for a talk with the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth, a Negro minister. Shuttleworth had taken a seat in the white waiting room at the station and was allowed to remain. However, police asked Weaver to leave because he was not a ticket-holder.

Some 150 white men were waiting outside the station and taunted Weaver with cries of "nigger lover." About 25 or 30 of the men followed the integration leader to his car, where the attack began.

One car pulled in front of his Cadillac, blocking Weaver's way out of the parking lot. The cursing white men grabbed chunks of concrete block from a nearby wall under construction and broke several windows in the car.

Drove Into Traffic.

One man pulled open the car door and started hitting Weaver on the head before a reporter managed to shut the car door and keep the attacker away. Weaver backed into another car, put his car in low and ran headlong into traffic, barely missing several cars.

He drove to City Hall to protest the attack, but was instead charged with reckless driving. Weaver told reporters after the attack he plans to "leave this city and state right away.

"I think it is best I leave to avoid any more trouble," he said.

"I don't know where I am going but it will be out of Birmingham and Alabama.

U.S. court refuses to halt test of Birmingham bus law

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57 Baltimore Md. p.1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Efforts of Birmingham officials to continue local bus segregation received their first major setback Thursday in Federal District Court.

It came in the form of a refusal by U.S. Judge H. Hobart Grooms to dismiss a complaint in which 21 colored bus riders had asked that the city's bus segregation laws be declared unconstitutional and their enforcement be halted.

* * *

THE 21 COMPLAINANTS include many of the city's civic leaders and clergymen, members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Christian Rights, who were arrested on Dec. 26 after a mass test violation of the bus jim-crow statues. Their trial is set for March 18.

Following their arrest and release on bail they filed injunction procedings in Federal Court through their attorney, Arthur D. Shores, to block enforcement of the law under which they had been arrested.

ATTACKED IN RACIAL INCIDENT—Lamar Weaver (seated, left) was attacked by angry white men after he sat with the Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Shuttlesworth (seated, right) who defied traditional racial segregation in a railroad waiting room in Birmingham, Ala. Police ordered Weaves to leave the station. Weaver was attacked when he went outside but was not injured. (AP Wirephoto).

White Integrationist Attacked In Depot Row

Courier-Journal p.3 Louisville, Ky.

Birmingham, Ala., March 6 (AP)—Angry white men, frustrated in efforts to bar a Negro minister and his wife from a white waiting room at a railroad station, attacked a white man who sat beside them today.

Lamar Weaver, a white steel-company clerk who has made speeches advocating racial integration, escaped in his car in a shower of heavy stones.

Windows of his Cadillac convertible were shattered and he was struck in the face with a suitcase.

To Appear Before House Unit

Weaver later told reporters he was leaving town for Washington, where he said he would appear before the House civil-rights subcommittee. He said he had no definite plans after that.

"I just know that I'm leaving town," he said.

Police arrested Weaver on a charge of reckless driving in speeding away from the stone-throwing crowd.

The arrest followed a complaint that Weaver's car struck a pedestrian as he left. Weaver was fined $25.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife entered the Birmingham Terminal Station under police escort after they had twice been blocked by members of a prosegregation white group.

Bought Tickets for Atlanta

Virtually surrounded by police, the Shuttlesworths were in the waiting room almost 1½ hours before boarding a New York-bound passenger train. They said they had bought tickets for Atlanta.

More than 20 uniformed officers swarmed into the station and guarded its approaches.

After the Shuttlesworths were inside the station, police ordered away a crowd of white men, including R. E. Chambliss, who said he represented the KU Klux Klan.

Negroes Ordered Back

Police ordered Negroes who came to the ticket windows between the white and Negro sections back into the Negro waiting room unless they were there to buy tickets.

Contrary to an Interstate Commerce ruling banning separate waiting rooms for white persons and Negroes, two separate waiting rooms are maintained at Birmingham's Terminal Station.

Mr. Shuttlesworth led mass violations of Birmingham's bus-segregation laws by 21 Negroes December 26. The Negroes have asked for a Federal Court ruling that the ordinance is unconstitutional and for an injunction restraining police from enforcing segregation on the city buses.

The Negro minister led the defiance of the bus-segregation law a few hours after his church and adjoining home had been damaged by bomb.

Case Thrown Out

Mr. Shuttleworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a prointegration organization formed shortly after activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were outlawed in Alabama.

A Negro attack on segregation at the station was thrown out of Federal Court here Monday. In doing so United States District Judge Seybourne H. Lynne said there was no state or city law against racial segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

Mr. Shuttlesworth announced in advance that he planned to occupy a seat in the white waiting room. Negroes had been barred in the past.

By the time he and his wife arrived shortly after noon, both a number of police and the white men who attempted to block his way were ranged around the entrances.

A white youth blocked the path of the Shuttlesworths outside an entrance, called his attention to the sign, and ordered him to go the the Negro waiting

room.

"I don't want any trouble with you," said Mr. Shuttlesworth. With his wife following, he walked to another entrance. This time he was pushed back by a surge of white men jamming the entrance. At this point police in-

Seated Near Passageway

Weaver didn't enter the scene until the Shuttlesworths had taken seats on a bench nearest the passageway leading to the Negro waiting room.

He talked with them for several minutes. Officers then approached, asked if Weaver had a ticket, and ordered him outside when he said he did not.

A crowd of angry white men followed him to his car, cursing, striking, and threatening Weaver as they crowded around him.

Police Officer W. C. Wilhite said witnesses told him that, in turning around, Weaver's car backed into another automobile, then ran a red light and struck a pedestrian, who apparently was not injured.

As he left the railroad station, headed for his automobile, a crowd of white people hastily gathered. They jeered at Weaver with shouts of "n----r lover."

When he got into his car someone threw a stone. Others joined in, breaking windows in the car. Before Weaver drove off, a group of white men pushed and pulled on the car, attempting to overturn it.

LED MOVEMENT

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, who led a movement by Negroes to disregard Alabama segregation laws on Birmingham buses several weeks ago, had announced earlier today that he would disregard custom at the railroad station.

When he arrived at the station newsmen and a crowd of people were waiting. As the minister started in the front door, he was stopped by Don Doodwin, 24, who told Shuttlesworth not to go in. The minister brushed past him. Three men pushed the Negro minister back from the door. One of them was identified by newsmen as R E Chamblis a well known Birmingham member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Weaver had announced his candidacy for public improvements commissioner in Birmingham, but withdrew from the race this week, claiming that his life had been threatened because of his stand for an end to segregation.

Birmingham Train Station

Mob Stones Minister Who Sat With Negro

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 3-7-57 P1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — A white lay minister who shared a railroad station waiting-room seat with a Negro integration leader was stoned by a mob in Birmingham Wednesday.

A crowd of some 50 persons, many of them hooting and hollering, followed Lamar Weaver from a Birmingham railroad station and pummelled his car with stones. About ten men tried to overturn Weaver's car.

Weaver accompanied the Rev. F Shuttlesworth to the railroad station where Shuttlesworth had announced, Negroes would occupy seats in sections designated for white people. The decision to test Birmingham police enforcement of railroad waiting room segregation followed dismissal of a Federal Court suit this week in which the court held there was no Alabama law against racial integration in railroad stations.

BOUGHT TICKET

The Rev Shuttlesworth, President of the Alabama Movement for Human Rights, bought a railroad ticket and sat in the white waiting room. Weaver sat beside him for about five minutes while they talked.

Police forced Weaver to move, because he held no railroad ticket.

Thurs. 3-7-57

Shuttlesworth turned around, and entered the station through another door.

P3

Weaver was already there, the two shook hands and sat down together.

Police, in making Weaver move, did not take any action against the Negro minister.

"They should ask all the mob in the terminal station to leave," the Rev. Shuttlesworth said, referring to a group standing around watching.

WEAVER ESCAPES

Weaver escaped from his attackers when the aroused crowd turned to argue with a newspaper photographer who had slammed the door of Weaver's car.

Weaver said a number of the men in the crowd punched at him, and he was hit several times.

Weaver later charged that police made no effort to protect him.

"They didn't follow the crowd that followed me, and police saw men strike me and did nothing about it," he said.

Visitor From New York Fined $40

Woman Doctor Charges Police Slugged Her in Birmingham RR Station!

Courier P.3

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-26-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dr. Juanita Pitts, 31, a prominent New York woman physician and a native of Birmingham, who accused five Birmingham policemen of brutality against her in a Birmingham train terminal station's so-called "segregated waiting room," was tried in Judge Ralph E. Parker's Recorder's Court and fined $40 on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Dr. Pitts, formerly of Birmingham and now a resident of Rochester, N. Y., was charged with vagrancy, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest shortly after she was arrested by Police Sgt. J. F. Holler and Officers A. W. Justice, B. L. Waites, W. F. Marlowe and P. L. Stephens around 10 o'clock Monday night, Oct. 14, records show.

■

POLICE SAID they received a call to Terminal Station and upon arriving they saw Dr. Pitts sitting in a section of the waiting room which local police laws reserve "for white people only."

Officers Holler and Justice said Dr. Pitts was sitting quietly writing a letter. They said that when they asked her name, she refused. They said that after she refused to divulge her name they told her that she was under arrest and then took her by her arms.

After Dr. Pitts allegedly showed reluctance to go with the officers to the patrol car, Officers Marlowe, Waites and Stephens said they were called to the station.

In his report to Police Chief Jamie Moore, Officers Stephens claimed that Dr. Pitts kicked him in his jaw while he and other officers were struggling with her and trying to put her in the patrol car.

It was learned that Dr. Pitts was in the city visiting her mother, who is ill at home, 1222 Escambia St.

■

IN AN interview, Chief Moore said that Dr. Pitts was not creating a disturbance, "but she should have told the officers who she was and where she was going." He added that "all policemen have instructions to check passengers and their tickets in all stations, whether train or bus," in Birmingham.

Chief Moore said he also learned from the officers that Dr. Pitts disclosed that she did not know she was violating local segregation laws. She said she did not see any segregated signs, only "Interstate Passengers," the chief related further.

Dr. Pitts was fined $15 and $5 court costs on each of two counts, records show.

Chief Moore said Dr. Pitts was represented by Atty. William A. Jacobs.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A three-judge bench of the U. S. Court of Appeals has listened to oral arguments in a case involving Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, who are seeking to invalidate the segregated waiting rooms of Birmingham's Terminal Railroad Station.

Over The Way

Advertiser

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.

NOT HAVING visited Atlanta in several years, every impression was a fresh one. It's a big city, like Dallas.

You get a sense of surge and vitality as in Chicago. By contrast Philadelphia is—despite its downtown resurgence—a dingy, tired old bag with a sluggish liver.

Sun. 3-31-57

Birmingham is in the big rich bracket with Atlanta, but Birmingham is too new to have the personality of Atlanta. Birmingham's Cadillac fleet is the equal of Atlanta's, the department stores are Pentagon scale, there are magnificent mansions in the alps ringing Jones Valley, and Vulcan maintains a box at the opera, but the difference is well expressed by the Atlanta Athletic Club.

P.2-L

Montgomery, Ala.

Every city of size and age has an Athletic Club for men. They look very much alike from New York to Philadelphia to Chicago—lots of old marble, thick rugs, soft lighting, high ceilings, polished brass and dark stained oak. The membership roster abounds in third generation names. The service, food to rubdown, is energetic but restrained. There is a trace of too much of the Brooks Brothers uniform with its exaggerations of unpadded shoulders and pin-headed hats, but all within are gentlemen either by breeding or instinct, or by simply having passed the portals. You find such clubs in old cities. Birmingham has none such as yet.

38b

Alabama

☆

ED'S BUSINESS was attending a banquet at which the lady editor of a hitherto obscure weekly in Florida received an award in recognition of a crusade to protect a family of Indian-Irish extraction from the canard that they were Negro.

This lady editor's performance was without question brave and resourceful. Most of us are not endowed with courage of this order.

The taunts to her and daughter, the physical danger, and the overt hostility of an ape sheriff were far behind her at this testimonial dinner, a mark of her new standing as an outstanding figure in Southern journalism. At the time she had no way to know that all would come right and bring her rewards, for there is no evidence on this earth to show that either righteousness or sinfulness are systematically rewarded.

But in her case the pleasing Hollywood ending came amain and a new brick was laid in support of this country's tradition of independent journalism that on occasion flips into the flails of public sentiment. The public—the majority— is often wrong and brutal. This lady tamed the jabbering majority. Others, equally as righteous, are utterly destroyed by defiance.

Above all, this lady editor's award, taken in competition with the daily newspapermen of five states, is another lesson in the power of a weekly paper. Too many, alas, abdicate to the dailies.

☆

A FEW YEARS ago the invariable question poked at the Alabama traveler was, "Say, what about that governor of yours?" Now it's, "How about your bus situation?"

If you stand at a busy bus stop corner in front of a department store such as Davison's, you will see that Atlanta and Montgomery citizens ride the buses in the same way. White and colored citizens voluntarily stick with their own.

As nearly as one can tell by scrutinizing expressions and movements, white and colored citizens boarding buses in Atlanta are not in the slightest self-conscious or uncertain in boarding buses. They evidently separate themselves without any consideration of the matter.

☆

AS LARGE as Atlanta is, it seems to have fewer professional load mouths and caricatures, white as well as colored, agitating the situation than Montgomery.

And, of course, every Southern city profited by the blunders made in Montgomery during the boycott. The policy there is to avoid as far as possible letting a situation come to a head. The city government and responsible Negro leadership in Atlanta have not failed to keep liaison with one another.

Such liaison is probably impossible in Montgomery by this time. Our year of strife has made the city government captive to some extent of an element that thinks there would still be a happy state of slavery (Bible-blessed, of course) if the Confederate government had just stood up for its rights against Lincoln's government. On the other side, the colored people are led by a man and his imitators whose concerns are global rather than Montgomery.

☆

BY CONTRAST with the buses, you see a degree of scrambling in the air terminal in Atlanta. Any day you can see a few Negro and white travelers seated side by side when there is no place else to sit. The men's lavatories are separate, but there was a Negro soldier in the white lavatory. White travelers took no obvious notice.

☆

AGAIN and again, all but the blind see that the real area of discord is the schools. School contacts are essentially different from others. If separateness could be maintained there—race pride *should* take care of the situation—our troubles might then seem fewer than supposed.

DISMISSAL IS ASKED IN SEGREGATION SUIT

Birmingham Post 4-23

Birmingham Says Case Handled In City Court

Memphis Press

BIRMINGHAM, April 12. — (AP)—The City of Birmingham moved for dismissal of one Federal court segregation suit Friday and another racial case was appealed by a Negro couple.

City attorneys asked dismissal of a Federal court attack on Birmingham's bus segregation law on the grounds that the case has been disposed of in city courts.

Twenty-one Negroes who are seeking a ruling that the law is unconstitutional were convicted and paid fines in Recorder's Court last month. They staged a mass violation of the bus segregation statute Dec. 26, and later filed their United States District Court attack against it.

Explaining why they failed to appeal their Recorder's Court convictions, Attorney Arthur D. Shores said he believed they could get "quicker and more favorable action" in Federal than in state courts.

The city argued in asking dismissal of the Federal court suit that a final judgment was rendered in the case in Recorder's Court.

The Negro couple which filed an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans had been arrested last December while sitting in a railroad waiting room designated for interstate and white passengers.

Cal L. Baldwin, and his wife the Negroes, asked a United States District Court order declaring the state's railroad waiting room law unconstitutional, and prohibiting city police from enforcing segregation at the terminal station, where they were arrested.

United States District Court Judge Seybourn H. Lynne threw their case out of his court, however. He said the state statute which they contested said nothing about segregation.

The Baldwins were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct but never were tried.

Negroes Draw Bus Law Fines

Inquirer p. 8

Philadelphia

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21 (UP).—City Judge Ralph E. Parker fined 22 Negroes $5[illegible] each today for defying city bus segregation laws. He asserted the U. S. Supreme Court made a mistake in declaring bus segregation unconstitutional.

3-22-57

Parker also said the city of Birmingham should challenge the validity of the 14th (civil rights) Amendment, which he said was forced upon the southern states without due process of law.

"Knowing that ratification was coerced by military government (after the Civil War), certainly I am not alone in saying that the 14th Amendment is null and void," he said.

GROUP LISTENS GLUMLY

The Negroes, who boarded the buses in a mass demonstration last Dec. 26, listened glumly today while the judge assailed the high court's action.

Judge Parker said to drop segregation on Birmingham buses would create a "state of emergency" and "I will not be responsible for such a calamity."

Arthur Shores, Negro attorney, indicated an appeal from the verdict would be sought in the Federal courts rather than in the state courts.

ORDER CRITICIZED

Parker criticized the Supreme Court's order which outlawed segregation on carriers in Montgomery, the Alabama capital, early this year.

He said "judicial dictatorship cannot compel social adjustment." The court ruling in the Montgomery case, he said, "does not make the ruling correct either legally or morally."

"Certainly I am not required by the oath taken by me to uphold the decisions of any court which are destructive of the Constitution.

"I had rather wear a ball and chain around my ankle than to wear one around my conscience."

Unused Talent

World Wed. 4-10-57

The Mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee organized to help settle the transit bus workers strike fails to include any representation of one of the larger population segments. Mayor James W. Morgan, who has often pointed with pride to the standing and business achievements of some of the group's leaders, seems to forget Negro persons when organizing important civic committees. This could be as bad politically as it is wrong civicly. This should be immediately called to the attention of Birmingham's chief city official that it will not be listed as a mere oversight, or routine slight. B'ham, Ala. P.6

An estimated 63 percent of the bus riders are members of the group not directly represented on the Mayor's Committee. Close to forty percent of the city's population is made up of members of the Negro group. But where the Negro group is weak is at the ballot box. Herein lies the job for the group's earnest leadership.

Weakness at the ballot box should not be allowed to stand in the way of our leaders insisting on representation on the Mayor's Committee. It should serve only to spur non-voters who desire representation to become qualified voters. It inspired the rank and file to inquire why of our leaders are not trying to get representation on the Mayor's Committee.

Still there is the parmount consideration of unused talent. This newspaper feels that there are leaders within the group who could make a substantial contribution toward the exploration of the issues involved. Democracy demands that there be fair representation of all areas of the population on mayor-appointed committees.

It is to be hoped that our mayor will expand his citizens advisory committee to make it substantially representative of the city. The Negro group is entitled to representation on this committee, and others.

Let there be fair representation of all of the riding groups on the Citizens Strike Study Committee.

NEGROES FINED FOR VIOLATING SEGREGATION

Daily Inland Chicago Ill. Fri. 3-22-57

Birmingham, Ala., March 21 (AP)—Recorders Judge Ralph E. Parker today fined 21 Negroes $50 and costs each for violating Birmingham's bus segregation law. In his ruling, Judge Parker charged that the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution is "null and void." P.10

The municipal judge struck out at what he called "the attitude of a conspiring small group of Negroes who defy the law in regard to segregation and take matters into their own hands."

"Defiance of the law will contribute nothing toward amicable race relations," he said.

Congress "Pulls Fast One"

The 14th amendment to the Constitution guarantees equal protection under the law. It is a keystone of many Negro legal attacks on racial segregation laws in the south. It was adopted during the reconstruction period following the Civil war when southern states were under military rule.

"Southern senators and representatives were denied their right to participate in the two-thirds vote necessary for submitting the amendment to the states for ratification," Parker charged. He asserted also that Congress "pulled a fast one" in adopting the reconstruction act of 1868.

Parker overruled defense arguments offered at the trial Monday that the segregation law is invalid. A similar Montgomery, Ala. ordinance was declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court.

File U. S. Court Petition

The Negroes already have filed a petition in United States District court, asking a ruling that the city law is unconstitutional.

The mass violation was staged Dec. 26. It was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Most of the demonstrators were directors of the organization.

Since that time the city commission has adopted a new ordinance reaffirming the bus segregation regulation.

COMPANY UNION 'LIMITS' SOUGHT

Post-Herald, Thu. 4-3-57 B'ham, Ala. P.1

BY GEORGE COOK

A special committee set up to look into Birmingham's bus strike will meet at 10 this morning in City Hall with the hope that the management and employes of the Birmingham Transit Co. "will lay their wants on the line."

The nine-man executive committee was organized during the first session of the newly reactivated Citizens Advisory Committee yesterday afternoon at City Hall.

Chairman of the committee is J. Fred Shackelford, president of Wimberley Thomas Hardware Co. Shackelford also is president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Other members named to the executive committee—which was given the job of inquiring into bus strike situation—are:

Mervyn H. Sterne, a member of the firm of Sterne, Agee and Leach; Ben Leader, attorney; Sam Shannon, attorney; Carl Wittichen, president of Wittichen Chemical Co.; Dr. J. H. Buchanan, retired pastor of the Southside Baptist Church; E. J. Barnett, state secretary of the American Federation of Labor; J. Claude Smithson, mayor of Fairfield, and James E. Mills, editor of The Birmingham Post-Herald.

The committee went into an executive session following its formation and then questioned, separately, representatives of both the union and the company.

Shackelford said after the meeting broke up that both sides had been asked to go back to their directors and membership and determine the absolute limit each will make toward a mutual agreement.

To date, the gap between what the union wants and what the company is willing to give has not been definitely established.

The executive committee is hopeful that this gap will be determined in this morning's meeting so that the city will know what part it may have to play in closing it. Post-Herald P.2

The city already has offered tax relief to the transit company to the extent of $20,000 over the next 60 days so that it might grant the striking employes a temporary wage increase of eight cents an hour.

The union is asking 46 cents.

The company, the day before it notified City Commission last week that it might have to go out of business, offered its workers a three-cent raise.

The company, however, has rejected the city's offer, declaring that to continue its operations on a temporary basis would prove too costly.

Negroes Fined $1210 As Dixie Bus Violators

World-Telegram + Sun P.3 Thurs. 3-21-57

By the United Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—Recorders Court Judge Ralph Parker found 22 Negroes guilty today of violating bus segregation ordinances here segregation ordinances here and ordered each to pay $55 in fines and court costs.

He said that, if bus segregation were not enforced, there "would be a state of emergency in Birmingham," and added: "I will not be responsible for such a calamity."

Negro attorney Arthur Shores asked for a week to decide whether to appeal.

The Negroes were arrested Dec. 26 when they intentionally violated Birmingham's bus segregation laws in a test case.

The judge said the U.S. Supreme Court had made a mistake in ruling out bus segregation in Montgomery, Ala. The Montgomery decision preceded the mass defiance of Birmingham laws.

"Certainly I am not required to uphold the decisions of any court which are destructive of the Constitution," Judge Parker said. "I had rather wear a ball and chain around my ankle than to wear one around my conscience."

PUBLIC TRANSPORT PARALYZED

Birmingham Names Auditor For Books Of Transit Firm

Advertiser Wed. 4-3-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, April 2 (AP)—City commissioners today appointed William J. Christian, accountant, to audit records of the Birmingham Transit Co., in efforts to end a strike which has paralyzed public transportation here. P.1

The commission has said it would take no action on a company request for a tax reduction until after an audit. The company pays the city of Birmingham $125,000 a year in taxes.

Birmingham Transit notified city officials that should the bus drivers strike, it would be forced to go out of business.

Don James, company president, said the demands for a pay raise, coupled with a decline in riders and segregation difficulties would make it financially impossible to continue operations.

Commissioners and officials of the bus company were in session most of this afternoon in efforts to solve the dispute.

The drivers struck at midnight Sunday in support of demands for a 46-cent-an-hour wage increase. They now make $1.69 an hour.

The company's final offer of 12 cents an hour was rejected a few hours before the strike.

The Alabama Public Service Commission said the firm lost $25,000 in January and $12,000 in February.

James said a decline in passengers was noticeable following a mass violation of Birmingham's bus segregation ordinance last Dec. 26.

He said some Negroes were afraid to ride the buses, and some white persons had told the company they did not intend to ride the buses.

Determined to End Jim Crow

Violence Fails To Scare Bus Riders in 'Bama

Courier p. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-5-57

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three leaders in the newly organized Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights reported they received bombing threats by telephone. The leaders participated in the sit-where-you-like bus-riding demonstration.

(By Courier Press Service)

Alabama's bigots have answered "love" with bullets and "peace" with violence as hate mongers stepped up their campaign throughout the South to circumvent what seems to be a snowballing campaign of Negro people to wipe out the remaining vestiges of jim crow in public transport.

In Birmingham, Ala., where members of the White Citizens Council were pressuring public officials to take action against Negroes who are seating themselves in the front of buses, trial was set for 22 people who had been arrested in connection with the defiance of jim-crow law. Date of the trial is Jan. 3.

As a testimony to the tension felt by Birmingham whites, a total of 50 extra cops were put on duty in Birmingham's streets. There are no Negro policemen in Alabama's largest city.

Perhaps the police were needed. They were definitely needed to curb the irresponsible acts of whites who were shooting indiscriminately at buses and bombing homes in the time-honored "traditional" Dixie way of doing things against Negroes.

■

IN MONTGOMERY, Ala., a sniper shot at a city bus with Rosa Jordan, 22, being wounded in both legs. The bus driver, W. H. Fullilove, told police that his vehicle was shot at twice. After the shootings, the Police Commissioner suspended all night-time operations of the city's bus lines.

In Birmingham, Asa Carter, the White Citizens' bellwether, declared himself in favor of having white supremacists take the law in their own hands by organizing "minutemen" groups of vigilantes to board buses in the event of trouble.

In Camden, S. C., a group of "hooded vigilantes" grabbed Guy Hatchins, 52-year-old high school band leader, and flogged him between 80 and 90 times for having "pro-integration views."

In Tallahassee, Fla., a group of 200 whites including some 40 teenagers, 10 of whom were girls, gathered at the main downtown transfer point of the city's bus lines to prevent the Rev. C. K. Steele and other Negroes from boarding buses. The Negroes did not take up the challenge because as the Rev. Steele pointed out, "I felt we had nothing to gain by precipitating any disturbance . . . we have lost nothing. We will continue to ride the buses, integrated. But we are not interested in putting on a show."

■

THROUGHOUT OTHER portions of the Florida capital, Negroes rode buses wherever they chose without any trouble. And, Tallahassee's bus company won an injunction against the city when Federal Judge Dozier Devane issued an order and stated that in his opinion, the segregation law is "as dead as a doornail."

In Montgomery, Ala., Negroes received an inkling of the type of whites they were dealing with when three "brave" white men jumped on a 15-year-old girl, Ollie Mae Collins, at a bus stop. The girl suffered minor head injuries.

In Birmingham, police had failed to find the persons who had bombed the home of the Rev. F. N. Shuttleworth, leader of that city's bus protest. Two of the Shuttleworth children and a visitor were hurt and the Bethel Baptist Church, next to the Shuttleworth home, was damaged.

Perhaps the answer was provided in Rev. M. L. King's telegram to Birmingham Negroes in which he reportedly told them to "fill up the jails" if necessary.

Voice Of The People

News p. 4
Sat. 1-5-57
Birm. Ala.

Has An Alternative Plan For Bus Riding

There's so much trouble about the segregation business—why couldn't it be arranged for the whites to ride on one bus and all Negroes on the following bus and so on through the days? Many prayers are going up for this trouble to be settled peacefully and save lives—but, so far, nothing has been done.

Yours being the largest and, I'm sure, the most widely read daily newspaper in Alabama is why I'm sending this suggestion on to you, though there will be objections, of course. MRS. L. A. MASON

Excel, Ala.

ing the wind, we shall reap the whirlwind.

The community, all of us, must share the blame and the shame that such things can happen and go unpunished, for we have created the climate of opinion that made it possible.

"If a man say, I love God and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen. This commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also." MRS. E. W. WILLINGHAM.

THE SOUTH

Kickbacks

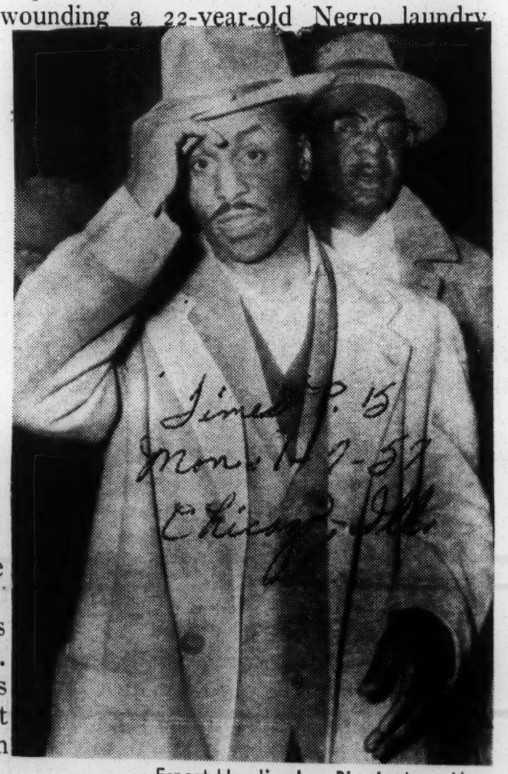
Time p. 15
Mon. 1-7-57
Chicago, Ill.

Although Supreme Court rulings, *i.e.* the ban on bus segregation in Montgomery, Ala., have made "every segregation act or law of any state as dead as a doornail," declared U.S. District Judge Dozier DeVane in Tallahassee, Fla. last week "every state has a right to litigate these matters."

Judge DeVane, at that moment, was about as deep in litigation as he could get. Three days before, Tallahassee Negroes broke their own seven-month bus boycott and began a concerted ride-the-bus on a first-come, first-served-basis campaign. Cities Transit Inc. did not object (Negroes made up 60% of its passengers before the boycott). Tallahassee's city commission objected furiously, suspended the company's franchise for not enforcing segregation. The company responded with a plea for an injunction preventing interference with its operations until the court decided whether Florida's bus-segregation law is still valid. Judge DeVane granted the injunction, but it was, as his ruling implied, just the beginning of prolonged litigation in the state courts.

In other places in the South last week, the anti-bus-segregation drive—and reaction to it by white extremists—went far beyond litigation. In Birmingham, Ala. the Rev. Mr. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, 34, antisegregation leader and pastor of a local Negro Baptist church, told the city commission to end bus segregation by the day after Christmas, or "we will take whatever action is necessary." Late Christmas night six or more dynamite sticks blasted the Shuttlesworth house. Miraculously, Shuttlesworth and his family escaped serious hurt. Shuttlesworth next day led some 150 of his followers in broad-scale, nonsegregated bus riding. later was persuaded to call off the drive after 22 Negroes were arrested for Jim Crow violations.

In Montgomery, where Negroes and whites rode together peacefully in the first days after integration, Christmas week brought the first big kickbacks from lunatic-fringe groups. In three nights snipers fired on and struck four buses, wounding a 22-year-old Negro laundry worker in both legs. The city commission, declaring that "an emergency exists," ordered all nighttime bus operations suspended through New Year's Day. None of the snipers was arrested. Said a city detective: "We have no leads—nothing to work on."



Ernest Hardin, Jr.—Birmingham News

CRUSADER SHUTTLESWORTH
An ultimatum in Birmingham.

Time p. 15
Mon. 1-7-57
Chicago, Ill.

GREETS ARRESTED BUS RIDER: The Rev. Theodore Nelson, 50-year old Baptist Minister (left) receives congratulations from the Rev. R. L. Alford, (right), vice-president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. The Rev. Mr. Nelson, of 1504 23rd St., S.W., is one of the 22 arrested bus-riders. He has also been re-arrested Dec. 29 for open-seat bus riding. Meantime for several weeks it has been known that the Rev Mr. Nelson has been riding the buses on a sit-where-u-please basis. He won exoneration in an elevator Jim Crow case when a city judge ruled that Birmingham has no law covering elevator riding. The Rev. Alford is pastor of Sardis Baptist Church.

Birmingham boils over bus showdown

By SAMUEL F. YETTE
AFRO Staff Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Like the giant steel furnances that make Birmingham one of the nation's largest producers of steel, hot racial unrest makes Alabama's biggest city a flaming pot of emotions, litigations and violence.

Thursday's postponement until Feb. 11 of the trial of 22 colored persons charged with violating the city's segregation laws affords no breather here.

Two homes have been blasted with dynamite, transit buses have been fired upon, and warnings of violence have sent others from their homes to seek refuge with neighbors.

* * *

AT LEAST 50 extra policemen have been added to cope with violence here where a colored populous of an estimated 240,000 has not a single representative on the police force.

Violence began in high gear here Christmas night when a four-stick dynamite bomb demolished the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttesworth, his wife and two children, and a visiting deacon miraculously escaped death as the bomb ripped the foundation from under the parsonage while they quietly observed Christmas in the home.

* * *

THE SHUTTLESWORTH children, Ruby Fredericks, 11, and Fred Jr., 10 and Deacon Charley Robinson were treated at a local hospital and released.

Hours after the bombing, Public Safety Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh issued a warning that segregation laws would be enforced despite the ultimatum given earlier by Mr. Shuttlesworth that either the laws be abolished or colored riders of transit buses would sit where they pleased anyway.

The bus segregation laws were not abolished, and at least 140 colored persons signed a pledge to ride the buses, integrated but without striking back if attacked.

* * *

THUS, 21 persons were arrested the day after Christmas for violating the bias laws, and a 22nd person joined them on Dec. 27, the day Mr. Shuttlesworth announced that a sufficient number had been arrested to test the validity of the laws.

All 22 persons were released on bail immediately after arrest. Bonds were set at $100 each.

On the night of New Year's eve, the home of Otis Flowers was shattered by a bomb, less destructive than the one that destroyed the Shuttlesworth home, but potent enough to injure slightly 12-year-old Arthur Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Flowers.

ARTHUR LEE suffered a cut hand when hit by a piece of flying glass, part of the debris sent sailing by what police estimated to be a dynamite bomb of four or more sticks.

Mr. Flowers, who was not home at the time of the blast, had moved his family into the house only a short time earlier. The house was formerly occupied by a white family, and is located in northeast Birmingham where colored and white residential sections overlap.

A crudely built cross had been burned in front of the home Dec. 23, shortly after the Flowers family occupied the house.

No persons have been arrested in connection with the bombings, but Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindberg promised that every effort would be made to apprehend the guilty parties.

* * *

MEANWHILE bomb warnings were received by the Rev. N. C. Smith, secretary of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and a local white radio announcer, Dave Campbell.

Numerous anonymous telephone warnings to Mr. Smith prompted him to move his wife and two young daughters to live with friends, despite police assurances of "round the clock" protection.

Announcer Campbell conducts a radio participation show, "The People Speak," over WBRC.

The two-and-a-half-hour program "allows people to call in anonymously and say whatever they want to say," Campbell told the AFRO.

He said his listeners reported the bombing of Mr. Shuttlesworth's home on Christmas night, and that started the discussion on racial issues that continued for a week.

* * *

DURING THE week of discussion, he said, "Ruby (Mrs. Ruby Hurley of the outlawed NAACP) called in and said she would ask the Federal Communications Commission to cite the station because somebody used n——r on the program."

He said he made it a policy to limit such discussions to one night's program hereafter.

"After Sunday night's show, people accused me of being on both sides of the racial issue," said Campbell, who added, "but that just means I was a good moderator."

Campbell called himself a "reconstructed rebel," having been born in Cleveland, O., raised partly in Canada, and graduated from the University of Alabama in 1939.

"**I LIVE** here because I like it here—the southern way of life," he said. "It's a matter of people making up their own minds."

He told the AFRO that "I've been pretty impartial right down the line on the radio program, but for all intents and purposes, you would call me a segregationist."

He added "but you can't be all black or all white. To sum it up, it's a case of both sides claiming God, but neither believing in him."

Campbell called the bombing warnings the work of "pranksters," and said that he had made no attempt to protect his wife and three children except to notify the police of the warnings.

Bus Company Asks Suit Be Dropped

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 29 — Birmingham Transit Co. today asked dismissal of a complaint filed in U.S. District Court by 21 Negroes arrested last moth for violating the city's bus segregation ordinance.

The motion declared that the Negroes, who have not yet been tried, failed to state a claim against the bus company. The Complaint also names as defendants members of the Birmingham City Commission. No motion has been made on their behalf.

The Negroes asked a federal court ruling holding the city's bus segregation ordinance invalid and an injunction prohibiting its enforcement.

The 21 Negroes will face trail Feb. 11 in City Court. They were arrested Dec. 27 when they rode in seats reserved for white persons only.

Unsolved Bombing

World Wed. 1-2-57 P.6

At this writing the Christmas night bombing of the occupied home of a minister who is leading the campaign for open seating on Birmingham buses is unsolved. As fine as our local police investigative system is, such racial bombings are not usually cleared up.

B'ham, Ala.

Though the violent bombing remains unsolved, our city officials never request that the FBI come in and help to seek out the dynamite planters and throwers. The fact that none of the fourteen or more racial bombings over a nine-year period have been solved would seem to point to the need for re-enforced investigative machinery.

Soon after a group of citizens rode the local transit buses in accordance with what they understood to be the now controlling law, City Hall announced that fifty extra police had been added to help enforce "our law". But what about the home of a citizen which has been destroyed by malignant forces?

During the open-seating bus riding, the mass arrests, the competing statements of headline-grabbers, shoved the bombing of the minister's home into the background. This is the more serious incident, and involved the lives of six human beings. Yet it had to take a back seek. Violence is the ugliest form of news. Violence strikes at the foundation of free government.

Proper steps should be taken to modernize and bolster the machinery of crime detection so that bomb violence not only will be solved and curbed, but the guilty punished for their acts. Could not there be established an anti-violence squad with special techniques for apprehending the bomb tossers.

But never lose sight of the fact that it is the duty of City Hall to exert moral and constituted leadership which is so strong, so competent, so determined that the darkness of the night will not be allowed to hide the coward and despeciable dynamite hurlers. City Hall must speak out, and act out until old man mystery yields up the identity of the person or persons who blew up the home of a preacher of the gospel. Let humanity cry out against these hate bombers.

City Hall must never be allowed to dismiss, write off, or forget the Christmas night racial bombing in Collegeville. Birmingham must not be allowed to forget that the dust of the violent dynamite has blurred and sullied its bright and magic name. The hostile bombers, unknown to the general public, know they have committed a brutal and dirty crime. Their infamous crime is the lowest and most contemptible form of cowardice known to civilized man.

Finally, let us make this clear and plain: City Hall must not allow the Christmas night bombing to go down in th ebooks as an unsolved crime. Should not bombings of this kind be made federal crimes? A way must be found to cope with this new lynch-type violence, it seems to us.

AROUND THE TOWN

World P.1 Wed. 1-2-57

IN THE WIND

When the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, the acknowledged leader of the open-seating on local transit buses campaign, read the statement at the Dec. 27 press conference announcing that the sit-where-you-please program, was being suspended, he was not stating a new policy.

Actually, the Movement's total leadership had previously agreed on a special plan. The vote taken at the second of two mass meetings the night of Dec. 26 could hardly have been binding. The Movement operates under a constitution and the vote taken followed no procedure in line with the pattern of by formal organizations.

Hence the statement read by the 34-year-old leader of the Movement was merely a reaffirmation of an already adopted policy. It was obviously a polite repudiation of the action taken the previous night. It should be kept in mind that the Movement has a number of established leaders on its board of directors and that the followship is based upon the pulling power of all of these leaders. Without the board of directors the pinnacle leadership of the Movement is lacking in full strength.

Here is the text of the official statement: "The executive board of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, in special session after carefully studying and considering all facts relating to the Birmingham segregation laws, do hereby issue this statement for the organization."

"We most heartily commend and applaud our citizens, colored and white, for their fine spirit in riding together in buses yesterday (Dec. 26) without violence. This proves most clearly that men can work out their problem in a spirit of goodwill."

"We conclude that being successful in their effort it is not necessary for our citizens to ride unsegregated further at this time. We respectfully ask that no person ride unsegregated after this notice. Since the issue is one for the courts we now believe that all purposes can be settled in court."

About The Bombing Of Shuttlesworth Home

News P.4 Wed. 1-2-57 B'ham, Ala.

While so much is being said about the bus situation and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, the bombing on Christmas night of his home should not be ignored. It was definitely the work of a mad man.

If God had not been in his home it could have been one of the worst tragedies our city could not forget.

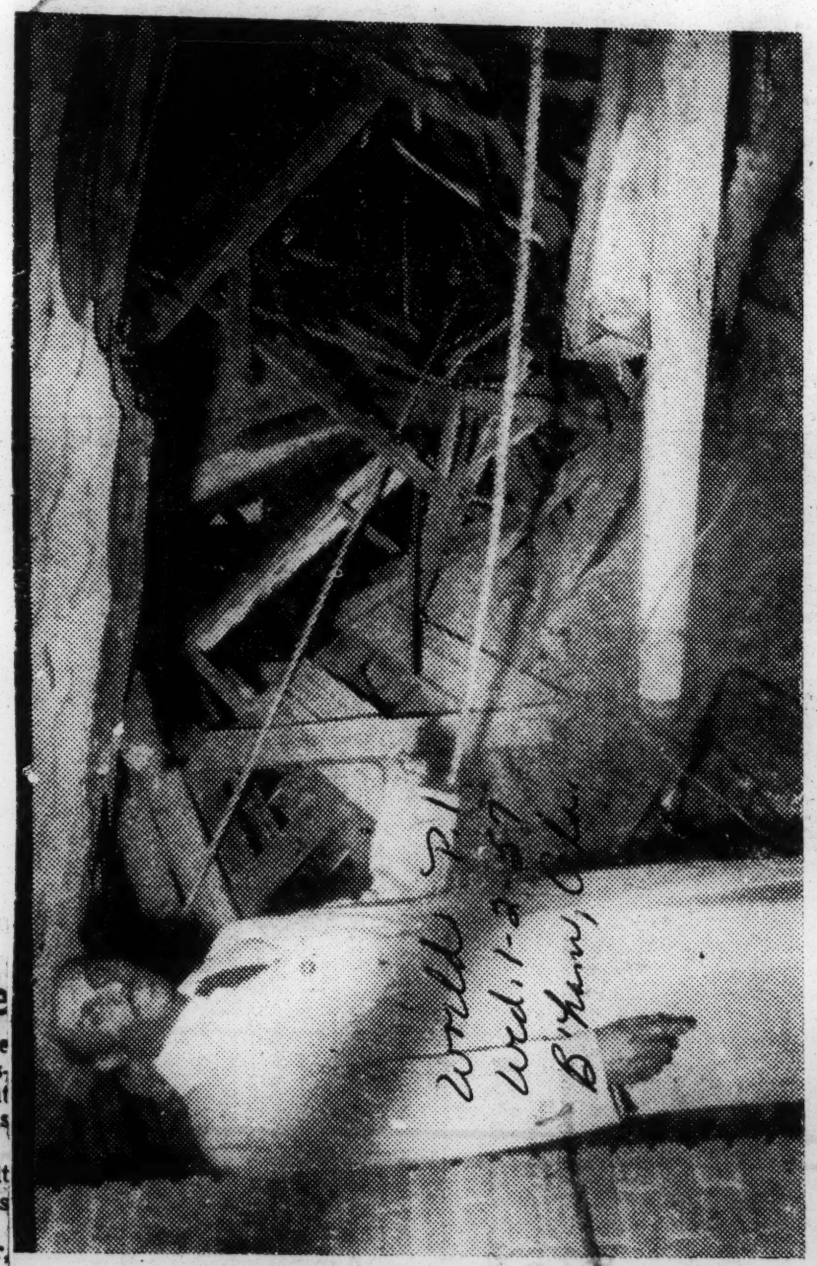
In the midst of all our present despair, God has created the soul of man not for defeat but for triumph.

Our city should be disturbed and action should not stop until the guilty one is found. Bombing his home was no way to solve the problem. We may take a person's property, money and all the material things that he has, but when we try and take a person's life we have terminated his earthly career and have destroyed the one chance God has given him. Only God can create life and man has no right to take it.

For on Christmas night of 1956 the words "fear not" were in his home. The Prince of Peace is our only hope for peace.

We should decide within ourselves that a race that is willing to die for its country should be given the opportunity to live for its country.

MRS. MARIE M. PENTECOST.



UNSOLVED BOMBING: The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church (North) points to the shattered ruins of his five-room frame house which was dynamited around 9:40 o'clock Christmas night, Dec. 25. The 34-year old Rev. Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights which is leading the campaign for fair seating on Birmingham transit buses. Police while still searching for the violent bombers have not yet turned up any clues. The Shuttlesworth home is located at 3191-29th Ave. No.

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World Wed. 1-2-57 P.6

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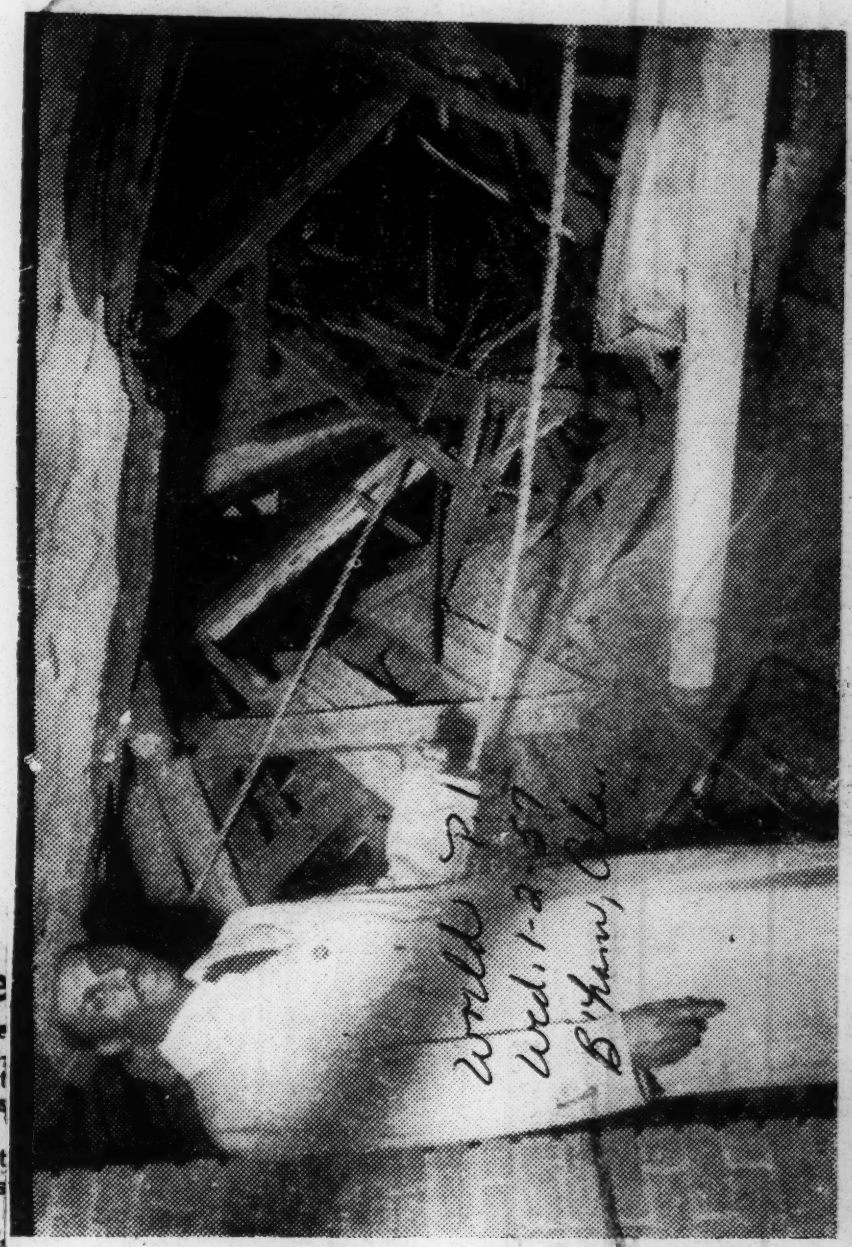
For on Christmas night of 1956 the words "fear not" were in his home. The Prince of Peace is our only hope for peace.

We should decide within ourselves that a race that is willing to die for its country should be given the opportunity to live for its country.

MRS. MARIE M. PENTECOST.



World P.1 Wed. 1-2-57 B'ham, Ala.

UNSOLVED BOMBING: The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church (North) points to the shattered ruins of his five-room frame house which was dynamited around 9:40 o'clock Christmas night, Dec. 25. The 34-year old Rev. Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights which is leading the campaign for fair seating on Birmingham transit buses. Police while still searching for the violent bombers have not yet turned up any clues. The Shuttlesworth home is located at 3191-29th Ave. No.

Disorderly Conduct Charges Against Baldwin Nolle Prossed

World Wed. 2-27-57

B'ham, Ala.

Disorderly conduct charges against Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Baldwin growing out their sitting in the general waiting room at the Birmingham Terminal Station were not prossed by City Judge Ralph E. Parker here Monday, Feb. 25 on recommendation of the City's Legal Department.

From the bench judge Parker said the evidence indicates "there was no disorderly conduct" but then added that the cases were not prosse for "cogent reason".

The City Legal Department made its recommendation in writing to drop the cases.

Despite judge Parker's observation that the cases were ended and any additional comment would be "superfluous" defense lawyers Demetrius C. Newton and Oscar W. Adams, Jr. insisted on placing in the records statements obviously intended to build predicates for segregation waiting room laws.

Newton argued that the reputations of the Baldwins had been soiled by the arrests and their standing in the community damaged. Adams raised the question of whether the city's move in wiping out the cases meant no more enforcement of the segregation laws at Terminal Station.

Judge Parker, after listening to the arguments of the two defense lawyers without comment, told Mr. Baldwin that "I have a surprise for you."

"You are under arrest for parking in a prohibited zone", Judge Parker told Baldwin, "you'll have to see Judge Hall", he added.

Atty. Newton said that Baldwin was driving a vehicle he uses as a truck in his furniture business and that he parked in a loading zone. He added that Baldwin pleaded not guilty to traffic charges with the case set for hearing Monday, March 4.

BIRMINGHAM COMPLAINT

Advertiser p. 1

U.S. Judge Overrules Motion To Dismiss Suit On Bus Laws

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 2-22-57

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 21 (AP)—A federal judge today overruled a motion by city commissioners seeking dismissal of a complaint against Birmingham bus segregation ordinances.

Judge H. Hobart Grooms emphasized that the U. S. District Court would not be able to hear further action on the complaint until sometime in May. He said this would give city courts time to rule on misdemeanor charges against 21 Negroes who signed the complaint.

The Negroes are charged with violating the city bus segregation ordinances in open defiance last December.

Grooms dismissed the Birmingham Transit Co. as defendant in the action because "there are no averments in the complaint showing that the transit company conspired to enforce the laws."

The 21 Negroes asked that the city's bus segregation laws be declared unconstitutional, and that the city be enjoined from enforcing them.

City commissioners asked that the complaint be dismissed because the Negroes have not been tried on the charges of violating the segregation ordinances.

Grooms said that recorders court judges "are bound by the same oath I am," and have equal power to decide constitutional questions.

Advertiser

The city was given 30 days to file a formal answer to the ruling, and Negro Atty. Arthur Shores was allowed 10 days to amend his complaint in reference to the transit company.

p. 2-A

City Atty. J. H. Willis had asked Grooms to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that "general procedures" would direct the case from recorders court through the state courts, and then to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Fri. 2-23-57

Montgomery's bus segregation ordinance was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court last December.

TELLS OF TERROR — Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth (center) a leader of the Birmingham, Ala. bus boycott, told of terror campaign he faced at luncheon in his honor given by the United Packinghouse Workers of America AFL-CIO in Chicago. The vigorous young minister also spoke at a UPWA banquet attended by 1,000 stewards and members of the union. With him in photo are union officials Sam Parks and Charles Hayes.

Defender Chicago Feb. 3

CITY IS OVERRULED ON NEGROES' SUIT

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Refuses To Dismiss Bus Segregation Case

Fri. 2-22-57

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 21. — (AP)—A Federal judge Thursday overruled a motion by city commissioners seeking dismissal of a complaint against Birmingham bus segregation ordinances.

p. 8

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City commissioners asked that the complaint be dismissed because the Negroes have not been tried on the charges of violating the segregation ordinances.

38b 1957

Off The Bench

Advertiser P. 4-a

By Judge Walter B. Jones

Mon. 1-7-57

Our Spiritual Values, Individual Freedoms Must Be Protected

Montgomery, Ala.

THE keynote speech at the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York was delivered by ola G. Parker, president of the association and an outstanding American business man. His topic was *New Dimensions For America,* and he told about the kind of America we all hope to hope to keep and keep and to build to bless coming generations.

JONES

Mr. Parker's address is a profound appeal to the people of the United States to stand up and be counted, and not let their spiritual values and their individual freedoms be gradually stolen by selfish politicians, government officials and bureaus. During the last quarter of a century citizens of the United States have seen their individual freedoms gradually whittled down by countless federal agencies and the federal courts, particularly the Supreme Court at Washington. Our people have not yet surrendered many of their spiritual values.

Today, in the Supreme Court building at Washington, sit nine men, not elected by the people and not responsible to them. The rulings and decisions of this court, often made by a majority vote of its members, are held to be the supreme law of the land. They set aside acts of the elected representatives of the people in Congress and in the several state legislatures. These nine men set themselves above all the law-making bodies in the land and above the President of the United States. The government planned and built by our Revolutionary forefathers no longer exists.

Here are some thoughts from the loyal heart and wise mind of this great American business man, one interested in building a strong and happy America, one who wants to see his people keep their ancient spiritual values and to ever hold and possess their individual freedoms.

DISCUSSING his topic, Mr. Parker said: "First, we must make up our minds that the structure we hope to build is one in which individuals will be able to live their own lives, plan their own careers, and direct their own destinies, and not one in which these matters will be determined for them by an official in some government bureau Second, we must face the fact that architectural absurdities, unsound construction, and rotten timbers have found their way into our framework and these must be eliminated if our structure is to be sound. Third, we must replace these weak elements with beams and joists and rafters which are in keeping with our traditions and which will support our design and purpose for the future."

Speaking of the society we have always had in America, Mr. Parker said: "Over the years, America's capitalistic society has an unequalled record to show in this respect. Therefore, I wonder what is meant by such expressions as 'enlightened capitalism.' To the extent phrases like this mask a retreat from the ancient virtues of self-reliance, self-determination, and self-responsibility, I, for one, cannot go along with them. America was conceived of as a land in which the individual would be paramount. No matter how productive we become; no matter how high we are able to lift ourselves in a material way; no matter how clever the ideas advanced by our scientists, our inventors and our social thinkers; we can never afford to lose sight of the fact that individual liberty and responsibility are the bedrock on which the American system is built. If what we call material or social progress is achieved at the price of a retreat from freedom—no matter how this retreat is disguised, it is no progress at all."

The speaker, in discussing America's future, suggested it would be wise "to get out and dust off the blueprint the Founding Fathers left us" and "see how closely we are sticking to the structure of freedom they laid down for us, which they hoped to see endure for all time." Continuing, he said:

"First of all, they left us a Constitution which was designed specificaly to set limits to the authority of the federal government. But we seem to forget that most of the great philosophers of history have warned that the greatest enemy of freedom is government—big and growing government. And so today the Constitution is cited more in support of further extensions of federal authority into new areas than it is to prevent the federal government from doing what it is not empowered to do. We hear so much about the Fifth Amendment, we perhaps forget there is a Ninth Amendment which reads: 'The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people'—and a Tenth Amendment which says: 'The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.'"

TURNING to a discusison of some of the weaknesses in our government, Mr. Parker said: "The third great weakness in our structure is the mushroom growth of power and authority — the steady drift of functions and responsibilities to Washington . . . The federal government is draining so much of the available tax money out of the states that there isn't enough left to enable the separate states, communities and the individuals in the first place. If we can keep more of this money at home, we can keep more of our government functions at home—where we can rule them instead of having them rule us." Continuing, Mr. Parker said:

"The world looks to us for guidance, particularly guidance in the path of freedom. The world will continue to look to us, despite whatever temporary differences may now exist between ourselves and some of our allies, because it knows the realms we seek to conquer, do not lie across the oceans, nor to the north or to the south. They lie in the vast womb of nature which holds endless secrets if we can but discover them. They lie in the human mind and human spirit which, as we know, is capable of God-like imagination, God-like daring and God-like accomplishment if it but has the freedom to open and to expand, and to set out into the many quests into the unknown Our ambition is not to build an empire, but to build a clean, decent world in which free people can seek the goals they have set for themselves and can sleep at night without fearing the boot on the stair and the knock on the door"

Mr Parker's address should be read by all Americans who love their country, who wish to see it stand as a land of individual freedoms, a land where spiritual values always tower over and above material gains, and a land where the individual citizen can work out his own destiny, and not be a pawn in the hands of the bureaucrats and functionaries of the government at Washington.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

VIOLENCE -HURLING SPARKPLUGS

4 Youngsters Admit Hurling Sparkplugs At Local Bus

Advertiser Sun. 1-6-56

Montgomery, Ala.

Four white youths ranging in age from 11 to 15 were picked up by police yesterday and two of them admitted bombarding a Cleveland avenue bus with discarded sparkplugs. P. 1

It was the sixth attack on city buses reported since integration went into effect Dec. 21. However, police believe the weapon used in yesterday's attack was a slingshot, not firearms as in five previous ambushes.

The attack took place in the 800 block of Sayre street at mid-morning. None of the three Negro passengers was reported injured. They got off and did not reboard the bus after the shelling.

The youngsters were released to their parents and a report was filed with juvenile authorities, Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said. He said further action would be up to the juvenile court judge.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

The four boys were taken into custody by Detectives R. F. Moulton and W. H. Simpler as the boys strolled away from the scene. They made no attempt to escape, detectives said.

Bus driver E. E. Stubblefield said a window was struck twice but not pierced. The sparkplugs struck the center section on the right side.

Yesterday's attack was the first to occur in daylight. Four previous ambushes took place in the early evening, and the fifth happened in pre-dawn darkness. Police have theorized that the earlier attacks were the work of adults since all involved firearms.

One of the snipings wounded a Negro laundry worker, Mrs. Rosa Jordan, who is reported in fair condition at Oak Street Hospital. She was shot in both legs but attending doctors have not removed the bullet because of her pregnant condition.

Two white youths admit attacking Montgomery bus

News P. 12

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 1-5-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Four white boys were picked up by police Saturday and two admitted shelling a recently integrated bus with discarded sparkplugs, police said Saturday.

It was the sixth reported attack on city buses since they were opened to mixed seating under a federal court order Dec. 21.

Capt. E. P. Brown said one of the boys had a sling shot and probably used it in shooting sparkplugs at the bus. Only two of the youths admitted taking part in the incident.

Previous attacks on buses were made with guns or pistols.

Brown said the boys will be released to their parents and a report made to juvenile authorities.

Three Negro passengers were riding the bus when the attack was made Saturday. E. E. Stubblefield, the driver, said they left the vehicle and didn't return.

Spark Plugs Hurled at us

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5 (UP)—A group of white boys hurled two spark plugs at an integrated city bus today.

Sun. 1-6-57

The police said four boys, aged 11 to 15, had admitted the act and were put under juvenile jurisdiction.

The missiless hattered a window as the bus passed through a white neighborhood. No one was injured. Three Negro passengers got off after the incident.

Advertiser P. 12

New York

This was the first act of bus vandalism in a white neighborhood after four sniping incidents in Negro sections, all of them at night or before dawn.

The city commission, at a special meeting during the holidays, halted all night bus runs until Jan. 1, then extended the curfew through Jan. 8 to cope with continuing disorders.

P. 76

A pregnant Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs Friday. Physicians at the Oak Street hospital said the bullet would be removed from her right leg after the child had

been delivered.

One bus, driven by W. H. Fullilove, was struck three times, twice during the same night.

4 Boys Confess Stoning of Bus In Montgomery

Journal + Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Jan 1-6 57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—An integrated city bus was struck by two missiles Saturday and police said four teen-agers admitted the attack.

Police Capt. E. P. Brown said the boys, ranging in age from 11 to 15, threw two sparkplugs which struck the bus as it passed through a white residential section. The bus was only slightly damaged.

Brown said the driver reported the incident and identified the teen-agers, who were arrested minutes after the incident.

Five buses have been struck by gunfire since the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregated seating two weeks ago. A Negro woman was hit in the legs by a pistol bullet.

The incident broke a calm which had settled over the integration battlegrounds of the South as Negro and white leaders appeared content to let the courts settle their racial troubles. No racial violences was reported in the South yesterday.

Depot Lawsuit Decision Awaited

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 3-2-57

Attorney's Claim Controversy Gone

BY JIM STRICKLAND

A legal attack on waiting room segregation at Terminal Station will be either continued for trial or dismissed Monday by U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne.

Judge Lynne yesterday morning heard oral arguments on motions filed by the City of Birmingham, Birmingham Terminal Co. and Alabama Public Service Commission asking that the complaint against them be dismissed.

Atty. Joe F. Johnston, representing the terminal company, said the "sole actual controversy—if any—which exists in this case has now been terminated."

He said he referred to the dropping of charges against Carl L. and Alexinia Baldwin, who were arrested by Birmingham police in December while they were sitting in an "Interstate and White Passengers" waiting room at the station. The charges were dismissed Monday in Recorders Court.

The Negro couple, through Attys. Oscar W. Adams Jr. and Demetrius C. Newton, filed their complaint in federal court Jan. 25.

Johnston called the complaint nothing "but an academic attempt" to get the court to rule on constitutionality of the state law concerning waiting rooms.

"It is beyond the scope of the federal jurisdiction to render a decree on a fundamental abstraction," he said.

Section 186, Title 48 of the Code of Alabama—the law under fire in this complaint—applies to railroads and not individuals, the attorney said, and was not applicable, therefore to the Baldwins.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon, speaking for the APSC, agreed with Johnston's theories, adding that the Negro couple, being interstate passengers (they had tickets for Milwaukee) could not test a statute which was applicable only to intrastate passengers.

Birmingham City Atty. J. H. Willis called the incident an "isolated arrest" and said there was "no threat of a continuance of arrests."

"There's no actual controversy," he said.

Adams said before the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled out segregation of interstate passengers the APSC and the city "sought to maintain segregation by requiring separate waiting rooms."

Since the ruling signs have been posted for "Interstate and White Passengers," and for "Interstate and Colored" passengers, he said.

The city still is "seeking to maintain a custom, policy and usage of segregation," he said.

The action of the police officer in arresting the Negro couple "did not allow the plaintiffs to use one of the facilities included in their contract (ticket)," Adams said.

Newton said the federal suit was "the only adequate remedy for their treatment in this matter."

The arguments were heard—starting at 10 a.m.—during a day-long motion docket before Judge Lynne.

Another motion in the case—filed Thursday—was not considered by Judge Lynne. The Negro couple in this motion asked the court to require APCS to produce all orders made by them requiring or inviting segregation in Alabama railroad stations.

The judge said he was "not going to require any production of documents until I decide if there is a valid complaint."

Weekly P.3
Mea Dolcora, Ga
Sat. 2-23-57

'NO TURNING BACK'--A record crowd attending the recent "Youth Week" rally at Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church recently cheered keynote speaker, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., who declared that the Southern Negro "will not retreat." In spite of the bombing of his home, and personal threats, Rev. Shuttlesworth declared that he will remain in Birmingham "to see victory." At left is the Rev. O. D. Dempsey, who directed the Youth Week activities at the church. (Newspress Photo).

Bus trial reset

Birmingham News
Sat 2-16-57

BIRMINGHAM—Trial of 22 persons charged with violating the city's bus segregation laws has been reset for March 18. It was orginally scheduled for Feb. 11.

The postponement, asked by the city, was to allow U.S. Judge H. Hobart Grooms time to rule on a petition that he declare city and state jim crow laws unconstitutional. Under such a ruling police would be prohibited from enforcing the ordinance.

Move to Silence Rev. M. L. King Gains Momentum in Alabama

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-5-57 p.3

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Symbol of the bus boycott victory in Montgomery, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has become the main target of Alabama's white supremacists.

The Baptist minister, whose leadership sparked the victory of Montgomery's 40,000 Negroes over segregated bus seating, has been accused of inciting to riot by State Senator Sam Englehart, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils, and C. C. (Jack) Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

The furore against King arose after the pastor had sent a telegram which purportedly urged Birmingham's Negroes to ride local buses on an unsegregated basis.

OWEN, AFTER announcing that he was probing into the "legal aspects" of the Rev. King's wire, stated that he is going to recommend to Atty. Gen. John Patterson that action be brought against the minister if said telegram can be proven a violation of the state law against breach of the peace.

Englehart flatly declared that the King wire violated the law.

He further announced that a group of Birmingham citizens "will bring action against King."

The King wire came at a time when Birmingham Negroes were staging a mass defiance against segregated buses by riding wherever they pleased. A total of 22 were arrested in last week's wave of "defiant" acts.

Weekly P.1 Sat. 1-5-57 New Orleans, La.

ALABAMA VICTORY -- The Rev. Martin Luther King (right), leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott that started one year ago, rides up front in a public bus less than a week after segregation on Montgomery buses ended in accordance with a Supreme Court ruling. Seated beside the Rev. King is the Rev. Glenn Smiley of Texas. (Newspress Photo.)

Montgomerys New Goals

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

The decision of colored Montgomery not to relax in its drive for first-class citizenship is a wise one.

With victory over bus discrimination achieved, Montgomery's brilliant young leader, the Rev. M. L. King Jr., has not delayed in announcing integration of schools and public recreation facilities as next on the schedule.

It was to be expected that 50,000 human beings, who soberly led and having found new and unexpected strength in unity, would continue to flex their muscles.

Sat 1-5-57

CERTAINLY the goals outlined by Dr. King are most reasonable, considering the fact that the United States Supreme Court has already conveniently placed them within reaching distance.

P. 4

Colored Montgomery comprises one-third of the city's population.

Yet the City Commission, which during the bus protest so loudly swore allegiance to the dead "separate but equal" principle, has not seen fit to provide a single park for the use of this large segment of the city's population.

Unlike the steps necessary in ending bus segregation, no three-judge Federal court is necessary to determine the issue.

That matter has already been resolved by the nation's highest court in three pointed decisions handed down on Nov. 7, 1955.

All of them firmly held that no state nor city may deny persons the use of public parks and other recreation facilities because of their color.

Those decisions are certainly applicable to Montgomery and the Federal District judge at Montgomery has no choice but to so rule when the issue is properly brought before him.

* * *

THE SCHOOL decision even predates the park rulings.

Although it has had more than two years in which to devise plans to end segregation, Montgomery's school board has preferred to exercise deliberate delay, rather than deliberate speed in bringing the operation of the city's schools in compliance with the law.

We believe with Dr. King that two years is long enough, not only for Montgomery but for all other communities where defiance, delay and evasion have become the accepted policy.

The situation now demands forthright action.

Montgomery which has set the pace on lowering racial bars on city buses, can perform a still more useful service in ending discrimination in these other fields.

Argue King appeal in Ala. high court

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama State Court of Appeals, Thursday, heard oral arguments on the appeal of the Rev. Martin Luther King's conviction of violating the state's anti-boycott laws, and after hearing attorneys for both sides argue the question fully, took the case under advisement.

P. 3

The Rev. Fred D. Gray, attorney for the Montgomery Improvement Association, which is headed by the Rev. Mr. King, presented the oral arguments on the merits of the case. Also speaking in the appellant's behalf was Peter Hall, Birmingham attorney.

The state was represented by Assistant Solicitor Smith and Assistant Atty. Gen. Young, who argued on a technicality that the appeal be dismissed forthright, because briefs in behalf of the appellant were not filed in time for the court's deadline.

* * *

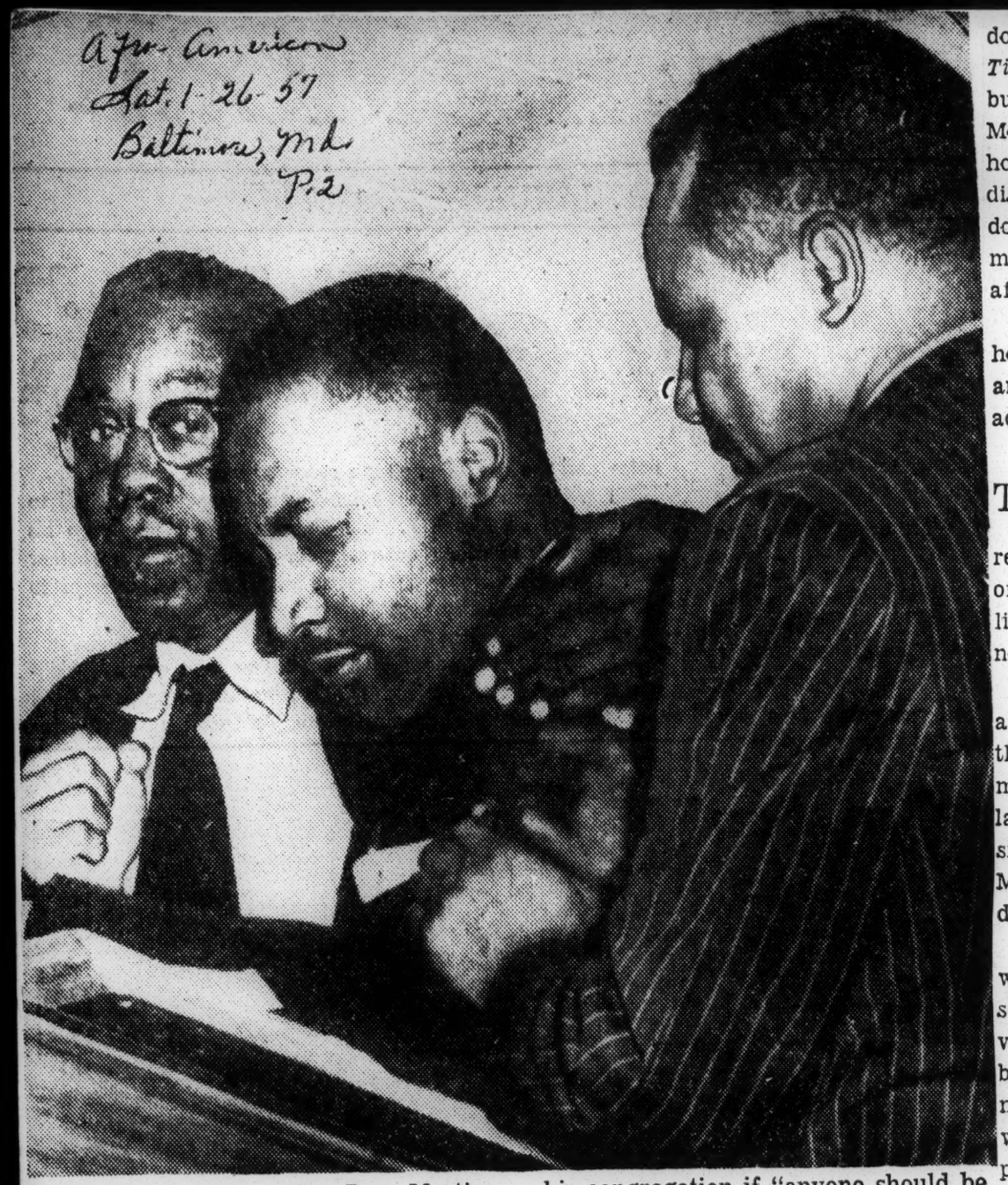
THE MOTION for dismissal, however, in this pilot case was not granted by the court.

The Rev. Mr. King was the only person among 90 bus boycott leaders indicted by a grand jury. Convicted last spring of the charge of violating the state law, he was fined $500 and costs.

Segregation proponents had hoped that the case would be perfunctorily dismissed and that the Rev. Mr. King's fine would be imposed and all legal routes blocked for further litigation in the case.

No date has been set for the announcement of the decision of the Appeals Court.

Afro-American
Sat. 1-26-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 2



'LET IT BE ME' — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who led the successful fight to integrate Montgomery buses, collapses in tears after telling his congregation if "anyone should be killed, let it be me." Two ministers rushed forward to support him.

Incompetent, Faithless Reporting

Advertiser P. 4-A

VERY few *Time* magazine reporters are in Hollywood writing movie scripts. This not because they aren't accomplished fiction writers. Verily they are. It is not because Hollywood would pay them less, but because Henry Luce pays them more.

Too, there is a pronounced trend to factual documentary films and realism in Hollywood, and this, of course, would inhibit the *Time* fictioneer. Not in Hollywood, but in *Time* does one encounter the true Hollywood ending these days.

Now last week, as *The Advertiser* revealed Sunday, Dr. M. L. King was beatified, called "saint" and sped on his way to his place in The Ages in the company of St. Francis of Assisi by an Emory University divine. And this week Dr. King is upon the front cover of *Time*.

So far as we can recall, Dr. King—out of all of Alabama's renowned soldiers, sailors, scientists, physicians, authors, etc. — is the second Alabamian (Tallulah Bankhead) to achieve this distinction.

The long article on Dr. King was done after exhaustive research by a *Time* staff member from the Atlanta bureau who has spent much time in Montgomery. He is a competent and honest reporter. The incompetence and dishonesty of the *Time* reporting is undoubtedly traceable to the *Time* rewrite men in New York, the script writers aforementioned.

The essence of the *Time* story is of how Dr. King practiced non-violence and thereby led a movement which achieved integration.

★

THE *Time* dullards swallowed the preposterous comparison of the passive resistance of the 350,000,000 inhabitants of India to a corporal's guard of Englishmen to Montgomery's Negro minority.

In India the oppressed Indians were a vast majority. In Montgomery it is the whites, not Negroes, who are in the majority and command the constabulary, soldiery and arsenals. Such passive resistance as there has been in Montgomery has been practiced by the dominant white majority.

Such bombing violence as occurred was undertaken by a tiny element scorned by the white community. The violence was overwhelmingly disfavored by the whites. And a white City Commission, a white chief of police and white policemen moved decisively to practice non-violence by arresting and arraigning those it accused of the bombings.

Nowhere in *Time's* lengthy account does it mention the police action in the bombings. That is the most conspicuous act of non-violence in the history of the bus boycott.

★

BUT the true measure of the faithlessness and incompetence of this *Time* story is its repeated assertion that Montgomery buses are now "peacefully integrated."

As *Time's* Atlanta man knows from his trips here, Montgomery buses are not integrated.

For the most part, the seating arrangement, by choice of both races, is just as it was a year ago.

Nixon, Rev. King set Dixie meeting

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57
Baltimore Md.
P. 1

ACCRA, Gold Coast — U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon, here Tuesday, invited the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., leader of the bus desegregation protest movement in the United States, to talk with him in Washington about the Rev. Mr. King's proposal that he (Nixon) visit the South to study race problems.

The Rev. Mr. King made the proposal at the meeting of the Southern Leadership Conference, attended by some 60 pastors and civic leaders of the South, in Birmingham, Ala.

This was the second part of the Rev. Mr. King's urgent message to President Dwight Eisenhower, asking that the nation's chief executive speak out in a nationally televised and radio program against the mob violence, shootings and bombings attending efforts at desegregation of schools and buses.

* * *

THE REQUEST of the Rev. Mr. King has been voiced by numbers of individuals and organizations, including the National Newspaper Publishers Association, since the wave of violence in Montgomery, Birmingham, Tallahassee, Fla., and Miami reached high proportions after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last December that segregation in intrastate travel was unconstitutional.

Afro-American

Prior to that time, violence had been directed against colored students and parents who enrolled in formerly all-white schools in Clinton, Tenn., Sturgis, Ky., and several Texas towns.

P. 2

Mr. King had asked Mr. Eisenhower if he felt he could not speak out against the violence rife in the South, to have Mr. Nixon, who had served as Mr. Eisenhower's "trouble-shooter" in Hungary, to tour the South's troubled spots, and do what he could to ameliorate racial tension in those areas.

MR. NIXON is representing Mr. Eisenhower at the celebration of the Gold Coast's independence, climaxed Wednesday when the newest African republic gained its freedom from Great Britain and assumed the name of Ghana.

The Rev. Mr. King was an especially invited guest at the independence festivities by Premier Nkrumah of Ghana.

The invitation of Mr. Nixon was extended to the Rev. Mr. King when the two American leaders met on the campus of the Gold Coast College, this week.

38b 1957 ALABAMA

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

...s Protest Leader To ...ll Of Racial Strife

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., hated Montgomery, Ala., ... a non-violence movement for racial integration, has ... appear before a U. S. Congressional Committee to ... knowledge of racial strife in Southern states, it was re... this paper Friday evening.

reported by Rev. King? Rev. King said that they believed Martin Luther King such a conference could help bring ... Replied about in the South and throughout ... did not the nation an orderly move toward ... so was full civil rights for all citizens. ... before the committee The young leader did not reveal ... however, he did how this "march" would be carried ... the latter did not out or when. ... signature appealed to ...

... was revealed immedi... Rev. King reportedly ... President Eisenhower ... he spoke out against ... in the South, thousands ... signed for thousands of ... and north ... in the South ...

... was sent at the con... ...

Montgomery Cops Crack Down On Negroes Who Rap Bombings

Courier Sat. 2-9-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 6

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery police have finally hit upon an "answer" to the latest series of bombing incidents by unleashing a campaign of arrest and intimidation against those Negroes who dare to speak out against the terror.

• Although local law enforcement officials have made several arrests in the bombings, which have cost Negro citizens at least $1,000,000 in damaged property, they also have been quick to put the "arm" on "disorderly" Negroes.

First to feel the effects of the new drive were Samuel Wallace, 26, and Veurlie Wilkins, 28, who were "apprehended" at the scene of the attempted bombing of Rev. Martin Luther King's home last week.

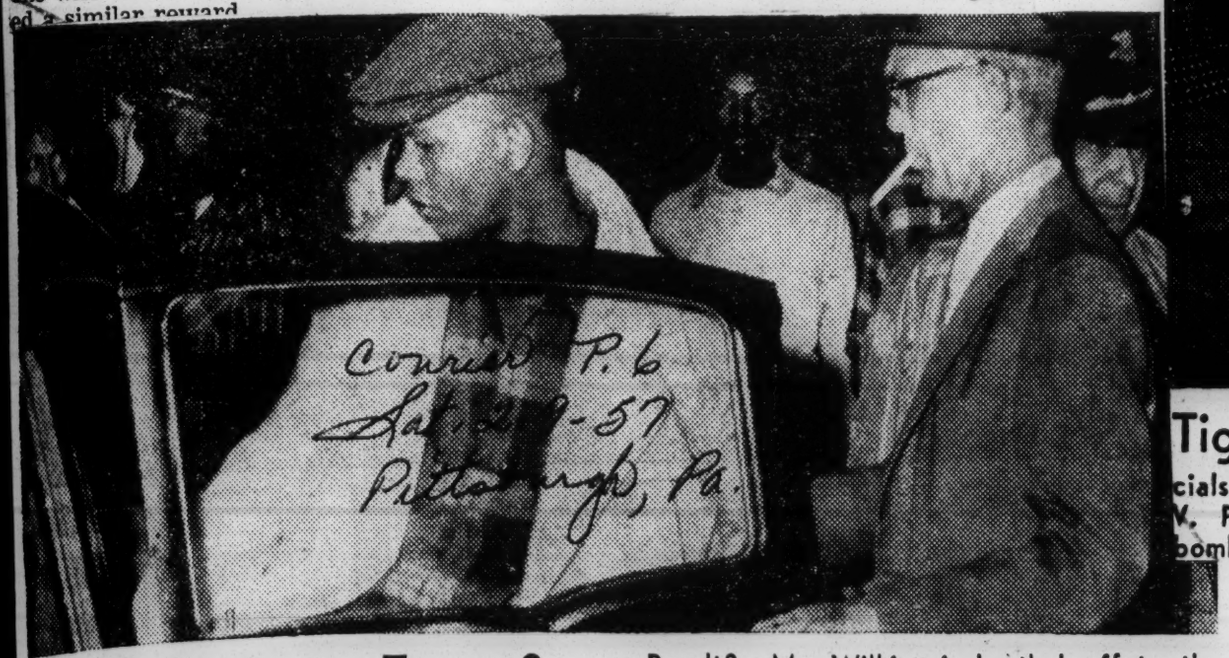
■

EXPLAINING THE ARRESTS, Police Chief G. U. Ruppenthal claimed that Wilkins had been "trying to incite a riot." The chief accused Wilkins of having talked in a loud voice to onlookers while claiming that the police department was not doing anything about solving the recent attacks made on Negroes riding city buses and the current wave of bombings.

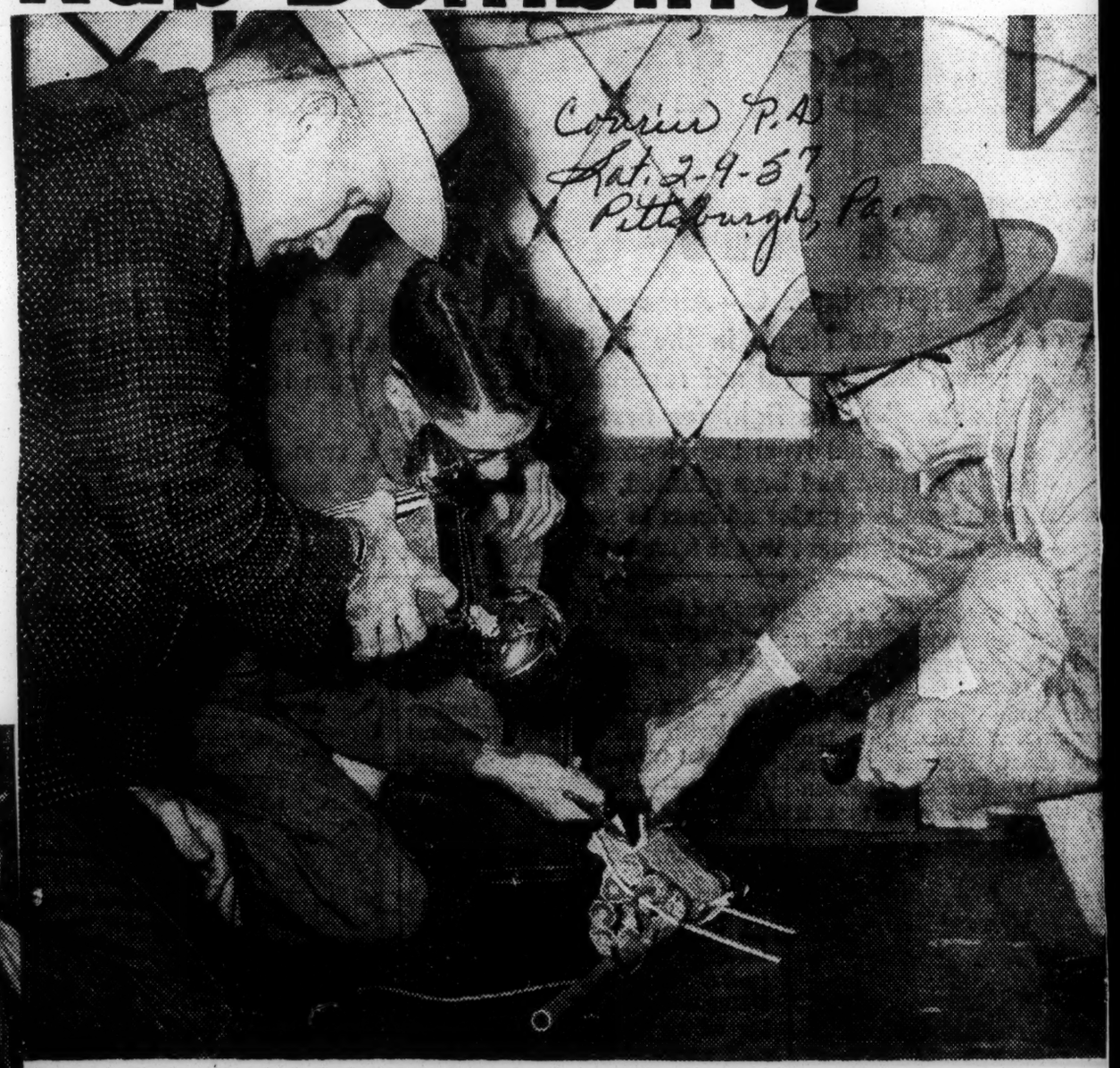
• Commented Rev. King, "Our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the Federal Government in here, that will be white folks, too." Despite the fact that Montgomery has become a "dangerous city to live in," Rev. King asserted that Negroes must continue to follow the path of nonviolence.

Although Alabama, Florida and Georgia Negro leaders, led by Rev. King, have appealed to President Eisenhower to say something in public on the situation, Montgomery city officials have steadfastly refused any offers of outside assistance to curb the anti-Negro incidents.

Mayor W. A. Caleb has standing a $2,000 reward for information about anyone who has thrown "any bombs," and Governor James E. Folsom has also posted a similar reward.



An Answer to Terror?— Vurlie Wilkins made the mistake of speaking his mind aboupt the bombings in Montgomery, Ala., of Negro homes and churches. Result? Mr. Wilkins is hustled off to the "stony lonesome" by Detective Lieut. E. Y. Lacy (with cigarette) and Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal (behind Lacy). Wilkins was accused of inciting to riot.



Tight Spot— Montgomery (Ala.) law enforcement officials flirt with death as toxicologist Vann V. Pruitt, center, disarms a smouldering bomb after it had been tossed onto the porch of the Rev. Martin Luther King's home. At left is Col. Bill Lyerly, State Director of Public Safety. At the right is Detective Lieut. E. Y. Lacy.

Business As Usual

[illegible] to say that the City Commission's action yesterday, restoring normal bus service, was timely and will be well received. The service during the emergency was better than nothing, but was intolerable as a regular thing. Buses were minutes apart, and knocking off for the day around sundown, no Sunday service to carry the faithful to worship or picnic parties to Oak Park — these have been among the inconveniences.

Montgomery Ala.

The restoration of service will not be hailed as a triumph for integration, except perhaps by wishful-thinking yankee scribes and such like. Montgomery still has *de facto* racial separation on buses, not 100% but for the most part, by an unwritten, unspoken mutual understanding. Members of the two races still occupy different parts of the bus, in general. One regular patron said yesterday that this voluntary apartness seems to be gaining, that there are fewer variations of the pattern than in the days right after the Supreme Court decision. He said he had not observed a single instance of sharing the same seat.

Ala. 2-20-59

The condition that has developed is a tribute to common sense on both sides, and evidence of an underlying good will that the demagogues and agitators have not been able to entirely eradicate. Negro passengers seem aware that it may be of benefit all around to voluntarily waive, rather than make a display of, what is now a legal right. White passengers know that acquiescing in what, for them, has been an awkward and unaccustomed situation, does not imply approval of that situation or any abatement of their traditional views.

It is to be devoutly hoped that such attitudes, and not the chip-on-shoulder kind, will continue to prevail on both sides and that our sorely tried and troubled bus system is now back on an even keel.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name may be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten long letters and poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows your name and address.

Empty Wagon Rattles Loud

Advertiser 7-2-57

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — Your editorial on the bombs at Montgomery was a significant fact. We need bombs. Wed. 2-10-57

What is needed is some hard facts. The Negro needs to understand that for every point he is gaining in one direction he is losing a yard in another. The Negroes are not going to accept the dictum of his blatant leaders. The majority of the whites understand well the only way to preserve their racial integrity is through segregation. Our racial heritage is God-given. We have a right and duty to protect it, not through hate or prejudice, but a belief in God and His wisdom instead of psychological and sociological ideology.

The white man has had something tangible to offer the Negro and did—a civilization, education and a better way of life. Under white leadership the Negro has made wonderful progress.

Could he have done so if the whites hated him as he is being taught to believe? What does these modern Moses have to offer other than lip service.

Rev. King remarked that Montgomery was not a safe place to live now. It was until he became over-ambitious. An empty wagon rattles loud but leaves no cargo. How long will the Negroes follow one? This firstclass citizenship he dreams of may carry a few privileges but it also carries its burdens and obligations. Up to now he has gotten his schools, health, recreation and relief programs for about 15¢ on the dollar. Now he is going to be called on for the other 85¢.

Riding is cheap in the other fellow's car, but when you buy one you find out what it costs to ride. The average Negro is going to find out he has bought a pig in the poke. Whites have been willing to pay for their segregation, but don't feel they owe anything more now.

DAVID E. SHOUSE.

Equality, Ala.

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Rev. King's Voice

Editor, The Advertiser: Advertiser

The voice Rev. King heard in his kitchen could have been the voice of the devil. Wed. 2-6-57

Christ rebuked the devil three times when he tried to tempt him to be a hero or earthly king. Montgomery, Ala.

It seems that some of the ambitious Negro leaders would be a Moses to their people and lead them out of this land of persecution (where some people have to work and won't be forced to mix) into a land where milk and honey flow and they can integrate, rally and praise their hero. You needn't worry about any Herod stopping you.

I never heard of Booker T. Washington and Dr. Carver complaining about their rights and wanting integration. They were too busy trying to help their race and build good will for all to engage in petty griefs and stirring up strife. They were great and humble men loved and respected by all. Too bad we don't have more like them.

Gantt, Ala. M. E. DARBY.

The NAACP Relishes Bombs

THE element in Montgomery that thinks violence is an effective instrument against race mixing is small and simple-minded.

Happily and plainly, the overwhelming mass of Montgomery citizens recognizes that a city where the night air resounds with dynamite blasts is a sick city. They do not want a sick city. Therefore, they applaud the City Commission for its stout stand.

But there is an element in this amiable old city that not only does not shrink from heaving dynamite, but actually is simple-minded enough to think violence deters race mixing.

Quite the opposite is the case. Violence such as has been committed is of immense value to the NAACP.

★

THAT this is true is to be seen in the fact that many Montgomerians did, and do, believe that Negroes tossed the dynamite that their agencies and leaders might win sympathy in the North and stimulate contributions.

When a Negro church in Montgomery goes up in chunks and splinters, what happens?

The U.S. Supreme Court building is left standing.

The Montgomery bomb is a headline from coast to coast.

The network slobs wail as though the Russians had dropped a hell bomb fair upon the Capitol dome.

Excited, misled people in other states write to ask their daughters at Maxwell and Gunter if they hadn't better evacuate the dangerous city, or at the least send the children away from the blitz.

Those who think of cities in which to locate distribution offices or industry think of bombs. Montgomery commences to fill the vacuum in the national mind left by the cleansing of Phenix City. A rag-picking slut magazine like *Ken* writes of 600 card-carrying prostitutes in Montgomery and the country is ready to gulp it.

A Negro church blows up and the dangerous civil rights legislation pending in Congress, with only a weakened Southern filibuster between it and enactment, is advanced. A bomb in Montgomery is worth 50 NAACP witnesses.

As for the destroyed Negro church, it will reappear in an improved condition. The bomb that wrecks it also raises the money in the North to build two new churches.

Than a bomb nothing is more against the segregation pattern. The NAACP loves Montgomery bombs. For the NAACP, Montgomery bombs are the sinews of war.

★

MOST Montgomerians recognize this.

But there is a blockhead element that thinks bombs displease the NAACP.

Like all extremists, they are bigots. Without shame or embarrassment, they make their own view of the situation the qualifying yardstick of whether one is for or against race mixing.

If you do not believe as they believe, then you are an NAACP tool. They are as tiresome and simple as religious bigots who hold you are hell bound if you do not embrace their faith.

★

THIS breed even assails the City Commission for being Negro coddlers because it has set itself against allowing Montgomery to become a smoking dynamite heap.

This is remarkable. Every member of the commission is a member of the White Citizens Council. Every commissioner is an unbending believer in segregation. All, and particularly Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, have been poked, mauled and caricatured by NAACP dervishes, called "racists" by Northern reporters, and prayed for by the Rev. Dr. King. They are thus certified by the authorities!

Yet there is an element in town that has concluded that the commissioners are "after the Negro vote" (the one thing that no Montgomery politician would be caught dead with in Harlem). This is the same mentality that does not see that a Montgomery bomb is the most favored weapon in the NAACP arsenal.

African Message from Montgomery

Courier Sat. 2-9-57
Pittsburgh Pa. P.9

Much to the annoyance and distress of the South African Negrophobes, the downtrodden blacks of the subcontinent have got the boycott message from Montgomery, Ala.; are staying off the "colored" buses in droves, and are marching daily from two to ten miles to work.

The boycott, centered around Johannesburg, "The City of Gold," and Pretoria, the administrative capital, is not caused by revulsion against the jim-crow indignities which sparked the Montgomery action (since the South African buses are "colored" and "white") but rather because of a fare boost of a penny a ride or 56 cents per month.

This seems a small sum, but the average African wage is only $35 monthly, from the segregated compounds where black workers live to the cities where they toil but cannot live.

The Boer officials are alarmed because 60,000 blacks have now joined the boycott, and one immediate result has been an industrial slowdown which is cutting production, while another has been the emergence of a new solidarity between rival tribes and the enlistment of the Cape colored or mulattoes.

The Boer officials have threatened reprisals such as dismissals or loss of wages for time lost walking to work, but since the expansion of retail business is largely dependent upon black purchasing power, these threats are not taken seriously.

Another development which is worrying the white supremacy officials is the widespread display in black homes and elsewhere of pictures of Egypt's President Nasser who is regarded as the leading champion of African nationalism.

We just thought you'd like to know how the message from Montgomery has stirred up the militant blacks of South Africa so that they have been boycotting buses since Jan. 7, 1957.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser Sat. 2-9-57 P.4-a

Race Violence Threatens Industrial Growth

Montgomery, Ala. The Mobile Press

WO Birmingham leaders have put their fingers on another strong rea- why Southern cities and communi- cannot tolerate hoodlumism and al violence.

William P. Engel, former chairman the Birmingham Chamber of Com- Committee of 100, and Cooper vice president in charge of in- rial development for Alabama Pow- Co., said recently that the Magic is losing new industry because nies are afraid of racial hoodlum- Green said he had personal knowl- of two major plants which were by the city because of racial vio- there.

We might well heed this warning in . It is another impelling reason efforts of Police Chief Dudley E. and others to halt cross and other acts of intimida- should receive full public support.

issues involved in the racial ques- canont be settled by violence unlawful acts. That solution can only through the exercise of quiet judgment on the part of each and member of both the white and races.

is a source of satisfaction that Mo- Police Department is on strict for any future outbreaks of vio- intimidation and cross burnings. everyone should realize that the effectiveness of this police effort will be determined largely by the extent to the public cooperates in furnish- information regarding such unfor- occurrences.

IT IS, in fact, the civic duty of every possessing evidence or infor- on incidents of violence to re- such information to Chief Mc- Sheriff Ray D. Bridges or other authorities.

unless the information acquired individual is sufficient or com- to be passed on to these that person should be very not to spread it as gossip.

fact of promulgating wild and stories by word of mouth can lead to more violence and more in the racial picture.

the interest of every citizen peace and ecomonic future of community be guarded the whims of a few trouble- Their reckless action cannot be

Dr. King Enters Hagiology Of Methodist Church

Advertiser P.2-b

A BAPTIST, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, has attained sainthood in a Methodist publication. This seems notable for at least two reasons, and maybe more.

Sun. 2-10-57

The publication is *Adult Student*, "a periodical prepared by the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church through the Editorial Division and published monthly by the Methodist Publishing House, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn."

Montgomery, Ala.

The hagiographer (one who writes of the lives of saints) who calls Dr. King "saint" is a professor of Christian doctrine at Candler School of Theology, Emory University—Claude Thompson.

In a Sunday school lesson guide, Prof. Thompson writes:

". . . The Kingdom was set into history with a cross. It will not be extended without pain. . . This is not reserved for exceptional saints like. . . Martin Luther King. . . It must come home to every Sunday school student and teacher.

★

WEBSTER:

SAINT. 1. A holy or godly person; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification. 2. One of the beatified souls. 3. *Eccl.* One recognized or acknowledged as having achieved sanctification; esp., such a one who is canonized by the church.

★

WE ARE not aware of the evaluation process employed by Theologian Thompson in sainting Dr. King. Whether the "vision" recently described by Dr. King as having come to him was the clinching qualification is undisclosed. But perhaps so inasmuch as Dr. King's coadjutor, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, an equally commanding figure in the Negro leadership here, is not certified a saint by Prof. Thompson.

IT HAS often seemed to us that Dr. King is as little known in Montgomery as he is in the North, where citizens must rely upon a hysterical Harriet Beecher Stowe press that recklessly and incompetently makes the infinitely complex as simple as falling off a log.

The Eliza-on-the-ice newspapers of the North have already consigned Dr. King to The Ages in a seat on the same row with A. Lincoln.

They chatter about the triumph of the bus boycott. They are such superficial, unstable reporters that they have never stopped to consider a mountain of a fact, which is to say that the boycott never seated one single colored passenger by one single white passenger. Not one.

In that single respect, the boycott accomplished nothing but a glowering division between the white and colored communities in Montgomery and a killing drain on the Chicago treasury of the bus line.

The whites had the buses to themselves, colored citizens had their forms of transportation, and the boycott could have gone on for years without achieving a single incident of mixed seating.

By last summer whites had even ceased to discuss the boycott; it was out of sight and out of mind.

This is not to deal with the possibility that the boycott served the aspiration of colored leaders in indirect ways—only that the boycott achieved not one of its stated goals.

★

WHAT the Northern press overlooks is that it was not the boycott, but the United States Supreme Court that made the difference. The boycott ended with the court order. And the court order could have been obtained without the hardship of the boycott to colored citizens and the bus line.

The boycott was a remarkable demonstration, but it did not accomplish its stated goals. And today, even with the court order, there is generally a state of voluntary apartness on buses.

★

AS FOR Montgomerians, few, very few, have even seen Dr. King. He is little understood. He is a brave, he is learned, he is a visionary with a remarkable lack of grasp of Montgomery circumstances and attitudes. The Rev. Abernathy and other colored leaders understand whites much better than Dr. King.

Many Montgomerians over-simplify what exists here. They like to believe that if Dr. King had not assumed leadership, there would be no struggle. The truth is, of course, had Dr. King not emerged as leader, any of 25 others would have, as everywhere else. What Montgomery faces is a phase of a long historical process that commenced in 1865 and will be going on years from now.

★

NEGRO leadership in the South has come to think that what it seeks can be obtained by policies of governments and decrees of courts. It can't, of course. Economic importance alone is worth more than all the court decrees, and recognition won by that means does not have to be policed.

Rash Northern zealots suppose that there is going to be some breakthrough that will uncork a tidy Hollywood ending. A lot of Southerners say that nothing will ever change, and a few of these believe it.

What seems to be happening is that the loud, headlong battering on the structure has unscrambled the groups and arrayed them into opposing, hostile groups. A condition of stalemate and checkmate, shifting and changing in their forms, is apparently developing.

More and more it seems to us that nothing much is going to change soon.

The reason for this is that you are dealing primarily with attitudes and convictions. One way or the other, the essential apartness of the races will endure in the South, as it does in the North.

The South Does Not Exist Politically

Advertiser P. 4-a
Union Springs Herald

ALTHOUGH the South and the Democratic Party has furnished this nation with many of its statesmen and national leaders, many of our problems today arise because of the South's one-party system. Our white Democratic primary dates back to Civil War days when the Democratic Party offered this section its only hope of maintaining its status-quo. Our one-party system is so deeply inbred in many Southerners that even today they are unable to think clearly about a two-party system in Alabama.

The South today is facing civil strife because of the Supreme Court's decision on segregation, and both the Democratic and Republican parties carried strong civil rights planks in their platforms. Regardless of how you feel about segregation, here are the facts of life:

The Republican platform writers know that they are going to lose the Southern states, so they try to write a civil rights plank which will capture the fringe votes around Chicago and New York to offset the South's electoral votes. When the Democrats meet to draw up a platform they know that they already have the Southern states in the bag, so they try to write a little stronger civil rights plank to capture the fringe vote and take it away from the Republicans.

THE net results are that this leaves the 13 Southern states without a choice, politicaly speaking. They have no prestige at the Democratic Convention and none whatever in the Republican Convention. Although these 13 states could swing the balance of power, and be the difference between victory and defeat, they are a political nonenity.

The South will continue to be ignored until it wakes up to the fact that a two-party system is necessary today to maintain its status-quo. The Southern white man is being enslaved because he has lost his political potency.

If Alabama had a two-party system which would send Alabama men to both conventions, our delegates to the Democratic convention could say in effect to the platform writers that if they would give them a civil rights plank which appealed to the South they could try to carry Alabama for the Democrats. Our Republican delegates would make the same plea. As soon as both parties were convinced that the South was no longer a one-party "in the bag" section, you would see many of the South's problems fading into the background.

TO REALLY have a two-party system, Alabama must follow the rest of the nation and get rid of its "loyalty" oath. Incidentally, Alabama is the only state in the nation which has a loyalty oath. This type of high-handedness prevents anyone who has voted Republican from seeking office on the Democratic ticket. Because of the fact that Alabama and most of the South is accustomed to voting Democratic, this oath prevents all office holders and those who would seek any office in the state from voting or supporting anyone on the Republican ticket. To do so in Alabama today means that you are a "dead duck" politically.

This would not be true a few years from now if we had a two-party system. Alabamians cast many individual votes for Eisenhower in the last election, and in the not too distant future the Republicans would carry many Southern states if the Democrats in their national conventions continued to ignore the South.

About all our "loyalty" oath accomplishes, in our opinion, is that it enhances the political prestige of such politicians as Sen. Sparkman with the Democratic wheelhorses at the national conventions because he can say in effect, "Don't worry about Alabama when you write the platform, because we have them tied with a loyalty oath — they aren't going anywhere."

It's about time Alabama and the South became aware of the fact that they are a political nonenity.

There Are No Methodist Saints

Advertiser P. 4-a

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—I would like to clarify one point regarding your editorial concerning Dr. King in last Sunday's *Advertiser*. In your opening sentence, you stated: "A Baptist, Dr. Martin Luther King, has attained sainthood in a Methodist publication."

Many people mistook this statement to mean that the Methodist Church had canonized Dr. King and thus made him a saint. This, of course, is not true. The truth of the matter is that the Methodist Church does not make anyone saints.

Dr. Thompson's reference to him as a saint was in the same general sense as any Christian is a saint. This is indicated by the manner he used the term "saint" without a capital and also by the very construction of the sentence itself: "This is not reserved for exceptional saints like Martin Luther King . . . It must come home to every Sunday school student and teacher."

I feel that Dr. G. Stanley Frazer's letter published Feb. 13 makes the position of most of the ministers in the Methodist Church located in the South quite clear, but a clarification of the fact that the Methodist Church has not made Dr. King a saint is certainly in order.

No one person has the power to make even a single statement for the Methodist Church unless it is an interpretation of the "Discipline of the Methodist Church," and even then it must be remembered it is merely one man's interpretation of our law.

[THE REV.] J. JOEL JONES.
Snowdoun, Ala.

For Law And Order

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

In returning indictments growing out of the recent shootings and bombings in the state capital, a Montgomery grand jury took pains to warn that such action should not be construed as a weakening of public determination to preserve the community's segregated institutions.

Mon. 2-18-57

"We believe," said the jurors, "we are expressing the feelings of our citizens who believe in law and order, and that they are a great majority of our people . . . We prefer that the problems of maintaining segregation be met openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness . . . we are determined to maintain racial segregation in Montgomery but also to maintain law and order as it applies both to those who support segregation and to those who oppose it."

That we believe is a fair statement of a great majority of our citizens. It should be a warning to all who might be tempted to take the law into their own hands.

If we are to have an orderly society then we must insist on respect for the laws which make it possible. We must make certain that those who violate those laws are left no room to doubt they will have to pay the penalty for such violation.

We do not know who has been indicted in Montgomery nor are we familiar with the evidence presented against them. Their guilt or innocence must be determined when they are brought to trial.

In the meantime, however, we commend the grand jury for its action and for reminding all again there is a right and a wrong way to meet the problems which so deeply concern all citizens.

lems of maintaining segregation be met openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness.

This is a forceful, temperate rejection of the twisted argument of a small handful of extremists here who have tried to implant the idea that segregation and not violence is the issue in the bombings. Although leaving no doubt as to their feelings on segregation, the jurors properly dismissed this as the double-talk that it is.

The bombers have stamped Montgomery as a place of turmoil and danger, wherein the only cool head is that of a Negro visionary who preaches "nonviolence." Incredible as this conception of our city is, it is the creation of those few thugs who resort to dynamite and bullets. The Rev. King's theme was a ridiculous nullity so long as nonviolence was unaccompanied by its necessary opposite—violence. The bombers provided that, and completed the myth of Gandhi-like resistance to white oppression.

The grand jury's action should help dispell the fiction.

Montgomery Speaks Through The Grand Jury

Advertiser
Sun. 2-17-57

The Montgomery County grand jury's statement on the recent bombings in Montgomery is a commendable expression of what we believe is the attitude of the overwhelming majority of the people of this city and state.

Montgomery, Ala.

P. I. L.

We are not unmindful [the grand jury said] that there is a feeling among some that the people connected with the bombings should go unpunished. We believe this feeling can lead to a complete disregard for law and order; we prefer that the prob-

Negroes To Hold Services In Bomb-Blasted Churches

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 1-13-57

Negro ministers whose churches were bombed early Thursday morning said yesterday that church services will be held this morning "as usual" with special prayer "being offered for those responsible for the bombing."

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church, said the church's main sanctuary will be used although there is considerable damage to the building.

He said the service will be open "also to all who wish to join with us on this historic spot."

Abernathy's church and his home were blasted in separate predawn bombings. Three other Negro churches and the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz also were damaged by high explosives.

Following the blasts, Mayor W. A. Gayle and the city commission stopped all bus service "until further notice." The mayor indicated last night there was no immediate plan to reinstate the system.

The Negro minister said the special prayers will be for "all responsible citizens to speak out in behalf of law and order.

"Also, we will pray that the President of the United States will say just a word to us. It would be of so much help."

He said that in his sermon he will ask "the city commissioners to be courageous enough to enforce the law of the land and also to begin bus service once more.

"The buses should be out back on the streets, and run under protection of the law," said Abernathy.

Advertiser

"I believe our people would keep on using buses despite the violence," he said. 1-2-A

Abernathy declined to comment on whether he believes a proposed all-white bus system would violate a federal court anti-bus segregation injunction.

He noted that the state courts stopped operations of a Negro bus boycott car pool on grounds that it was a private transportation system operating without a city permit.

Plans for such a system were learned Friday but the actual details or its sponsors have not been revealed.

State Rep. Joe Goodwyn, a Montgomery attorney, confirmed reports that he was legal representative for a group seeking to organize a new bus line for whites only.

He would not, however, name his clients and refused to divulge the outcome of an hour-long talk Friday with Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson.

Accompanying Goodwyn at the meeting were City Attys. Walter Knabe and Drayton Hamilton.

Of the regular bus service, Abernathy said he could not understand why police cars which followed city buses during the early part of bus boycott to protect them from so called "Negro goon squads" could not be assigned to escort buses now and protect them from ambush gun attacks.

"It is a disgrace to democracy to let a cowardly element in any community prevent buses from operating as they have every legal and moral right to do," he said.

In a conversation with The Advertiser last night, Mayor Gayle would not comment on city plans. Asked if the commission planned a meeting soon, he said "What for?'

"Concerning the bus situation."

"Do you have any ideas?" he asked.

"No sir."

"Well, it you get any, give me a ring."

Bus company officials said also they haven't heard of any plans.

Meanwhile, police continued to check out evidence and run down leads on the bombings yesterday.

Negroes To Hold Services In Bombed Churches

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12. — (AP) — Ministers of four bomb-shattered Negro churches plan worship services as usual Sunday with special prayers for those "who would desecrate the House of God." 1-13-57

Birmingham Post

"Despite the wreckage and broken windows we will gather as usual at our church," said Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church and a pro-integration leader.

Abernathy's church and home were blasted in separate predawn bombings Thursday. Three other Negro churches and the home of a young white minister who serves a Negro church were also damaged by high explosives.

Memphis

Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association which backed the mass Negro boycott of segregated city buses, said his group has made no plans to provide emergency transportation for the people.

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He would not, however, name his clients and refused to divulge the outcome of an hour-long talk Friday with Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson.

Accompanying Goodwyn at the meeting were City Attys. Walter Knabe and Drayton Hamilton.

Of the regular bus service, Abernathy said he could not understand why police cars which followed city buses during the early part of bus boycott to protect them from so called "Negro goon squads" could not be assigned to escort buses now and protect them from ambush gun attacks.

"It is a disgrace to democracy to let a cowardly element in any community prevent buses from operating as they have every legal and moral right to do," he said.

In a conversation with The Advertiser last night, Mayor Gayle would not comment on city plans. Asked if the commission planned a meeting soon, he said "What for?'

"Concerning the bus situation."

"Do you have any ideas?" he asked.

"No sir."

"Well, it you get any, give me a ring."

Bus company officials said also they haven't heard of any plans.

Meanwhile, police continued to check out evidence and run down leads on the bombings yesterday.

In a sermon to his Negro Trinity-Lutheran congregation entitled "How Often Shall We Forgive," the Rev. Robert Graetz, a young white minister, asked forgiveness again for his attackers. The bombing of his home Thursday was the second in five months.

Montgomery Negroes Meet Despite Bombings

Evening Star Wash. 1-14-57
P. 8 Washington, D. C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14 (AP).—A Negro minister stood in his bomb-damaged church yesterday and prayed for "moral courage for city officials to do the right thing" to stop violence in Montgomery.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy also said if President Eisenhower "would just say a word to the city, it would have great value."

Mr. Abernathy's home and the residence of a white minister who leads a Negro congregation were damaged by bombs last week. Four Negro churches also were bombed. No one was injured.

It was the worst outbreak of violence so far in the current drive by Montgomery Negroes for racial equality.

The city bus system, on which Negroes won an end to segregation by Federal court order three weeks ago, was halted indefinitely by the City Commission.

Most Negro churches held regular evening services yesterday, but Mr. Abernathy halted night services at his First Baptist Church "because we feel it might endanger the lives of our congregation."

No violence has been reported since the bombings.

In the bomb-blasted Hutchinson Streeet Baptist Church, the Rev. H. H. Johnson delivered a sermon he said was intended "to give the congregation the assurance that none of these things have softened me, made me want to turn around and give in" on the integration fight.

In the borrowed basement of anotoher church, the Rev. U. J. Fields said some of "those in responsible positions" whom he declined to identify had contributed to violence by advocating opposition to integration. Mr. Fields' own Bell Street Baptist Church was declared unsafe after it was bombed.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
NIGHT SERVICE DISCONTINUED

AFTER 11 DAYS

Night Bus Service Expected To Resume As City Drops Ban

Advertiser Wed. 1-9-57

Montgomery, Ala.

Night bus service is expected to resume here today. Authorities say no extraordinary measures will be taken to prevent a repetition of the violence which caused the 11-day curfew.

The City Commission yesterday lifted its ban of bus service after 5 p.m. which it had ordered after racially integrated buses had been fired upon five times and a Negro woman wounded.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the city has had "a number of requests to reinstate the night service." The curfew had banned bus operation before many of the downtown stores closed.

Gayle asked city residents to cooperate with the commission to preserve law and order.

Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said no new precautions will be taken by the police department to prevent possible additional incidents.

Buses had been ambushed four times when the City Commission ordered night service halted on Dec. 29. This was followed by one shooting in the morning of Dec. 31. Since that time the only incident reported occurred when four boys were arrested for hurling sparkplugs at one of the buses.

Funds for the hiring of 20 additional policemen were approved by the city commission last week. In its regular weekly employment resolution yesterday the commission approved two new patrolmen for employment.

Montgomery Bus Service Limited to Daylight Hours

Times Picayune
Wed. 1-16-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15 (AP)—The city commission Tuesday authorized city buses to start operating again in Montgomery Wednesday, but only in daylight hours. Some of the buses will have a police escort.

Ending a six-day ban on all bus service, the commission voted to permti buses to make their runs until 5:15 p. m. No bus can leave downtown Montgomery after that hour.

New Orleans, La.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said squad cars will accompany all buses that have to run after dark in order to complete their last runs. On some runs, darkness comes before they can complete their routes even though they leave downtown by 5:15 p. m.

Sellers also said police will "spot check" buses during the daylight operations.

Buses have been fired on six times since racial segregation ended Dec. 21. One Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs, but no one else has been reported hurt.

Four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers were bombed last Thursday morning in another outbreak of violence. The city commission suspended all bus service that day.

Meanwhile, at a Negro mass meeting Monday night, Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. asked in prayer that if "anyone should be killed, let it be me."

Many minds disturbed—

News P. 1

Montgomery bus boycott end has ironical twist

Birm. Ala. Sun. 1-13-57

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12—From segregated riding to integrated walking is the ironical story of Montgomery's long hassel with Negroes for the right to sit where they choose.

Negroes started the walkathon, which drew spotlights from the world as a historically significant crusade for human rights.

But, today, crusade aspects have dimmed while all Montgomery residents without access to automobiles are afoot, regardless of race or opinion.

STALLED BUSES and hectic traffic jams are but one mark of the 13th month boycott.

Here is the harvest from the passive resistance plan of Negroes in Montgomery for obtaining equal rights:

Three homes and four churches have been bombed.

One person has been hospitalized out of six times buses were fired on by snipers.

Negroes had the privilege of sitting where they wanted to on city buses for the short duration of bus operation after segregated seating was ordered ended by the Supreme Court.

MONTGOMERY HAS had to reinforce its police power.

A curfew has been placed on teenagers after midnight.

A weary group of bus company employes await word to return to their buses.

A once healthy city bus line has put all its vehicles to bed.

When Negro leaders estimated that more than the company's fares came from their race, they were probably right.

The only figures released by the company, which came at the end of the first month of the boycott, proved that there were not enough white riders to support the line's full scale operations.

News P. 8-A

FROM THERE ON, financial status has not been divulged, but some buses were re-routed, some were dropped and many of the company's employes looked elsewhere for work.

A flicker of life came to the company when the Supreme Court ordered segregation seating arrangements abolished. For one week, under duress by snipers, the buses operated in full force. But a Negro woman was injured in one of the shooting incidents.

N. 1-13-57

Rosa Jordan, the injured woman, is a domestic. Like other people of her status, she either walked or shared cars during the boycott. When the boycott ended, she returned to her accustomed seating place.

It was for the safety of all passengers that the City Commission halted night runs on buses, after the Jordan woman was hospitalized.

IRRITATING AS the night curfew might have been, the bus company might have returned to profitable operation. How many Negroes failed to return to the buses, and how many white people stayed away, could not be estimated.

Few instances of racial disorder among passengers were reported during the few days the buses operated.

Most disastrous of all flare-ups in the period since the boycott began was the bombing this week of four Negro churches and two minister's homes. Although no injuries resulted, property damage from the four-hour bombardment has been placed at $50,000.

IN PAST MONTHS, two homes were bombed, one of them included in the Wednesday night targets. Blame has been placed by members of each race on each other, and as stoutly denied by both.

But in the office of police investigators, there is not enough actual evidence at hand to tilt the scales in either direction.

If they have evidence other than some sticks of unexploded dynamite and a few bullets from city buses, they are keeping mum.

Although police authorities have not connected the bombings and shootings as work of the same person or persons, city officials brought the busline operation to a halt after Wednesday night's wave of bombings.

Taking further precautions, the commission urged parents to keep an eye on their children after midnight, and readied all reesrve police officers in case they are needed. They are also preparing to add 20 new policemen to the force.

The commission has cautioned Montgomery people to keep cool heads in matters of racial discord. This admonition comes at a time when many minds are disturbed.

SNIPER FIRES ON 4TH ALABAMA BUS

Times P. 13-C

New York

4 Unhurt as Bullet Strikes Vehicle in Montgomery Integration Dispute

News 1-1-57

By CLARENCE DEAN
Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 31—A Montgomery City Lines bus was fired on early today. The incident was the fourth since segregated seating was elminated ten days ago under a Federal court order.

Neither the driver nor the three white persons aboard the bus were injured in the shooting. A bullet, believed to be of .38 caliber, struck just befol the driver's seat.

The driver was W. H. Fullilove. His bus was fired on last Friday at 6:35 P. M. Today's shooting occurred in approximately the same neighborhood.

On Friday Mrs. Rosa Jordan, a 22-year-old Negro laundry worker, was shot in both legs. She is in a hospital here.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said no clue to any of the shootings had been found. It has not been determined, he said, whether there was any connection among the incidents, all of which have occurred after dark.

Night Service Suspended

Mr. Fullilove told the police today that he had seen a gun flash as he approached an oncoming car.

Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said he believed three of the four shootings had been by snipers in cars. All the incidents have occurred in predominantly Negro or "fringe" neighborhoods.

The City Commission on Saturday suspended bus operations in Montgomery daily after 5 P. M. through tomorrow. A meeting to determine further action will be held Wednesday morning.

No change, however, was made in the 5 A. M. starting hour. On New Year's Day tomorrow, bus lines will be operated only to Maxwell and Gunter Air Force Bases.

After a boycott of more than a year, Negroes returned to the buses with the Federal court order ending segregation. The boycott had been led by the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Two buses were fired upon last Wednesday. One was empty except for the driver. Another carried four Negro passengers, all in the rear of the bus. No one was injured.

On Friday when Mrs. Jordan was shot, Mr. Fullilove drove his bus to police headquarters and then resumed his run. As he passed the place where the shooting had occurred, the bus was struck again, by a bullet or some other object.

Six Held in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Six Negro boys were charged today with riddling a trolley bus with air rifle pellets last night.

Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh said he was convinced that the incident had nothing to do with Negro efforts to end bus segregation here.

The youths, ranging from 8 to 13 years, were turned over to juvenile authorities. No one was hurt in the incident.

Seven pellets, all aimed at the white section, struck the bus yesterday. Negro and white passengers were in seats designated separately by races.

Florida Integration Spurred

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—A committee of eleven went to work today to encourage Negroes to ride the buses in Tallahassee and take any seat they found empty.

The groups was appointed last night by the Rev. C. K. Steele, head of the Inter-Civic Council, which has led the fight to integrate the buses.

Negroes ended a long boycott of the segregated buses here Christmas Eve and a few began sitting in front seats. No clashes have been reported.

Integration Upheld in Virginia

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31—Orders for the desegregation of public schools in two Virginia areas were upheld today by a three-judge Federal appeals court.

Chief Judge John H. Parker of the United States Court of Appeals in the Fourth Circuit held in an unanimous opinion released here that two lower court decrees "are not harsh or unreasonable but merely require that the law be observed and discrimination on the ground of race be eliminated."

The opinion affirmed an order July 31 by Federal District Judge Albert Bryan that Arlington's elementary schools must desegregate by the end of January and its junior and senior high schools by next September. It also upheld an order July 12 by Federal Judge John Paul that the Charlottesville School Board must plan to desegregate at the current school term.

The court criticized Virginia school boards for lack of action toward desegregation since the Federal Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools in 1954.

Delay, the court said, "was not 'deliberate speed' in complying with the law."

Conferences Held in Knoxville

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31—Attorneys and others returned today to their homes in the South after week-end conferences at Clinton with sixteen persons charged with violating a Federal Court order against interference with court-ordered integration at Clinton High School.

The attorneys have filed motions in United States District Court at Knoxville asking that the charges be dismissed. Trials of all sixteen are set for Jan. 28 before Judge Robert L Taylor.

Leaders In Bus Boycott Are Victims

News P. 1

Fri. 1-18-57

Kansas City, Mo.

More Violence In Montgomery; Tension Mounts

By J. RUSSELL BONER

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS)—A state of emergency grips Montgomery as Federal Bureau of Investigation agents probe a rash of bombings which last Thursday rocked four churches and two homes of Alabama Negroes who have lead a crusade for integration.

The Alabama capital was declared to be in a state of emergency by the City Commission which added 20 policemen to the force, and citizens were alerted, warned to keep children under watch and to keep teen-agers off the streets after midnight.

The U. S. Department of Justice has ordered the FBI to check on any violation of federal laws in the six dynamiting attacks on the churches and homes of integration leaders Thursday, Jan. 10.

The bombings were the worse outbreaks of violence since the fight over desegregation of city buses began here nearly 14 months ago.

The Montgomery city commission suspended bus service indefinitely following Thursday's terrorism.

The home of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Negro leader in the year-long Montgomery boycott against bus segregation, was heavily damaged in the series of bombings early in the morning.

Montgomery police said there were no reports of injuries in the bombings in the Alabama capital city, where a bus de-segregation movement which since has spread to other major southern cities first began more than a year ago.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy was one of some 50 Negro leaders from throughout the South in Atlanta Wednesday for an area-wide strategy meeting to expand the campaign against "jim crow" seating practices in the South. His wife and child, sleeping in a back bedroom, were terrified by the early morning blast, but escaped injury.

The Rev. Robert Graetz, a white minister of a Negro Lutheran church, escaped uninjured with other members of his family when one of the bombs knocked down a door at his home.

But police said another unexploded bomb containing 11 sticks of dynamite, found in Gratez's front yard, might have caused death or serious injury except for a faulty fuse.

Bomb throwers also shattered the First Baptist church, of which Abernathy is pastor.

Other bombs ripped holes in the Bell Street Baptist church and the Mount Olive church. The Hutchinson Baptist church near Abernathy's home was the sixth target.

Alabama Gov. James E. Folsom, who posted a $2,000 reward for the capture of persons responsible for the dynamitings in Montgomery, warned: Call P.4

"Any group of persons that will stoop to bomb a house of worship endangers the lives of every man, woman and child of this state."

Elsewhere in the South a survey shows that 22 cities are no longer forcing bus segregation since the Montgomery decision. Most Negroes however, have voluntarily continued sitting in their traditional places.

Negro leaders from 29 cities in 10 southern states, meanwhile, met in a closed session in Atlanta to discuss ways of applying throughout the south a supreme court decision holding segregation on transit systems to be illegal.

At Mobile, where three crosses were burned before Negro homes Thursday night, one Negro home was slightly damaged and unexploded bombs were found Friday at the homes of two other Negroes, J. L. LeFlore cancelled an anti - segregation mass - meeting scheduled for Friday night after finding one of the unexploded bombs on his front porch.

The outbreak of southern violence came as President Eisenhower urged congress to enact his four-point civil rights program and move toward "the goal of fair and equal treatment of citizens without regard to race or color."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation moved additional agents into Montgomery and Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell said the usual study would be made to determine if federal laws had been violated.

Police Bare Questioning Of Suspects

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. 1-18-57

Despite the finding of a clue-loaded dynamite bomb similar to one discovered at the scene of last Thursday's rash of Montgomery church and home bombings, city police said last night they had "no real suspects" in the case.

However, police officials did disclose, at a dramatic press conference, that "several suspects — white and Negro" had been questioned and released.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal, Det. Capt. E. P. Brown and State Toxicologist Vann Pruitt made what was billed as a "progress report" on the bombing investigation. Adv. 1-18-57

The unexploded bomb was found Sunday by three boys in a gulley in shallow water. The location is near Vandy's Place on North Court street, near Chisholm. News of the finding had been withheld by The Advertiser at the request of police.

The dynamite was capped and fused and was in a paper bag. Many features were similar to another unexploded 11-stick bomb found in front of the Rev. Robert Graetz' home last Thursday, Pruitt said. The bomb, Ruppenthal reported was made up of dynamite of the "ditching" type commonly used in South Alabama.

BACK FROM BIRMINGHAM

Brown, Pruitt, his assistant W. T. McVay and chief Highway Patrol investigator T. J. Carlisle returned from Birmingham yesterday after carrying out an investigation in that city.

Bown said the group talked to dynamite producers, aluminum manufacturer representatives and Birmingham police officials in an effort to establish a link between the dynamite and its users. They failed to come up with anything concrete, Brown told newsmen.

The bomb found by the youngsters Sunday "was extremely dangerous because it had been soaked, and the nitro could have exploded with a good jar," Pruitt said. That was one of the reasons Ruppenthal recently warned parents to caution children against picking up stange objects.

When mention of suspects was brought up, Ruppenthal, Brown and Pruitt denied they had found any link between the bomb and members of the police department.

The latest bomb find started a number of rumors concerning who was behind the bombing. They were all discounted by police officials.

Pruitt said the bomb found at the Graetz home and the one found Sunday "probably wouldn't do great damage" unless placed in a confined area. He said the sticks were 50 per cent Du Pont, commonly referred to as "ditching" dynamite. Pruitt told newsmen that it could be easily bought.

The trio o finvestigators said the only difference in the recent discovery and the bomb found near the Graetz home was in the manner in which they were capped; the first from the top, the second from the middle. Advertiser

All the materials used in the construction of the bomb are easily purchased and will be hard to trace, Brown said. P. 6-A

NEW EVIDENCE

City police have—and still are—checking cities south of Montgomery in an effort to come up with new evidence. They have made investigations in Troy, Luverne, Brewton, Union Springs, Greenville and Prattville.

Brown said Birmingham police and other law enforcement agencies are cooperating in the investigation. He added that he would "welcome any law enforcement officer or private citizen" who wished to aid in the investigation. Adv. 1-18-57

The Jan. 10 bombings of four Negro churches and the homes of the Rev. Graetz, white pastor of a Negro congregation, and the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, leader in the Montgomery Improvement Assn., caused the City Commission to halt bus service.

It was resumed Wednesday and there have been no additional reports of violence. Since buses were integrated here Dec. 21, there have been six ambushes of city buss involving gunfire.

AT KING'S CHURCH

CENTER OF ACTIVITY

The Dexter Avenue church has been the center of much activity by Negroes in their bid for integration on city buses. The Rev. King, its pastor, led a bus boycott to successful conclusion when the Supreme Court ordered that buses be integrated.

Although the homes of the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of the Negro Trinity Lutheran Church, were among those bombed, King's was not.

Although situated only a block from the state capitol and across from the Highway Department Building, King's church is considered vulnerable to would - be bombers from the Decatur Street side, which is relatively quiet during late night hours. Adv. 1-12-57

King keeps his home spotlighted at night as a precautionary measure, since his home was bombed during the early days of the boycott.

The time at which the three men were seen near the Dexter Avenue church places the reported incident a short time after the fourth bomb of the night—at the First Baptist Church—and before two others which followed.

The fifth and sixth bombing of the morning, at the Bell Street Baptist Church and Mt. Olive Baptist Church on Old Selma Road, happened about an hour after the men were reported seen leaving the area.

Arrival Of State Employe May Have Halted Bombing

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 1-12-57

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

Montgomery police have been provided information that three men in an automobile were believed to have been foiled early Thursday in an attempt to dynamite the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of which the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is pastor.

The three were spotted by a state employe who arrived at the Highway Department Building, across from the church, in the middle of a series of six bombings during Thursday's pre-dawn hours.

Capt. E. P. Brown, chief of Montgomery detectives, verified the report, but said the description of the auto was "general." He said he also had not been told whether the men were white or colored.

Capt. Brown said he had not talked to the man, and did not have his name.

However, is was learned, the information has been passed on to the office of Gov. James E. Folsom, who has already offered to throw state investigators into the bombing probe. The city so far has declined all offers of outside assistance.

The state employe, whose name was not revealed, has the routine duty of going to the post office about 3 a.m., and delivering mail to the various offices in the Highway Department.

According to the account given The Advertiser, the man was following this procedure Thursday after four bombs already had exploded at churches and the homes of ministers in the city when he drove up to a spot near the Decatur Street entrance to the building.

He was quoted as saying that when he stopped his vehicle, he noticed a car parked by the Dexter Avenue Church which fronts on the corner of Dexter at Decatur. Advertiser

The spot where he parked is less than 30 yards from the church.

The state employe said he watched the men for a minute or so, then got out and carried a mail bag into the highway building. When he started turning on lights in the building, he said, the three men drove away. P. 7-A

Bombed pastors ask moral courage over race issue

News Birmingham, Ala. p. 13 Mon. 1-14-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14—(AP)—A prayer for "moral courage for city officials to do the right thing" to stop violence in Montgomery was offered yesterday by a Negro minister in a bomb-damaged church.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy also said that if President Eisenhower "would just say a word to the city, it would have great value." Abernathy's home was also bombed early Thursday in the worst outbreak of violence in the current drive by Montgomery Negroes for racial equality.

Four Negro churches and the home of two pro-integration ministers were bombed, with no injuries reported. The city bus system, on which Negroes won an end to segregation by federal court order three weeks ago, was halted indefinitly by the city commission.

WHILE MOST other Negro churches held regular evening services yesterday, Abernathy said all night services at his First Baptist Church have been halted "because we feel it might endanger the lives of our congregation."

No violence has been reported since the bombings.

In the bomb-blasted Hutchinson St. Baptist Church, the Rev. H. H. Johnson gave a sermon he said was intended "to give the congregation the assurance that none of these things have softened me, made me want to turn around and give in" on the integration fight.

In the borrowed basement of another church, the Rev. U. J. Fields said some of "those in responsible positions" whom he declined to identify had contributed to violence by advocating opposition to integration. Fields' own Bell Street Baptist Church was declared unsafe for use by the Fire Department after it was bombed.

In a sermon to his Negro Trinity-Lutheran congregation entitled "How often shall we forgive," the Rev. Robert Graetz, a young white minister, asked forgiveness for his attackers. The bombing of his home Thursday was the second time in five months.

Abernathy said both his home and church were fully insured and plans were being made to repair them. Fields said he was calling for contributions from both Negroes and white persons for rebuilding.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
BOMBING
FBI INVESTIGATION

FBI Probing Bombing of Four Negro Churches in Alabama

Dispatch Fri. 1-18-57 P. 1

Oklahoma City, Okla.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation began "looking into the Montgomery bombing situation" last week after four Negro churches and two homes—one of a white minister—were ripped by explosions.

The bombings were the worse outbreaks of violence since the fight over desegregation of city buses began here nearly 14 months ago.

The Montgomery city commission suspended bus service indefinitely following the Wednesday night terrorism.

Meanwhile, there were three other developments in the growing struggles over bus integration in the South.

In Atlanta, six Negro ministers were arrested and released under bonds of $1,000 each after they rode in the white section of a bus.

In Mobile, where a similar campaign against segregated buses is being waged by Negroes, an explosion damaged a Negro's home Thursday night and attempts apparently were made to bomb the homes of two others. Crosses also were burned in front of three other Negro homes.

And in Chattanooga, where buses were integrated last week by city officials, two bottles of gasoline were thrown against buses Thursday night but no damage was reported. Dispatch P. 21

The Montgomery bombings resulted into a hasty meeting of the city commission, which announced later that bus operations were being halted "until further notice."

The suspension forced thousands of riders, both white and Negro, to find other means of transportation. Many were forced to walk to and from their jobs.

Rev. Robert Graetz, a white minister of a Negro Lutheran church, escapped uninjured with other members of his family when one of the bombs knocked down a door at his home.

But police said another unexploded bomb containing 11 sticks of dynamite, found in Gaetz' front yard, might have caused death or serious injury except for a faulty fuse.

Bomb throwers also shattered the home of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro leader of the bus protest, and the four churches including the First Baptist church, of which Abernathy is pastor.

Other bombs ripped holes in the Bell Street Baptist church and the Mount Olive church. The Hutchinson Baptist church near Abernathy's home was the six target.

FBI probes bombings

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — FBI teams from Memphis, New Orleans and Miami, Thursday, converged upon this city to investigate the six bomb blasts which imperiled the lives of two families and damaged four churches and two homes.

Baltimore, Md.

The bombings here occurred between 2 a.m. and 5 p.m. and came less than 12 hours after a racially integrated city bus was fired upon from ambush as it made one of the first runs since night bus service was banned in the wake of several shootings by whites. P. 1

Both the home and church of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, pastor of First Baptist Church and a leader of the successful bus boycott here in the capital of the old Confederacy, were ripped by explosions.

* * *

THE BOMBS, apparently made of dynamite, tore the front part of the Rev. Mr. Abernathy's home and heavily damaged the church.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy, who said he was in Atlanta attending the Southwide Ministerial Conference, stated that his wife and 2-year-old daughter were alone in the home when the 2 a.m. blast rocked the house. Afro-American

"Luckily, they were asleep in a back bedroom," the minister said, adding that his wife was "suffering from shock." P. 2

He said that the bomb hurled at the church did "a great deal of damage" to the first floor and basement," so much so that we will not be able to use them for meeting purposes."

The worst damaged of the bombed edifices was the Bell St. Baptist Church, of which a whole corner of about 20 feet, containing the choir loft, was blown off.

"A miracle saved my life," the Rev. Robert J. Graetz, white pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, at whose home two bombs were thrown, only the smaller of which exploded.

* * *

"THE LARGER of the bombs," the Rev. Mr. Graetz told the AFRO, "contained 11 sticks of dynamite wrapped around a chunk of TNT. This was enough explosive to destroy a 15-story building," he pointed out.

The Rev. Mr. Graetz chuckled as he stated that the bombing culminated threats that "I have been receiving all the time since I assisted the bus boycott leaders."

He said the small bomb tore up his porch and damaged his front door. He, his wife, their four small children and his mother, all asleep in the house were unharmed.

* * *

ASKED IF he had been promised police protection, the young minister scornfully said that he had not even talked to the police. "What good would that do?" he asked.

Indicating that violence directed at him would not drive him out of town the Rev. Mr. Graetz asserted: "The Lord will protect me. He is a lot stronger than anything they (the would-be assassins) can throw at me."

Churches bombed other than the First and Bell Baptist were the Hutchinson Street and Mount Olive Baptist Churches, all of which had been headquarters of the bus boycotters.

* * *

THE REV. MR. GRAETZ told the AFRO that the violence culminating in the bombings was an expression of the frustration of the segregationists who were "so mad" at the necessity of accepting bus integration they wanted "to kill us all—anyone who had any part in it.

"They're like cornered rats," he said, "so mad they'd rather stop the buses from running than accept desegregation."

* * *

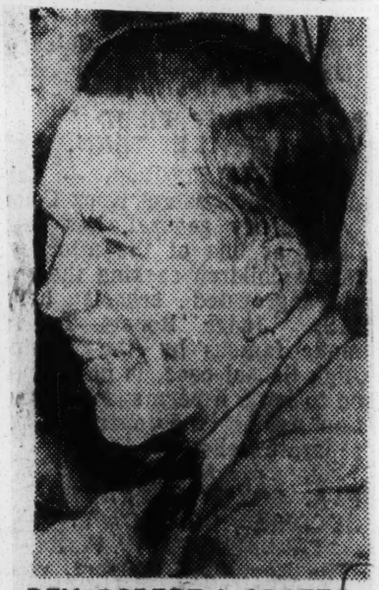
AS A MATTER of fact, Mayor W. A. Gayle of Montgomery ordered bus service halted "until further notice" as a precautionary measure, announcing that an informal emergency meeting of the city council would be called later.

Gayle said he had talked to Gov. James E. Folsom about the situation. "I told him I didn't think we need any help (the National Guard). I think we have the situation in hand."

Governor Folsom offered $2,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of one person or persons who carried out the bombings.

MISS. TEENAGER HELD IN PLAYMATE'S DEATH

LELAND, Miss. (ANP)—Police last week were holding a 14-year old boy here who admittedly shot and killed his 17-year-old playmate, Harry Harris, with a shotgun because "he picked at me."



REV. ROBERT J. GRAETZ
Life "miraculously" saved

SURRENDER TO SHERIFF

2 More Get Bomb Writs

Advertiser 2-1-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Two white men surrendered to the sheriff yesterday on grand jury indictments charging they dynamited an occupied residence—a capital offense.

Sheriff M. S. Butler said James D. York and Henry Alexander came in with an attorney three days after the indictments were returned on results of racial violence here.

They were immediately bonded. York on $12,500 bonds Alexander on $12,800 bonds.

Butler said York was charged with dynamiting an occupied residence and also the bombing of an unoccupied building.

ASSAULT CHARGE

Alexander was charged with the same two counts and also with assault to murder, the sheriff said.

The capiases (warrants) sent him by the grand jury did not specify the actions involved in the charges, Butler said.

City police had earlier charged York and Alexander with dynamiting the occupied home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Negro leader of an effort to end segregation.

Alexander had also been charged by police with dynamiting a taxi stand and shooting at the driver of a racially integrated city bus.

SEVEN BOMBINGS

Seven bombings and six shootings at buses followed a federally ordered end to bus segregation on Dec. 21.

The sheriff said York and Alexander came to the county jail late Saturday afternoon in the company of Atty. Joe Pilcher of the law firm of Hill, Hill, Whiting and Pilcher.

They were fingerprinted and photographed, the sheriff said. He refused to name the bondsmen who posted bonds for the defendants.

Two other white men named in the jury indictments surrendered Sunday and are scheduled for trial Feb. 28 on charges of bombing unoccupied buildings. They are Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr.

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said that any persons charged with capital offenses probably would not be tried until a circuit court term beginning May 27. The venire has already been drawn for the current term and a new one is not expected to be drawn.

Two White Men Arrested In Alabama Bomb Scare

Post & Times Herald P. 15-a Tues. 2-19-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18 (AP)—The arrest of two white men charged with bombing two Negro churches and a Negro taxicab stand during recent racial violence in Montgomery was disclosed today.

Washington D.C.

They were among an unspecified number of defendants indicted by the Montgomery grand jury last Saturday.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., was charged with bombing the Negro First Baptist Church Jan. 10 and the Peoples Cab Co. Jan. 27.

Britt and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., were indicted together for the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, also on Jan. 10.

Livingston was released on bond of $2500 and Britt on bonds totaling $7500.

The number and identity of the other defendants indicted by the grand jury for the bombing of Negro churches and residences following the end of bus segregation in Montgomery was still kept secret.

However, sheriff's officers reportedly were looking for two others in addition to the two booked at the county jail last night.

An element of mystery surrounded the booking of Britt and Livingston. Sheriff Mac Butler's office said the men were booked and released on bond last night but that somehow the information apparently was not logged.

White men indicted in race bombing

News P. 1 Mon. 2-18-57 Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18—(AP)—The arrest of two white men charged with bombing two Negro churches and a Negro taxicab stand during recent racial violence in Montgomery was disclosed today.

They were among an unspecified number of defendants indicted by the Montgomery Grand Jury Saturday.

RAYMOND C. BRITT JR., was charged with bombing the Negro First Baptist Church here the morning of Jan. 10 and the People's Cab Co. Jan. 27.

Britt and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., were indicted together for the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, also on Jan. 10.

Livingston was released on bond of $2500 and Britt on bonds totaling $7500.

Their trials were set for Thursday, Feb. 28. Maximum punishment is 10 years in prison on each offense.

THE NUMBER and identity of the other defendants indicted by the Grand Jury for the bombing of Negro churches and residences was still kept secret.

However, sheriff's officers reportedly were looking for two others in addition to the two booked at the county jail last night.

If any of the others were indicted for the dynamiting of inhabited dwellings, they probably won't be tried until the next term of court in May.

Indictments Returned in Montgomery Bombings

Journal + Constitution P. 1 Sun. 2-17-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16 (AP)—A Montgomery County Grand Jury Saturday returned an unspecified number of indictments in the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches in Montgomery.

Atlanta, Ga.

The number of indictments and names of the defendants were withheld until they could be taken into custody.

* * *

SEVEN WHITE MEN were arrested by city police because of the bombing last month and are free on bond in city court. But if any of them were among those indicted by the grand jury they must be rearrested on the grand jury warrants.

The grand jury report read by Foreman Herbert R. Nation said that in returning the indictments "we believe we are expressing the feeling of our citizens who believe in law and order and that they are the great majority of our people."

That is a capital offense under Alabama law. Any defendant facing a capital charge who hadn't been arraigned by the time the jury panel was drawn for the February term of court today, automatically won a continuance until a later term, unless another jury is drawn.

Among the seven men arrested by city police last month, besides Britt and Livingston, were two defendants charged in city court with bombing the occupied home of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, a Negro integration leader. Those men were Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York.

Whether they were indicted by the Grand Jury, however, still wasn't known.

An element of mystery surrounded the booking of Britt and Livingston. Sheriff Mac Butler's office said the men were booked and released on bond last night but that somehow the information apparently wasn't logged.

CHIEF DEPUTY W. J. Williams said earlier this morning that no arrests had been made as far as he could tell.

John Blue Hill and Joe Pilcher, attorneys for the two men, said they surrendered at their law office late yesterday and were taken to jail.

Meanwhile, arraignments for the current term of court were scheduled today and any defendants indicted on capital charges for the recent racial violence would have to be in custody or under bond by that time in order to be tried at this term.

Bombings hit

Asso. American

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An all-white jury indicted a number of white men accused of a reign of bombing terror here Friday, but appeared to be more concerned with telling the world how determined they were to keep segregation.

Baltimore, Md.

Three men, charged with con-

Jury Given Charge Here In Bombings

Advertiser Tues. 2-12-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Judge Carter Asks Indictment Returns If Evidence Justifies

By JO ANN FLIRT

Montgomery frowns on crimes of violence, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter told a Montgomery County Grand Jury yesterday as he charged the group to investigate the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches.

"And if the evidence justifies it, it is your duty to return an indictment," he said, speaking of the felony charges lodged by city police against four white men.

Because of inferior courts with final jurisdiction such as City Recorder's Court, the grand jury is not compelled to return indictments on charges of misdemeanors facing three other white men, Judge Carter explained.

"However, if you jurors think it necessary for the public good, it is the function of the jury to return an indictment even in misdemeanor cases; it is your sworn duty in felony cases if the evidence justifies it," he said.

The 18-man, all-white investigating body began its probable weeklong session less than an hour after reporting to the court.

PROCEEDINGS SECRET

All proceedings before it are secret. It is not known when the jurors will hear evidence in the cases of the seven men charged with bombings and other violence. There is some speculation that the cases will be investigated Wednesday; other speculation is that the jury already has heard the testimony of city investigating officers and has made its decision on the indictments.

The jury decision will not be made public until it returns an official report in court on the number of indictments, and those indicted are served notice by the county Sheriff's department. Twelve of the 18 men must concur on each indictment.

Appointed foreman of the jury by Judge Carter was Herbert R. Nation, printing firm executive and a former chairman of Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

JURORS CHOSEN

Along with 49 other possible jurors, he was summoned to court yesterday and from those present the names of 18 were drawn from a covered hat by Judge Carter. In addition to Nation, grand jurors chosen were:

Clarence S. Bowman Jr., postal employe, 4205 (Atlanta) Highway; Arnold E. Caldwell, corrective

Advertiser

therapy worker for Veterans Hospital, 29 E. Clover Lane; Audrey E. Carroll, president, Capitol Electronics, 3536 Wareingwood Dr.; Oscar F. Davenport Jr., manager, Montgomery Quick Freeze, 2719 Brevard;

P. 2-A

Luther F. Dennis, mechanic, State Highway Department, 3591 Georgetown; Charles E. Dowd, hardware shipping clerk, 725 Clayton; Lewis H. Eberdt, engineer, 1136 Barley Dr.; Frank B. Garrett, civil engineer, 2164 Rosemont Dr.; M. George Hebbard, clerk, 19 S. Capitol Parkway.

Reuben L. Hyde, receiving supervisor, Maxwell Air Force Base, 3517 Gaston; H. Vernon Kelly, division manager, Sears Roebuck Co., 1943 Gorgas; Ronald F. Knox, insurance man, 3537 Berkley Dr.; B. P. Livingston, director, Plant Industry Division, State Agriculture Department, 1726 Carter Hill Rd.;

William E. Lockard, federal highway engineer, 3545 Southview Dr.; Claren D. Monday, television repairman, 431 Glenmore Rd.; Alf W. Steinker, accountant, 115 W. Edgemont Ave., and Robert B. Thompson, real estate agent, Montgomery, Rt. 6.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York, all of Montgomery, have been charged with felonies in connection with the actual bombing of residents and churches.

Alexander and York are charged with dynamiting the occupied home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Alexander also is charged with firing on a city bus.

The three charged with conspiracy—a misdeameanor — were Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap.

All seven cases came before Recorder's Court Judge Eugene Loe last Friday, but Judge Loe announced in brief courtroom proceedings that the cases had been continued under an agreement between the defense and prosecution to have all cases go before the grand jury.

If indicted by the grand jury, the men will be tried this term of court, probably the last week of February, Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said.

City charges will be dropped against any defendants which the grand jury fails to indict, Judge Loe stated.

Although one Negro was listed on the 50-member grand jury panel, his name was not drawn.

Police point finger at Klansmen—

Capital Grand Jury charged to investigate bombing, violence wave

News Mon. 2-11-57

B'ham, Ala. P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 11—(AP)—A judge charged a Grand Jury today to investigate the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches, and added:

"Montgomery frowns on such crimes of violence."

The county Grand Jury heard the charge from Circuit Judge Eugene Carter at the outset of its deliberations. Seven white men have been arrested in connection with the recent racial violence and evidence will be presented to the Grand Jury this week.

Carter told the jurors "Montgomery has for many years been free of such crimes and we want to keep it so."

MEANWHILE, city police blamed "members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan" for the dynamiting that followed the end of city bus segregation.

But a Klan spokesman said "the Klan as an organization does not sanction nor does it condone such violence."

The Klansman, who refused to be named, said he "understood" some of the seven white men charged with participating in the violence belong to the KKK.

FOUR MEN ARE charged with four of the seven bombings Jan. 10 and 27 of Negro churches and homes and a service station-taxi stand since Montgomery city buses were racially integrated Dec. 21.

The other three are charged with misdemeanors of conspiracy in connection with dynamite bundles that failed to go off at two homes of pro-integration ministers, one Negro and one white.

ONE OF THE FOUR is also charged with shooting at one of the city buses racially integrated by Federal Court order. Five other times buses were ambushed with gunfire between Dec. 26 and Jan. 9.

News P. 6

Any of those indicted face trial in Circuit Court next week.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said he met yesterday with "prosecuting officials who will present these cases to the Grand Jury and all law enforcement officers who actively participated in the investigations."

After the meeting he said "our investigation, corroborated by statements of some of the accused themselves, shows that these (four) bombing were perpetrated by members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan."

"Investigation is continuing as to the unsolved bombings," Ruppenthal added.

The Klan spokesman said "it is not our intention to have any violence. The main thing we're trying to do now is to build a vote bloc and this has set us back a long way."

LAST SEPTEMBER KKK leaders from Georgia and the Birmingham area held an organizational meeting in Montgomery, where one of them said the Klan had been "dormant." A second cross-burning rally about two months later drew fewer persons after city officials refused permission for a Klan parade downtown.

Referring to the Klan, Ruppenthal said "this organization, through its members and friends, are now engaged in collecting money for the defense of those accused of these acts of violence."

Two groups were formed a week ago to collect money for legal defense of the seven. Chairmen of both stoutly denied that they were acting for the Klan.

Jack Brock, chairman of the Alabama Segregation Defense Fund that has set a $60,000 goal for door-to-door collections, said:

"The purpose of Ruppenthal's statement was obviously to prevent the securing of funds with which to employ adequate legal counsel, and also to try to prejudice these seven defendants before the public."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE other group, Ira Fred Watson of the Committee for Legal Defense, said "all members of our committee are members of the board of directors of the Montgomery County White Citizens' Council.

"Our committee was formed with the knowledge and approval of" the council chairman and board of directors, Watson said.

Ruppenthal said that "from information received by this department, I feel the public should know that this money is not being collected by the White Citizens' Council as has been reported, nor is such collection sanctioned by the White Citizens' Council."

Brock declared it is untrue "that the Citizens' Council does not sanction or approve the legal defense of these seven defendants. . . ."

The three city commissioners are leaders in the county Citizens' Council.

THE POLICE CHIEF ALSO said that "a charge was recently made in a local newspaper that these prosecutions were inspired by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth. The prosecutions are in faced based on evidence gathered by the Alabama Department of Public Safety and the Montgomery police department."

The seven were charged Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York were charged with dynamiting the occupied home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, conviction of which could carry the death penalty.

Alexander was also charged with the bus shooting and the explosion at the service station.

Raymond C. Britt Jr. was charged with bombing two Negro churches and the service station, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. was charged with dynamiting one of the churches.

DYNAMITING OF uninhabited buildings is punishable by up to 10 years' imprisonment.

The three charged with conspiracy were Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap. Maximum penalty on the charge is six months' hard labor and $1000 fine.

All seven were released on bonds ranging from $250 to $13,000.

When preliminary hearings for them came up last Friday, City Judge Eugene Loe said by agreement of the prosecution and defense all evidence would go to the Grand Jury and if any aren't indicted the charges in City Court against them will be dropped.

Curfew Lifted On City Buses

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 2-20-57

A curfew which has kept racially integrated buses off the streets of Montgomery after dark for nearly six weeks was lifted by the City Commission yesterday. The commission removed all restrictions on bus operations effective immediately, but Manager J. H. Bagley of Montgomery City Lines Inc., said it will be March 1 before service is restored to normal.

The commissioners took note of the racial tension in voting to lift the bus curfew, but said the unrest appears to have abated somewhat.

"Because of certain unrest, there have been ordered certain changes and certain curtailment of bus service in the city," a resolution said. "It now appears that said bus service may safely be resumed."

SERVICE NEEDED

Bagley said it will take time to restore full bus service because equipment must be put in condition for operation and drivers laid off by the curtailment must be recalled.

The curfew was first imposed Dec. 29 after the newly integrated buses had been fired on four times. It was removed several days later but restored after new attacks.

Finally, after the sixth shooting and the bombing of four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers, the curfew went into effect again Jan. 10.

For the first six days after that, all bus service was suspended, day and night. Then daytime operations were restored with police escorts assigned to guard buses unable to complete their final runs before darkness fell.

NOW SEGREGATED

The end of the curfew yesterday found few signs of actual race-mixing on the buses even though segregation barriers have been hauled down under a Supreme Court order.

Bagley and a pro-integration spokesman, the Rev. Robert Graetz, agreed that Negroes for the most part are riding in the rear of the buses where they once were compelled to sit.

Graetz, the white pastor of an all-Negro church, said "in general the old pattern seems to prevail most of the time."

But there is one difference, the clergyman pointed out: under the segregation laws, Negroes were forbidden to sit in certain parts of a bus. Now they can and sometimes do when other seats are filled.

Graetz said he has seen white and Negro passengers sitting together on the long seats running lengthwise at the front of a bus, "and I've never seen the white person object."

POLICE REMOVED

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said that police escorts which have followed final bus runs on the different routes will no longer be provided. He said periodic checks will still be made by police cars, however.

Bagley announced the following schedule for Court Square departure time for each of the last buses:

Maryland Road—6:22 p.m.; South Jackson—5:45 p.m.; Washington Park—5:55 p.m.; S. Cloverdale-Court Street—6:10 p.m.; Capitol Heights — 6:05 p.m.; Highland Avenue—6 p.m.; Day Street — 6 p.m.; Maxwell Field—6:20 p.m.; Oak Park—6 p.m.; Veterans Court —6:07 p.m.; Cleveland Avenue—6:05 p.m.; Boylston — 5:35 p.m., and Ridgecrest—5:40 p.m.

Curfew Is Lifted in Montgomery

Times-Picayune
Wed. 2-20-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19 (AP) — A curfew which has idled racially integrated buses after dark for nearly six weeks was lifted by the city commission Tuesday.

New Orleans, La.

The commission removed all restrictions on bus operations effective immediately, but manager J. H. Bagley of Montgomery City Lines, Inc., said it will be March 1 before service is restored to normal.

Meanwhile, sheriff's deputies were still looking for defendants indicted by a grand jury last week for participation in bombings and other violence which followed the end of bus segregation.

Bus Curfew Lifted In Montgomery

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 2-20-57

Seating Procedure Of Negro Riders Shows Little Change

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19 (AP) —Two white men surrendered to the sheriff today on grand jury indictments charging they dynamited an occupied residence—a capital offense.

Sheriff M. S. Butler said James D. York and Henry Alexander came in with an attorney three days after the indictments were returned on recent racial violence in Montgomery.

They were immediately bonded out, York an $12,500 bonds and Alexander on $12,800 bonds.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19 (AP) — A curfew which has kept racially integrated buses off the streets in Montgomery after dark for nearly six weeks was lifted by the City Commission today.

The commission removed all restrictions on bus operations effective immediately, but Manager J. H. Bagley of Montgomery City Lines Inc., said it will be March 1 before service is restored to normal.

Meanwhile, sheriff's deputies were still looking for persons indicted by the Montgomery grand jury last week for participation in the bombings and other violence which followed the end of bus segregation.

Two white men have been arrested and their trials set for Feb. 28. Charged with bombing two Negro churches and a Negro taxicab stand were Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 18.

The City Commission took note of the racial tension in voting to lift the bus curfew, but said the unrest appears to have abated somewhat.

"Because of certain unrest, there have been ordered certain changes and certain curtailment of bus service in the city," a resolution said. "It now appears that said bus service may safely be resumed."

Bagley said it will take time to restore full bus service because equipment must be put in condition for operation and drivers laid off by the curtailment must be recalled.

The curfew was first imposed Dec. 29 after the newly integrated buses had been fired on four times. It was removed several days later but restored after new attacks.

Finally, after the sixth shooting and the bombing of four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers, the curfew went into effect again Jan. 10.

For the first six days after that, all bus service was suspended, day and night. Then daytime operations were restored with police escorts assigned to guard buses unable to complete their final runs before darkness fell.

The end of the curfew today found few signs of actual race-mixing on the buses even though segregation barriers have been hauled down under a Supreme Court order.

Bagley and a pro-integration spokesman, the Rev. Robert Graetz, agreed that Negroes for the most part are riding in the rear of the buses where they once were compelled to sit.

Montgomery lifts night bus curfew

News
Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19 —(AP)—The City Commission today lifted a curfew which has prohibited nighttime bus service in Montgomery several weeks.

News 2-19-57

The commission said "it now appears that night bus service may be safely resumed."

Manager J. H. Bagley of Montgomery City Lines Inc., said it will be March 1 before service can be restored to normal.

Bagley explained that drivers temporarily laid off because of the curtailment must be called back.

City Drops Bomb Cases

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. 2-23-57

City cases against seven men accused in recent anti-Negro bombings here were dropped yesterday in Recorder's Court by Judge D. Eugene Loe.

Under an agreement between the city prosecution and defense lawyers, Judge Loe had ruled last week his court would not prosecute after the Montgomery County grand jury acted.

All seven, with their attorney, John Blue Hill, appeared in the lower court yesterday to hear the official ruling.

The grand jury has indicted four of the men, who were charged by the city with felonies, but it did not return indictments against the three police had charged with misdemeanors.

Indicted were Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., Raymond Britt Jr., Henry Alexander and James D. York. Their trials have been postponed until the May term of Circuit Court because of the illness of Hill's legal partner, John Harris.

Formerly accused of misdemeanors in connection with the acts of violence but who were not indicted were Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap.

Montgomery Clears 3 in Bomb Cases

Evening Herald Washington, D.C. 2-23-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22 (AP)—Charges against three white men who were arrested for recent racial violence in Montgomery but who escaped indictment were dismissed today in city court.

Under an agreement between state and defense attorneys, Judge Eugene Loe threw out conspiracy charges against Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap.

Loe had announced earlier that, under the agreement, he would dismiss charges against any of the seven original defendants who weren't indicted by the Montgomery County Grand Jury last week.

The Grand Jury indicted four men—Henry Alexander, James D. York, Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr.—for the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches. Their trials are scheduled for May.

Anderson Criticized For 'Boycott' Article

Courier Publishing, Pa. p. 1 (Sec. 2)
Sat. 12-1-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Trezzvant Anderson, the Courier's "Roving Reporter," was criticized by Dr. L. D. Reddick of Alabama State College for his series of articles regarding the Montgomery bus boycott.

Dr. Reddick asserted, "We may expect to see some of Mr. Anderson's words reprinted by the White Citizens Council."

Mr. Anderson was accsued of having written "unfavorable stories."

Dr. Reddick stated, "The second article in his series (Nov. 11) is the worst—so far. It is based upon false assumptions and filled with insinuations and inaccuracies.

The main false assumption is that the test of the success of the Montgomery movement is to be found in what it has done for the Negro community of this city. On the contrary, the organization, strategy and sustained drive of the Montgomery Improvement Association have had a positive national and international effect, far more significanat than any local effects.

"And yet Montgomery itself is a better place today than it was."

■

MR. ANDERSON is also accused by the educator of having left hanging the question of whether Montgomery Negroes bombed their own homes and churches. "This is unforgivable."

Dr. Reddick continued, "Moreover, he charges the MIA leaders with undue attention to publicity. The fact is that the public relations side of the movement was one of its weakest. Publicity came in spite of this inadequacy.

"Mr. Anderson reflects on the honesty of MIA officials in handling funds that were contributed. If Mr. Anderson but knew, he would paraphase Churchill and say 'never were there so many opportunities for dishonesty and so few taken.' The MIA officials had to be secretive about the organization's financial resources in order to keep this information from the enemy.

"It is a pity that a talented, crusading journalist should have gone so far astray this time."

Bus Boycott Sponsors Celebrate Second Year

Defender p. 3. Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-7-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Montgomery Improvement Association will celebrate its second anniversary during the second week of Dec. (5-9), with special seminars on non-violnece and social change highlighting the program.

"Freedom Through Civic Responsibility" will be the general theme of the meetings which will have Dr. Archibald Carey, pastor, Quinn Chapel AME church, Chicago, and Paul Simon, of the Illinois legislature, as guest speakers.

Montgomery citizens will be informed during the conference that although the bus boycott was successful, ways and means must be found to make the city account for $900,000 it proposes to spend of the taxpayers money for a museum-library for white people while $100,000 is to be spent for a "branch" library for Negroes — who constitute 46 percent of the population, a MIA Newsletter said recently.

The Newsletter also pointed out the case of a 17-year-old boy who was beaten, arrested and fined for "walking through a park for whites." The case was appealed and eventually dropped by the judge.

Martin Luther King will be the principal speaker at the opening night mass meeting, Thursday, Dec. 5. Two of the four seminars scheduled for the Institute will be given over to the youth of the city and surrounding areas.

Constestants will vie together in the annual oratorical contest for the three scholarships that are awarded annually. After the contest, Friday night the Institute preacher will deliver the Institute sermon at a mass meeting.

The last two seminar sessions will be conducted during Saturday, Dec. 7. Nothing has been scheduled for Saturday night so that visitors might have free time to acquaint themselves with the citizens of Montgomery.

In addition to the seminars and mass meetings will be the fireside chats. These will be held in the various homes after mass meeting each night.

The Institute will close after the huge mass meeting which is to be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8. The speaker for this occasion will be Dr. Archibald Carey, pastor of the Quinn AME church of Chicago. The public is invited to participate.

NEGRO GIRL FINED FOR BUS INCIDENT

18-Year-Old Was Accused Of Striking White Girl

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sat. 11-30-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29. —(UP)—An 18-year-old Negro schoolgirl charged with striking a white girl who refused to let her share a seat on a city bus was fined $50 and costs here Friday in City Court.

Fannie Robinson and her mother, Daisy Lee Alexander, also were fined $10 each for contempt of court for testifying earlier the Negro girl was 17 years old.

Fannie Robinson was charged with assault and battery by Barbara Smith, 15, recently married, who testified during a hearing Nov. 8 that the Negro girl sat in her lap after she refused to let her share a seat. Mrs. Smith, unmarried at the time of the incident, said she shoved the Negro girl off her lap and that the Negro then struck her.

She testified she had schoolbooks on the seat beside her and was doing homework when the Negro girl asked for the seat. She said there were other empty seats on the bus.

City buses were ordered integrated here last December after the United States Supreme Court held city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional, thus ending the 371-day bus boycott by Montgomery Negroes.

Recorder's Court Judge Eugene Loe turned the Negro girl over to Juvenile Court Nov. 8 after she and her mother testified she was 17. Juvenile court authorities returned the case to City Court with a birth certificate showing the Negro girl's age was 18.

The Negro girl paid the $10 contempt fine Friday but appealed the assault and battery conviction.

Negro girl fined for bus incident at Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 29 — (AP) — A Negro schoolgirl charged with striking a white girl when the latter refused to let her share a seat on a city bus was fined $50 and costs today in City Court.

Birmingham, Alabama
Sat. 11-30-57

Fannie Robinson and her mother, Mrs. Daisy Lee Alexander, also were fined $10 each for contempt of court for testifying earlier that the Negro girl was 17 years old.

Juvenile Court authorities returned the case to City Court with a birth certificate showing the girl is 18 years old.

She was charged with assault and battery by 15-year-old Mrs. Barbara Smith, who testified the Negro girl sat in her lap after the white student refused to let her share a seat.

MRS. SMITH who was unmarried at the time of the incident, said she shoved the Negro girl off her lap and that the other girl then struck her.

City buses were ordered integrated here last December after the Supreme Court held city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

The defendant paid the $10 contempt fine today, but appealed the assault and battery conviction.

Negro Girl Fined For Striking White Girl In Bus Fuss

Sat. 11-30-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A $50 fine and court costs were assessed in City Court yesterday against a Negro school girl for striking a white girl on a city bus.

Mrs. Barbara Smith testified at a hearing Nov. 8 that the Negro pupil, Fannie Robinson, sat in her lap when she refused to share a seat with her and struck her during the altercation which followed. The 15-year-old wife was unmarried at the time.

Mrs. Smith said other seats were available on the bus, but witnesses testified there were not. City buses have been integrated since last December.

Fannie was turned over to Juvenile Court Nov. 8 after she and her mother said she was 17, but when a birth certificate showed she was born in April, 1939, the case was returned to City Court.

MONTGOMERY DROPS ALL BOYCOTT SUITS

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Only One Tried

BOMB CLAIMS ALSO OUT

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. [illegible] — All remaining criminal [illegible] growing out of the 371-[illegible] boycott here and the [illegible] bombing of Negro [illegible] and homes of boycott [illegible] were dismissed in Mont[illegible] Circuit Court Tuesday.

[illegible] Walter [illegible] Jones and [illegible] Carter issued a joint [illegible] that the judges of the [illegible] "hope that members of [illegible] races . . . may sincerely [illegible] toward racial peace and [illegible] and that outside rab[illegible] will not again be [illegible] into the county to de[illegible] citizenship, to [illegible] the feelings of a kindly [illegible] and to stir up the just [illegible] of the white race."

Only One Tried

[illegible] William F. Thetford [illegible] in court that Rev. [illegible] Luther King Jr., only one [illegible] Negro leaders tried as [illegible] of the boycott of Segre[illegible] city buses, had agreed to [illegible] $500 fine and dismiss an [illegible] pending in the Alabama [illegible] Court.

[illegible] was convicted of violat[illegible] Alabama's anti-boycott law, [illegible] of the other 89 Negro [illegible] had been postponed [illegible] the outcome of King's [illegible].

Four white men were indicted [illegible] the bombing of four Negro [illegible] and the homes of two [illegible] ministers which [illegible] the end of bus segrega[illegible] Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, [illegible] Kyle Livingston Jr., [illegible] acquitted last May 30 [illegible] a four-day trial.

[illegible] Solicitor Thetford an[illegible] the decision while Cir[illegible] Courtw as in session Tues[illegible]

[illegible] Jones and Carter, in a [illegible] statement, called the [illegible] action in dropping [illegible] prosecution "proper and well taken."

Small Likelihood

Both agreed there was small liklihood of convictions if the bombing defendants were tried.

In their statement, the judges said, "The judges of the court are of the opinion that the motions of the circuit solicitor are proper and well taken. An order will be entered nol prossing the cases named, and the taking of the judgment in the other cases as moved for by the solicitor will vindicate the majesty of the law.

"At a former term of the court, the solicitor's office, representing the state, vigorously prosecuted the strongest case it had against those accused of bombing Negro churches in Montgomery. No stont was left unturned to secure a conviction. Every piece of incriminating evidence which had been secured after weeks of diligent and painstaking investigation . . . was presented to the trial jury—a jury composed of citizens who represented the highest type of our people.

"After carefully listening to the testimony, both for the state and for the accused, the jury, having a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, acquitted them, rendering a verdict which the county would itself have given. The proceedings were in strict accordance with the law of the land."

The statement by the judges also said they were of the opinion that if the trials of the impending bombing cases were held "there would be no convictions."

Criminal Charges Dropped In Bus Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The state of Alabama Tuesday dismissed all of the remaining criminal charges which resulted from the Montgomery bus boycott and from the dynamiting of Negro churches and homes.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., however, has agreed to pay a fine of $500 for violating the state's anti-boycott law and to dismiss an appeal now pending in the State Supreme Court, according to Circuit Court Sol. William F. Thetford who announced the dismissal of charges.

The trial of approximately 89 Negroes had been postponed, pending a hearing of Dr. King's appeal. The trial of two white men, charged with bombing four churches and several homes, was postponed following the acquittal of two other whites on the same charges.

Ford's Dismissal Motion:

Following is the text of the motion of Solicitor William F. Thetford to dismiss bombing charges against three white men charged with bombing and 89 Negroes, charged with carrying on an illegal boycott:

"Over the past few years, this county has been plagued with racial incidents culminated with the bombing of a number of Negro churches in January, 1957. These cases were carefully and fully investigated by our police department and indictments were returned by the Montgomery County Grand Jury against [illegible] persons.

"The case against two of these individuals have already been [illegible] trials in these cases would be a acquittals. The jury acquitted these two individuals in spite of vigorous prosecution by the state and in spite of introduction of confessions by both defendants. The cases against the remaining defendants are not so strong as against those already tried.

"In view of the sentiment of the people of this community, especially since the government is now using federal troops to enforce integration in the schools of little Rock, Ark., I see absolutely no possibility of the remaining so-called bombing case. Further trials in these cases wauld be a useless waste of the state's money and would only serve to rekindle and keep alive hatreds which are better forgotten.

"I therefore move the court to enter a nolle pross in the following cases: number 7872, 7874, 7887 and 7888.

The bombing cases are not the only cases on our docket arising out of racial conflict. Two years ago, certain individuals instigated an illegal acial boycott of the buses of this city. A Montgomery County Grand Jury conducted an investigation which resulted in indictment of more than eighty persons charged with violating the boycott statue.

"The ringleader of the bus boycott, Martin Luther King, was tried in this court, the trial resulting in a conviction and a fine of $500. This case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court of Alabama.

"Inasmuch as the bombing case are being nolle prossed, I see no useful purpose to be served by continuing the prosecution of the remaining boycott defendants. The

"Inasmutch as the bombing cases boycott itself has long since terminated.

"I have, therefore ,entered into an agreement, subject to the approval of this court, that this defendant, Martin Luther King, will dismiss his appeal and pay the fine assessed against him and I will nolle pross the remaining boycott case. I therefore move the court to enter a nolle pross in the following cases, except as to the defendant, M. L. King: numbers, 7399, 7400, 7401, 7402, 7403, 7405, 7406, 7407, 7408 and 7409.

"Prior to 1955, Montgromery County has enjoyed enviable race relations for generations. It is my hope that, with the dismissal of these racial cases, we will return to the mutual respect and trust which formerly existed in this county between the races and that all of our citizens will endeavor to live within both the spirit and the letter of our laws and customs. If so, there will be no occasion in the future for any prosecutions in our courts resulting from racial disturbances.

Nonviolence Comes To America

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

World Wed. 1-2-57 P. 6

Something may be happening in Alabama which could be of unprecedented significance in the resolving of interracial problems in the United States.

B'ham, Ala.

Last May, when the Negro boycott of Montgomery's segregated city buses was scarce six months old, the Mayor and the police commissioner testified before the federal district court that the end of such segregation would bring "violence and bloodshed."

Last week, when official notification was on its way that the Supreme Court had voided state and local legislation requiring segregation in public conveyances, circulars were distributed by the Montgomery Improvement Association, the Negro organization which had coordinated the bus boycott. Addressed to the Negro community, they admonished:

Do not deliberately sit by a white person unless there is no other seat.

If cursed, do not curse back. If pushed, do not push back. . .

If struck, do not strike back . . .

If another person is being molested, do not arise to go to his defense.

Evidence love and good will at all times.

Here is a doctrine of nonviolence the like of which America has rarely seen since the days colonial Quakers left their latchstrings out as their defense against hostile Indians. The scriptural prompting is manifest:

. . . . . whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. (Matthew 5:39).

Thus far Montgomery has responded overwhelmingly to this approach — if not with inward enthusiasm, certainly with outward calm. The few and minor exceptions reported have been so transparently contrived that they are much more likely to arouse sympathy for the Negroes than to stir up trouble against them:

A white youth slapped a Negro woman and pushed her to the ground; several others "beat up" a 15-year-old girl (acts which the most barefaced propagandist could hardly make heroic).

A white woman claimed a Negro who had boarded a bus had "muttered" at her, and she belabored him with a book in her hand. Neither he nor other Negroes on the bus attempted to stop her. She hurled a reproach at the driver, got off, and entered a car filled with white men which had been following closely.

Someone fired a shotgun blast at the front door of the Rev. Martin Luther King, one of the principal leaders of the boycott and a force in keeping it orderly. No one was injured. The Rev. King quietly told his congregation of the attack the next morning (Sunday), reminding his flock that, no matter what happened, God's love for all things and for all men would continue.

Now the nation is watching Tallahassee, Florida, and Birmingham, Alabama, where Negroes also are beginning to put the Supreme Court's latest ruling into practice. It is not clear as yet whether they have been equally well counseled and self-disciplined in nonviolence. And we cannot know whether Montgomery has seen the end of provocative incidents.

Be that as it may, the Negroes of Alabama's capital have written a saga that cannot but appeal to the Christianity and fairness of Americans, South as well as North, whether or not they welcome this break with their past attitudes and conventions.

Non-Violence Comes To America

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Oct. 1, 57 P. 4

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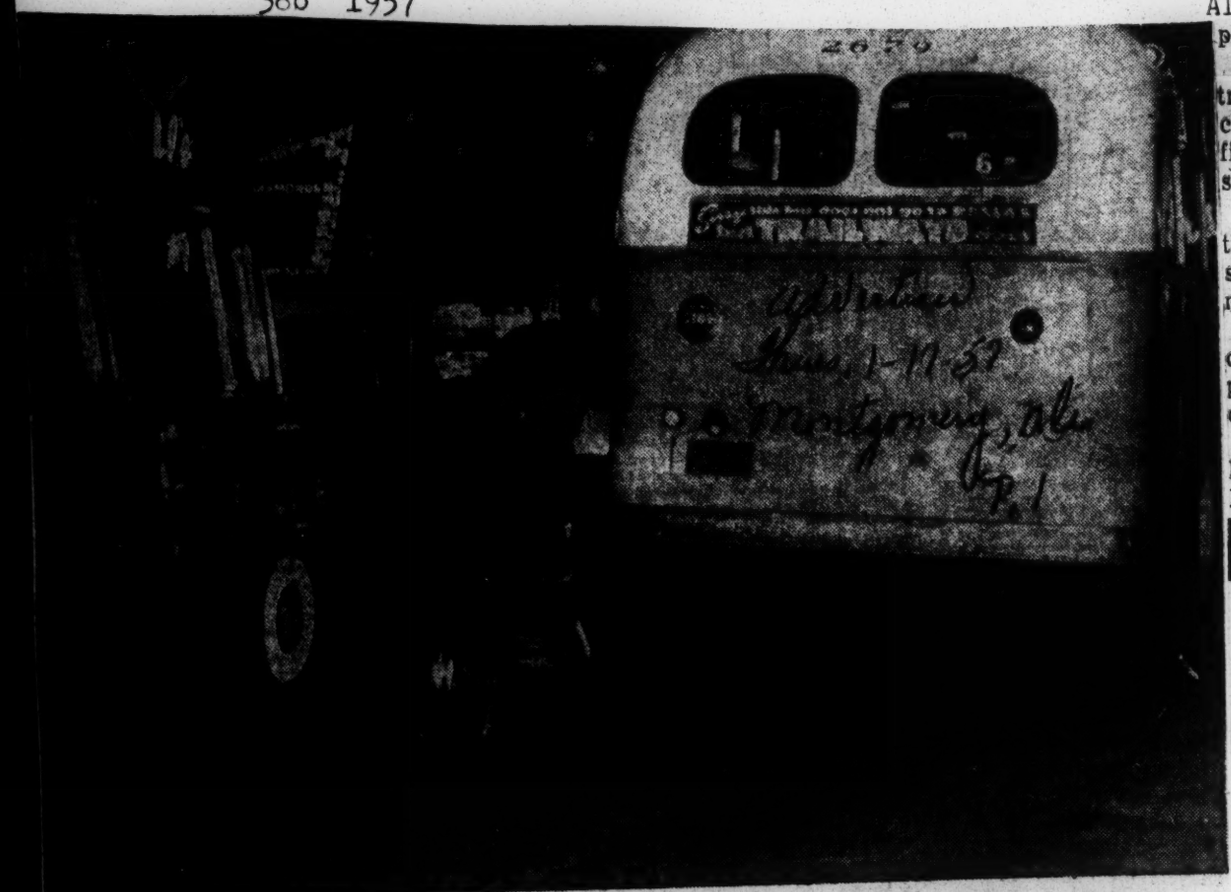
38b 1957

ALABAMA



CITY POLICE CAR FOLLOWS BUS LEAVING DOWNTOWN AREA
Armed Officers Watched All Final Runs Here Last Night

NIGHT CURFEW STILL IMPOSED

Advertiser Thurs. 1-17-57

Daytime Bus Return Peaceful In City As Police Force Keeps Close Watch

Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

Montgomery city buses peacefully went back into service yesterday following a six-day suspension imposed by city commission.

No bus was permitted to start on a route after 5:15 p.m., under a continued nighttime curfew resulting from a series of pre-dawn bombings last week and nighttime shootings earlier.

As each bus started its final run from the downtown area last night, a police car pulled up behind it and followed for the complete of the route.

All carriers were at the company's garage by 6:05 p.m. and runs were scheduled to resume this morning at 5:30 a.m.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said squad cars also made spot checks of buses during the day. He said earlier the city's corp of reserve police officers will be used 'to some extent" to give aid to the regular force.

On the Oak Park bus, several passengers talked only of the refuge the bus gave from yesterday's chilling winds and others made only normal conversational comments.

When the bus "picked up" its police escort at Adams and Lawrence, one man said "Well, we've got our friends with us from now on it seems."

The only tension noticed was at one residential area corner when the bus pulled up to a curb and a sharp noise was heard. Two passengers appeared startled, but one woman rider said in a loud voice, "Someday the city's going to clip off those tree limbs. In fact, I might bring my clippers with me in the morning." Everyone laughed.

As three people got off at another stop, each spoke to the driver. One said, "Now, don't you have any trouble tonight." Another commented, "Hope it's quiet for you the rest of the way," and the last said, "Looks like we'll see you again in the morning."

Two Advertiser photographers added possibly the only other "tension" when they began following a police car which was tailing a bus at Columbus and Lawrence. Somewhere in the Chisholm area it became "too apparent the police were worried about us," the photographers said.

One later added, "When the patrolman 'riding' shotgun made it clear to us he was armed, we figured it best to identify ourselves."

Advertiser

The bus stopped at an intersection, and the pair identified themselves. The policemen's only comment was, "Oh." P. 2-A

"This I'll say for them," one of the photographers said. "Both policemen were extraordinarily cautious and watchful."

Riding in the squad car were Lt. L. D. McGhee and Patrolman Paul Headley.

POLICE TO ESCORT MONTGOMERY BUSES

Commercial Appeal P. 14

Runs Resume Tomorrow—Bricks Fly In Florida

Wed. 1-16-57

ATLANTA CITES NEGROES

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

ATLANTA, Jan. 15. — The South's fires of racial unrest flickered up in one trouble spot Tuesday as quickly as they were stamped out in another.

Montgomery, Ala. decided to resume daytime runs of integrated buses with police cruiser escort. But a shower of bricks on Negro establishements broke the calm at Tallahassee, Fla. In Atlanta, a grand jury indicted six Negro preachers for violating the Georgia Jim Crow law by riding in the white section of a bus.

Courts, Legislatures Fight

In legislatures and courts the struggle also ground on with the issue always the same—will the South bow to Federal orders to break up its old pattern of racial segregation.

Montgomery buses will resume runs Wednesday morning after a six-day suspension following a wave of dynamitings of Negro churches. It was in that city that the first Deep South bus integration began three weeks ago by order of the United States Supreme Court.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said a police car would accompany each bus on its 5:15 p.m. run, the last of the day

MONTGOMERY

POLICE PROTECTION

under the continuing sundown curfew. The night runs were suspended during the holidays when six buses were fired on and a Negro rider wounded.

Unidentified persons riding in a jallopy hurled bricks through the windows of two Negro groceries in Tallahassee, where the bus service has just been resumed by permission of Gov. Leroy Collins.

Governor Collins had used his emergency powers to stop the buses after violence in the Florida capital where Negroes last year conducted a boycott of segregated buses similar to one at Montgomery.

Negroes Sit In Rear

Negroes have not attempted to mingle with whites on Tallahassee buses since service was resumed under a new ordinance authorizing drivers to assign seats and, in effect, continue segregation.

One brick volley smashed three windows at the grocery operated by Dan Speed, Tallahassee Negro integration leader. Another broke the plate glass at a market run by George Dupont, another Negro leader. Vandals also smashed windows of two cars parked near Florida A. and M. University for Negroes.

Speed said the Negroes regretted the vandalism "very much."

"We did not think we had such persons living around here," he said. "We thought everybody was interested in . . . advertising Florida's famous sunshine but it seems like some things happen in the moonlight, too."

Six Negro ministers who boarded an Atlanta bus last week and rode six blocks in front seats traditionally occupied by whites were included on misdemeanor charges of violating state segregation laws. The Negroes, who are free on $1,000 bail each, said at the time of their arrest "this is just what we wanted"—an opportunity to make a quick court test of the Georgia Jim Crow Statute which has not been passed on directly.

Virginia Order Stayed

These other developments reflected the complex nature of the integration issue across the far-flung South:

1. Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals stayed for 30 days his order for integration of schools in Charlottesville and Arlington County, Va., which had been scheduled for Jan. 31. The stay was granted to permit an appeal by the State of Virginia to the Supreme Court.

2. Bills were introduced in the Georgia Legislature to abolish compulsory attendance and give the Governor broad powers to act in the event of integration attempts. Gov. Marvin Griffin pointed out that a compulsory attendance law was used to carry out integration in Clinton, Tenn.

3. A bill was put before the South Carolina House to close any integrated public school and invoke state police powers to give the Governor direct control.

Capital buses will run with police escorts

Mont. Ala. Times 1-15-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15— (AP) —The city commission today authorized city buses to start operating again in Montgomery tomorrow, but only in daylight hours. Some of the buses will have a police escort.

ENDING A SIX-DAY ban on all bus service, the commission voted to permit buses to make their runs until 5:15 p.m. No bus can leave downtown Montgomery after that hour.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said squad cars will accompany all buses that have to run after dark in order to complete their last runs. On some runs, darkness comes before they can complete their routes even though they leave downtown by 5:15 o'clock.

Sellers also said police will "spot check" buses during the daylight operations.

BUSES HAVE been fired on six times since racial segregation ended Dec. 21. One Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs, but no one else has been reported hurt.

Four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers were bombed last Thursday morning in another outbreak of violence. The city commission suspended all bus service that day.

Meanwhile, at a Negro mass meeting last night, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., asked in prayer that if "anyone should be killed, let it be me."

So emotional was the mass meeting that King broke off a prayer and returned to his seat with two other ministers at his side. The young spokesman for Montgomery Negroes denied reports that he had "collapsed in tears."

•

THE ONLY CASUALTY in six shootings and six bombings since buses were racially integrated Dec. 21, was a Negro woman shot in both legs.

King spoke to a moaning crowd at a regularly scheduled mass meeting. He told the Negroes that they had been "the victims of the most startling and appaling expressing of man's inhumanity to man.

Meanwhile, John Kasper was in Montgomery on what he called private business "indirectly" related to the violence. He said private citizens including some Ku Klux Klan and some Citizens' Council members are arranging rallies for him in the area. Rallies might be scheduled in about a month in Montgomery and in Mobile, Ala., he said.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
NEGROES REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN ASKED BY WHITE PERSONS TO SIGN PETITION SEEKING PERMISSION TO OPERATE AN ALL-WHITE NEGRO BUSLINE.

Leader urges Negroes not to 'sign rights away'

Mobile, Birmingham, Ala. Jan. 29-31

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29 —(AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., says some Montgomery Negroes reportedly have been asked "by white persons" to sign a petition seeking permission to operate an all-Negro busline.

King, a Negro Baptist minister who has led the fight against racial segregation, told the Montgomery Improvement Assn. about it last night. He urged the Negroes to stop "before you sign your rights away."

The MIA president said "two or three" Negroes reportedly were approached by white persons on Montgomery city buses and asked to sign the petition.

A GROUP OF white persons have formed a "club" and asked the City Commission for authority to operate a "private" busline which only "club" members could ride.

King made no mention of that last night. City authorities have asked for a federal court ruling on whether the proposed all-white busline would violate an injunction against continued enforcement of segregation restrictions on "public" buses.

The MIA president introduced a visiting Negro minister last night, the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson of the Second Methodist Church in Los Angeles. Henderson contributed $500 raised by his congregation to help Montgomery Negroes in their "struggle for equality."

...ns indictments in bombings—

News Sat. 2-16-57

Montgomery jury deplores violence, blasts high court

B'ham, Ala. P.1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16—(AP)—A Montgomery County Grand Jury today returned an unspecified number of indictments in the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches in Montgomery.

...number of indictments and names of the defendants were withheld until they could be taken into custody.

...white men were arrested by city police because of events last month and are charged in City Court. But they were among those named by the Grand Jury they recommended on the Grand Jury indictments.

THE GRAND JURY report signed by Foreman Herbert R. ... said that in returning the indictments "we believe we are expressing the feeling of our citizens who believe in law and order, and that they are the majority of our people."

Continuing, the jury said, "we are not unmindful that there is a feeling among some that the people connected with the bombings should go unpunished," but added:

"We believe this feeling can be a complete disregard for law and order; we prefer that problems of maintaining segregation be met openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness."

The jurors said another Grand Jury a year ago took note of the tension between the races and warned that the course of action being directed by the NAACP and the Negro leaders of Montgomery would lead to trouble. That course of action has continued and violence has followed.

THE WARNING WAS A reference to the indictment of 90 Negro leaders in the early part of the boycott of segregated city buses which preceded the end of bus segregation in Montgomery. The Grand Jury returned those indictments at the time that violence threatened if the Negroes continued their boycott.

The Negroes were indicted on charges of violating the state's anti-boycott law but only one, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., has been tried. King was fined $500 and costs and trials of the others have been postponed pending the Negro minister's appeal from that conviction.

IN THE REPORT Saturday, the current Grand Jury spoke critically of recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court reversing convictions of two Alabama Negroes, one convicted of rape and the other convicted of nighttime burglary with intent to rape.

The jury said, "The Supreme Court's disregard of the due legal processes of this state lessens our people's respect for justice and law. We attribute our recent violence partly to the decrease in respect for law and order."

CONTINUING, the jurors said:

"We reaffirm our belief in complete segregation. We are determined to maintain it and to maintain law and order as it applies both to those who support segregation and to those who oppose it.

"Our action in returning indictments in these cases of bombing and other violence should not be construed as any weakening in the determination of the people of Montgomery to preserve our segregation institutions."

The grand jury spoke critically of some of the actions of pro-integration Negro leaders in Montgomery and of the United States Supreme Court in reversing convictions of Negroes convicted in Alabama courts.

buses.

The grand jury is expected to make its report tomorrow afternoon or Saturday.

Buses were ambushed six times and a Negro woman passenger shot in both legs after racial segregation was ended last Dec. 21 under federal court order.

Later, four Negro churches, a service station-Taxicab stand and three residences were shattered by dynamite, but no one was hurt. Unexploded bombs were found at the homes of two pro-integration ministers.

Seven white men were arrested by city police and, Commissioner Clyde Sellers said, some of them signed statements admitting participating in the bombings.

Four of the men were charged with bombing two of the Negro churches and the home of one Negro minister, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy. The other three defendants were accused of conspiracy in the unsuccessful attempts to blow up the homes of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and the Rev. Robert Graetz.

King is the leader of the Negro integration movement. Graetz is the white pastor of an all-Negro church.

Charges against the seven men have been continued in city court under an agreement that the warrants will be dismissed if the grand jury fails to indict any of the defendants.

The grand jury convened Monday but has spent most of its time since then investigating other matters.

Montgomery Grand Jury Begins Violence Probe

Post-Herald Fri. 2-15-57

B'ham, Ala. P.1

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 14 (AP)—A grand jury began questioning witnesses today in the bombings of Negro homes and churches that followed the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Approximately 25 witnesses were summoned before the jury to tell what they might know about the bombings and a series of gunfire attacks on integrated

Segregation Jury Rules Out Bombs

Post-Herald P.4-B

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16 (AP)—A grand jury, returning indictments in the recent outbreak of racial violence in Montgomery, served notice today that segregation must be preserved without bombs and bullets.

Washington, D.C.

An unspecified number of defendants were indicted on charges growing out of the bombing of Negro homes and churches following the end of segregation on city buses.

Their names and the specific charges against them were withheld until they are taken into custody.

Sun. 2-17-57

Seven white men were arrested by city police last month after four Negro churches, a service station-taxicab stand and three residences were dynamited and integrated city buses fired on six times.

But whether any of them were among those named in the grand jury indictments was not immediately made known.

The 18-man all-white grand jury, in returning the indictments, said "we believe we are expressing the feeling of our citizens who believe in law and order, and that they are a great majority of our people."

Continuing, the report said, "We are not unmindful that there is a feeling among some that the people connected with the bombings should go unpunished," but added:

"We prefer that the problems of maintaining segregation be met openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness."

The jurors said "we are determined to maintain" racial segregation in Montgomery but also to "maintain law and order as it applies both to those who support segregation and to those who oppose it."

Call for firm, honest stand against mixing

News P.1

Sun. 2-17-57

B'ham, Ala.

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16—(AP)—A Grand Jury, returning indictments in the recent outbreak of racial violence in Montgomery, served notice Saturday that segregation must be preserved without bombs and bullets.

An unspecified number of defendants were indicted on charges growing out of the bombing of Negro homes and churches following the end of segregation on city buses.

Their names and the specific charges against them were withheld until they were taken into custody.

Sheriff's officres were expected to start serving the warrants during the afternoon.

Previous arrests

SEVEN WHITE MEN were arrested by city police last month after four Negro churches, a service station-taxicab stand and three residences were dynamited and integrated city buses were fired on six times.

Circuit Clerk John Matthews who delivered the warrants to the sheriff's office said no indictments were returned against three of the seven defendants who had been charged with misdemeanor offense.

These were Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap, who had been charged with conspiracy to commit a felony in connection with unexploded bombs found outside homes of two pro-integration ministers.

All seven defendants are free on city bonds and, the others if indicted, must be rearrested on the Grand Jury charges.

The 18-man all-white Grand Jury, in returning the indictments, said "We believe we are expressing the feeling of our citizens who believe in law and order, and that they are a great majority of our people."

Continuing, the report said "We are not unmindful that there is a feeling among some that the people connected with the bombings should go unpunished," but added:

'Openly and honestly'

"WE PREFER that the problems of maintaining segregation be met openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness."

News

The jurors said "We are determined to maintain" racial segregation in Montgomery but also to "maintain law and order as it applies both to those who support segregation and to those who oppose it."

P.2-A

"Our action in returning indictments . . . should not be construed as any weakening in the determination of the people of Montgomery to preserve our segregated institutions."

The Grand Jury spoke critically of some of the actions of pro-integration Negro leaders in Montgomery and of the U. S. Supreme Court in reversing convictions of Negroes convicted in Alabama courts.

Warned of violence

RECALLING that another Grand Jury a year ago had warned of threatened violence because of "the course of action being directed by the NAACP and the Negro leaders of Montgomery who were fighting segregation," the jurors observed today:

"That course of action has continued and violence has followed."

The warning last year came from a Grand Jury which indicted 90 Negro leaders of the mass boycott of segregated city buses which preceded the end of segregation.

A federal court suit which brought the Supreme Court decision outlawing bus segregation laws grew out of the long boycott. Negroes who had refused to ride segregated buses for

more than a year gave up their protest last Dec. 21 when the bus integration order went into effect.

Woman shot

VIOLENCE followed within a few days. Buses were ambushed with gunfire and a Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs.

Then early in the morning of Jan. 10, dynamite bombs shattered four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. Robert S. Graetz. Another bomb failed to explode at the home of Graetz, a white pastor of a Negro church.

Seventeen days later, a Negro service station-taxicab stand and an adjoining Negro residence were bombed and an unexploded bomb containing 12 sticks of dynamite was found at the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a Negro minister who has led the integration fight.

Arrests followed quickly and on Jan. 30 Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers called a news conference to announce the arrest of the seven white men. He said "some of them" had signed statements admitting participation in the violence.

Court criticism

THE GRAND JURY'S criticism of the Supreme Court dealt with the reversal of the convictions of Jeremiah Reeves, who was sentenced to death for raping a white woman in Montgomery, and William Earl Fikes, given the death penalty for burglary with intent to rape at Selma.

The Fikes conviction was set aside because the high court said a confession was improperly obtained. No reason was cited for the Reeves reversal, but his attorneys has challenged the absence of Negores on the trial jury.

The Grand Jury said the Supreme Court's actions constituted a "disregard of the due legal processese of this state" and that it "lessens our people's respect for justice and law."

"We attribute our recent violence partly to the decrease in respect for law and order," the report declared.

Jury's Report On Bomb Case Awaited Today

Advertiser p. 1 Sat. 2-16-57 Montgomery

By JO ANN FLIRT

The Montgomery County Grand Jury last night completed its investigation of recent bombings and bus shootings here and voted its decision on whether to return indictments against seven men linked with the violence.

Results of the vote in which 12 of the 18 jurors must agree will not be known until after the jury reports at noon today and the persons indicted, if any, have been arrested.

Yesterday's testimony marked the second day of the jury's probe into the incidents for which seven Montgomery white men were arrested by city police.

Preliminary Recorder's Court hearings in the cases were passed until Feb. 28 after prosecution and defense counsel agreed that the four felony cases and three misdemeanor cases would go before the grand jury which ordinarly indicts only on felonies.

FELONY CHARGES

Charged with dynamiting the occupied home of a Negro minister, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, are Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York. Alexander also is charged in connection with a bus shooting.

Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. are charged with felonies in connection with the bombing of unoccupied dwellings.

Conspiracy charges—misdemeanors—in connection with the violence have been placed against Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap.

In and out of the grand jury room yesterday were city detectives J. D. Shows and T. J. Ward and State Toxicologist Van Pruitt Jr. Detective Capt. E. P. Brown testified for about 30 minutes during the morning but remained on hand all day as did others who had testified.

OTHER WITNESSES

Other law enforcement officers testifying were Chief State Investigator T. J. Carlisle and Lt. Louis H. Phillips, both of the State Department of Public Safety, and Montgomery County Sheriff Mac Sim Butler.

Present in the witness room but not called to testify were State Toxicologist William T. McVay and State Investigator Jacob D. Kreiss.

On Thursday the grand jury heard testimony from Shows, Van Pruitt, J. H. Bagley, manager of Montgomery City Lines; William H. Fullilove, driver of one of the buses fired upon, and J. D. Brooks, another bus line employe.

The two days of testimony were capped by the presentation to the grand jury of two tape recordings. Although a sound machine had been brought to the witness room, Toxicologist Pruitt entered the jury room with only the tapes and remained for about 20 minutes, leaving the machine outside.

Advertiser

45-MINUTE DELIBERATION

Shortly afterward, Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford and Deputy Solicitors Robert Stewart and Maury Smith left the jurors during their 45-minute deliberation on the cases. p. 16-A

Earlier in the afternoon jurors heard brief testimony from five white men not connected with either the state or local police force.

They were C. A. Alexander, father of defendant Henry Alexander; A. T. Parker, Jimmie Clyde Poole, George Sexton and one unidentified man.

Poole and Parker had waited all day Thursday to testify; the unidentified witness appeared for the first time yesterday morning, and Sexton arrived in midafternoon. Sat. 2-16-57

It was 4:45 p.m. when the jury began its long deliberation. Solicitor Thetford was not signalled to return to the room until 5:30. Ten minutes later the jury ended its week-long session during which nearly 200 witnesses had been examined and numerous cases not connected with racial violence had been considered.

3 In Bus Case Will Not Face Grand Jurors

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 2-5-57

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said yesterday the charges pending against three of the seven white men held for racial violence in Montgomery won't be presented to a grand jury.

Thetford explained that Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap are charged only with misdemeanors and City Judge Eugene Loe will have final jurisdiction.

The other four men—James D. York, Henry Alexander, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr.—are charged with felonies and could be indicted by the grand jury and tried in state court.

Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap are accused of conspiracy in the throwing of bombs which failed to explode during the wave of violence which followed the end of racial segregation on city buses in Montgomery.

FINAL DETERMINATION

Since the charges are misdemeanors, the solicitor said Loe will have the final determination when he conducts hearings Friday morning. Maximum penalty for the misdemeanors is $1,000 fine plus six months' hard labor.

Although Loe is city recorder, he also is ex-officio justice of the peace and committing magistrate for the state.

All seven men face hearings before Loe Friday—Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap on the misdemeanors and the other four on preliminary hearings on the felony charges against them.

If Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap are convicted, they can appeal to state court.

7 WHITE MEN DENY ALABAMA BOMBINGS

Commercial Appeal

Say Charges Are ...ired By NAACP

Wed. 2-6-57 Memphis, Tenn. P. 10

TRIALS TO OPEN FRIDAY

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 5.—Seven white men charged with the recent bombings of integration leaders' homes and Negro churches here have all stated they are innocent, their lawyers said Tuesday.

The law firm of Hill, Hill, Whiting and Harris, in a prepared statement, said the charges against the seven are "false, and directly inspired by the NAACP."

Kasper Offers Aid

Meanwhile, segregationist John Kasper of Washington, visiting friends here, said he will help the seven white men "if there is any way I can. I would be only too glad to help."

Three of the seven are charged only with misdemeanors and their cases will be handled by City Judge Eugene Loe, who will have final jurisdiction.

Eugene Hall, hCarlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap are charged with conspiracy in throwing dynamite bundles that didn't explode at the homes of pro-integration leaders. Hearings on the misdemeanors will be conducted Friday morning.

The other four, who also will be heard Friday before Judge Loe, are James D. York, Henry Alexander, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr.

Ministers Criticized

York and Alexander face charges that carry possible death sentences.

Attorneys for the men Tuesday blasted Rev. M. L. King and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy for signing the wararnts that formally arrested the men.

"The defendants all state emphatically that they are innocent of these false charges which have been brought against them," the law firm stated.

"They are convinced that these charges were directly inspired by the NAACP, of which Martin Luther King Jr. and Ralph D. Abernathy are admitted nationwide leaders.

Attempt To Destroy Them

"They are further convinced that these charges were brought in an attempt by the NAACP to destroy them because of their conscientious and active fight against the NAACP to maintain segregation in our schools and elsewhere and to maintain our Southern heritage and way of life."

The law firm said it would "fight these charges every inch of the way." The attorneys also said they hoepd the men "will be acquitted and vindicated by a jury of their peers."

3 Bomb Cases Won't Go To Jury

Post-Herald Tues. 2-5-57

Hearing Scheduled For 7 Men Friday

Birm., Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 4 (AP)—Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said today the charges pending against three of the seven white men held for racial violence in Montgomery won't be presented to a grand jury.

Thetford explained that Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap are charged only with misdemeanors and City Judge Eugene Loe will have final jurisdiction. P. 1

The other four men—James D. York, Henry Alexander, Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr.—are charged with felonies and can be indicted by the grand jury and tried in state court.

Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap are accused of conspiracy in the throwing of bombs which failed to explode during the wave of violence which followed the end of racial segregation on city buses in Montgomery.

Since the charges are misdemeanors, the solicitor said Loe will have the final determination when he conducts hearings Friday morning. Maximum penalty for the misdemeanors is $1-000 fine plus six months hard labor.

Although Loe is city recorder, he also is ex-officio justice of the peace and committing magistrate for the state.

All seven men face hearings before Loe Friday—Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap on the misdemeanors and the other four on preliminary hearings on the felony charges against them.

If Hall, Bodiford or Dunlap are convicted, they can appeal to state court.

Alabama Charges Six In Racial Violence

Post-Times Herald P. 6-D Washington, D. C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1 (INS)—Six men are charged today with a series of anti Negro bombings and shootings which have terrorized Montgomery for more than a month.

City Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers identified the men last night, culminating a secret investigation.

Eugene S. Hall, a member and former director of a Montgomery White Citizens Council, was among the six men charged with bombing Negro churches and homes of ministers who had led a year-long move to end racial segregation on city buses. Hot. 2-2-57

Hall was charged with conspiring to commit a felony in the attempted bombing of an occupied home.

Two plumber's helpers, Donold Dunlap and Henry Alexander, were among those charged. Alexander's bond was set at $13,000. He was charged with assault with intent to murder by firing a pistol at a city bus, attempting to bomb a home and bombing an uninhabited building.

Dunlap was charged with conspiring to commit a felony in an attemtped bombing of an occupied home.

Others charged were J. D. York and Charlie Bodiford who were specifically charged with the bombing of the home of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy Jan. 10. The minister's wife and children were in the house at the time, while he attended a Southwide meeting of ministers in Atlanta to plan further integration moves.

Alabama law provides the death penalty for bombing of an inhabited dwelling.

Jury Opens Bomb Probe; Five Testify

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 2-15-57

La...men, Bus Drivers Appe... As Witnesses At I...ial Hearing

P. 1

By JO ANN FLIRT

...st five perons—a city in...or, a state toxicologist and ... men connected with the city bus lines—testified yesterday as the Montgomery County Grand Jury began its investigation of recent bombings and bus shootings.

Slated to go before the investigating body are the cases of seven white men arrested by city police and charged in connection with the several incidents of firing upon city buses and the bombings of Negro homes and churches.

Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York are charged with the capitol offense of dynamiting the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. are charged with felonies in connection with the bombing of unoccupied buildings, both residences and churches and Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap are charged with conspiracy in connection with the violence.

CHIEF WITNESS

The chief witness before the jury yesterday was City Detective J. D. Shows who testified for more than an hour and a half.

His testimony was followed by that of William H. Fullilove, driver of a city bus which was fired upon during the wave of violence that followed the integration of buses by court order Dec. 21. J. D. Brooks, another city bus line employe, also testified.

Testifying briefly was J. H. Bagley, manager of Montgomery City Lines.

The last witness to go before the jury before it recessed at 5 p.m. was Vann J. Pruitt, state toxicologist. An unidentified Negro man testified immediately after the jury began its afternoon session, but it was not known whether he was connected with the bombing probe.

Witnesses observed waiting to appear before the investigating body included C. A. Alexander, father of one of the defendants, Henry Alexander; Det. Capt. E. P. Brown and Det. T. J. Ward of the Montgomery City police force; Cheif State Investigator T. J. Carlisle, Lt. Louis H. Phillips and Jacob M. Kreiss, also of the State Department of Public Safety, two Selma highway patrolmen, and others.

RESUMES TODAY

Investigations are scheduled to resume today at 9 a.m. with possible testimony by witnesses not called yesterday and any others whom the jury might choose to hear.

Conducting the testimony yesterday were Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford and Deputy Solicitors Robert Stewart and Maury Smith.

Despite the small number of witnesses to file into the small, soundproof jury room yesterday, speculation still sets late today or tomorrow morning as the time when the jury will make its final report.

Findings will not be made public until any indictments which might be returned are served on the defendants by the sheriff's department. Advertiser P. 2-A

City Recorder's Court Judge Eugene Loe has stated that any of the defendants, first scheduled to come before his court, whom the grand jury fails to indict will not be prosecuted by the city.

The Recorder's Court hearing originally set for Feb. 8 was continued until Feb. 22 with an agreement between the defense and prosecution that all seven cases would go before the grand jury.

The county grand jury convened Monday and has already heard testimony from more than 100 witnesses in other cases before it.

White-Only Buses Asked In Alabama

Constitution p. 1
Sat. 1-12-57
Atlanta Ga.

Compiled From Wire Reports

Reported efforts to organize a new all-white bus system for Montgomery, Ala., came to light Friday in the wake of racial violence that left that city without public transportation for the second day.

The only exising busline, Montgomery City Lines, Inc., was ordered by the city commission to suspend service indefinitely Thursday after four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were bombed.

Buses have been targets of violent attacks, too, since segregation was abolished Dec. 21 under federal court order. Five buses have been ambushed with gunfire, one of them twice, and a Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs.

Meanwhile, in Chattanooga, Tenn., about midnight Thursday a man crouching in a culvert hurled two gasoline-filled bottles at a Chattanooga bus near Rossville, Ga., a suburb.

Walker County, Ga., Sheriff John Brock said driver Frank Bailey reported he was making his final run when the bottles, which Russian guerrillas called "Molotov Cocktails" in World War II, were thrown. One hit the road in front of the bus and the other bounced off the rear bumper without doing damage. Six or seven white passengers were on the bus at the time.

Actually, there had been no integration of buses in Chattanooga. But the Southern Coach Lines, operators of city buses which also run from the Tennessee city to suburbs in North Georgia, announced early this week that the last screens separating the races had been removed from the vehicles.

Negroes, however, had continued to file toward the rear for seats with whites sitting up front in the traditional Dixie pattern.

Constitution p. 3

In Norfolk, Va., meanwhile, U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman ruled that Virginia's new law providing every pupil in the state is subject to placement in a particular school is unconstitutional because it is "directly in the teeth of the language of the Supreme Court."

Hoffman denied motions for dismissal of segregation suits against the school boards of Norfolk and Newport News, Va. Attorneys for the school boards said the new pupil-placement program offers administrative remedies for Negro plaintiffs before going into federal court. The law provides appeal first to the three-man state placement board, then to the governor and finally to the state courts if the pupil assignments are not satisfactory.

Two Montgomery city attorneys and a member of the Alabama Legislature conferred with U.S District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., more than an hour Friday reportedly about the proposed new all-white transit line.

Johnson is one of two federal judges who ruled bus segregation invalid last June 5 and issued an injunction prohibiting continued enforcement of segregation laws on city lines buses "or any other public bus transportation facility."

The injunction was suspended pending an appeal to the Supreme Court and went into effect Dec. 21 after the higher court upheld the integration decree.

Attorneys who conferred with Johnson today reportedly sought to learn whether an all-white bus line operated by a "club" whose "members" alone could ride the buses would violate the court injunction.

The proposed bus line would operate as a "private" system with only members of a "club" allowed to ride. Membership would be limited to white passengers.

In Tallahassee, Fla., Gov. Leroy Collins Friday ordered Tallahassee bus service resumed.

The governor had suspended operation of buses Jan. 1 after incidents of violence followed a decision by Tallahassee Negroes to start "riding integrated."

He said the resumption of service will test "the good will prevailing among and between the people of both races and of the ability of the bus company to furnish a needed public service with due regard to every citizen."

Plans Announced To Organize White Bus Line In Montgomery

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 1-12-57

By JO ANN FLIRT

A local attorney confirmed last night that he represents a group seeking to organize a new all-white bus system to operate in Montgomery on a "club" plan.

State Rep. O. J. Goodwyn, who declined to name the persons who retained him, reportedly conferred earlier yestrday with city officials who would have to approve a new transit line before it could operate.

He later accompanied City Attys. Walter Knabe and Drayton Hamilton in an hour-long conference with U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., one of two federal judges who ruled bus segregation here unconstitutional last June.

Neither Judge Johnson nor members of the delegaion would comment on the subject of the conference. City officials presumably are concerned with the possibility of being in contempt of a federal court injunction ordering them to refrain from enforcing segregation laws on public buses.

Speculation yesterday centered around a legal move planned by city officials, but no papers had been filed when the District Clerk's office closed.

Knabe declined to say whether the city will seek federal advice —possibly by a petition requesting further instructions, or by clarification of the recent court order.

The proposed new transit system would operate as a "private" line with only members of a club allowed to ride. Membership would be limited to white persons.

Negro leaders were turned down when they requested authority to operate their own bus service here during the year-long boycott. The City Commission denied its request on grounds that Montgomery City Lines, Inc., only existing bus line here, offered "adequate" bus service.

Advertiser

The bus line has halted all operations following an outbreak of violence culminated by six bombings in Negro neighborhoods before dawn Thursday. Earlier, five buses were ambushed by gunfire and a Negro woman passenger wounded in both legs.

The planned all-white bus service would be the third type transportation system other than the city lines proposed here during the past year.

A car pool, composed largely of church - owned station wagons, was operated by Negro boycotters before halted by court order. City attorneys argued the motor pool operation was a "private enterprise" operating without a license rather than a share-the-ride pool as Negroes claimed.

Whites Seek Private Line In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)- Resumption of the city's newly integrated bus service and the organization of a new-all-white bus system to operate on a "club" plan, are the latest developments in the city's transportation picture.

Bus service was resumed again after a six-day stoppage, ordered after shots were fired at six buses and some Negro churches had been bombed.

The buses operated on a limited, daylight schedule, with the last trips starting at 5:15 P.M. Police guards are assigned to buses finishing their last runs.

Sat. 2-2-57

Somes buses carried Negro passengers only. Others carried a few whites and no Negroes. When Negroes and whites rode the same buses, Negroes could be found in the middle and onto the rear, while the whites occupied the front section.

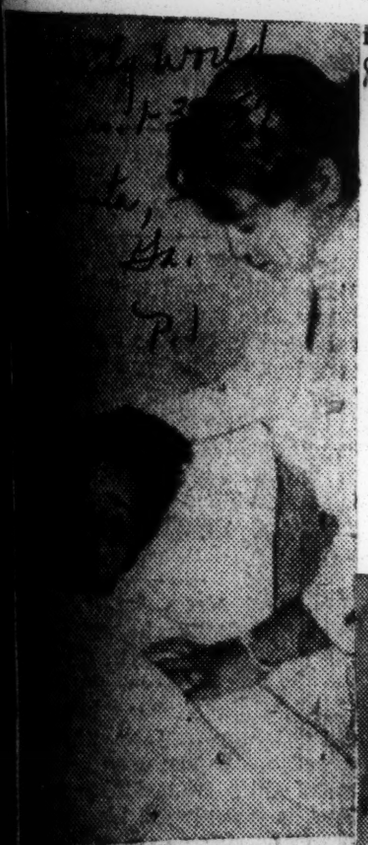
While this seems as if the citizens were working out their own methods of integration, there was still another group of whites, headed by a local Atty. and state representative, which is seeking to organize an all-white bus system to operate on a "Club" plan.

O. J. Goodwyn, who declined to reveal names of persons who retained him, conferred with city officials and later with U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., one of two jurists who ruled bus segregation unconstitutional here last June.

The proposed bus line would operate as a "private" line with only members of a club allowed to ride--such membership being limited to white persons.

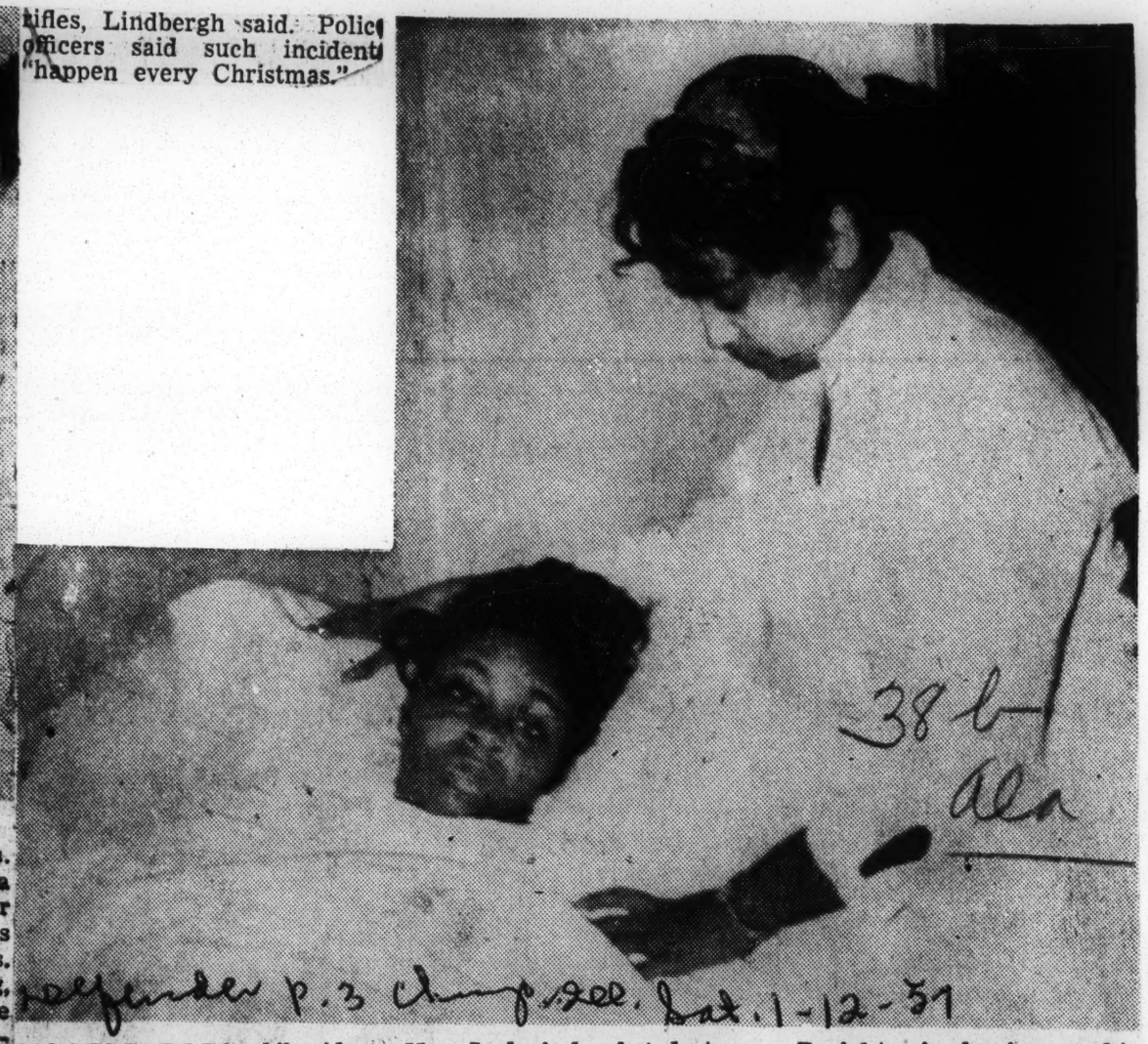
During the height of the boycott, some Negroes petitioned the city to operate their own bus service, but the request was denied.

38b 1957 ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
VIOLENCE - SHOOTING



EXPECTANT MOTHER, Mrs. Jordan, is comforted by a Birmingham, Ala., after bus on which she was was hit by bullets. Mrs. was wounded in the leg, are afraid to remove bullet because of her condi- shooting was attributed tension over integration bus lines. *(International)*

rifles, Lindbergh said. Polic officers said such incident "happen every Christmas."



38b ala

Defender p.3 Chicago Sun. Sat. 1-12-57

SHOT IN THE LEG while riding a bus in Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Rosa Jordan is comforted by a nurse at local hospital. The bullet is still imbedded in Mrs. Jordan's leg but doctors are holding of an operation — fearing the eight-month pregnant woman would give birth to her baby prematurely. Racial tension has increased in the South following the shooting up of a bus on which Mrs. Jordan was riding. INP Soundphoto

Six Youths Charged in Bus Shooting

First Times Herald P.12a Dec. 1-1-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 31 Six Negro boys were charged today with peppering a trolley bus with air rifle pel last night. U.P.C.

Police Commissioner Robert Lindbergh said he was con vinced that the incident had thing to do with Negro ef forts to end segregation o buses here.

The six youths, ranging i age from 8 to 13 years, were turned over to juvenile au thorities. No one was hurt i the incident, which was simi to another one Saturda night in which an air rifle pel struck a bus window.

The young Negroes admitte at the bus with their ai

Bus Curfew Seems Likely To Continue

Advertiser Wed. 1-2-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

Montgomery city buses probably will continue to be held to a 5 p.m. curfew, a city commissioner said last night.

City Commissioner Frank Parks said, however, that he doubted the city commission would vote to curtail early morning runs of Montgomery City Lines buses. All runs were ordered halted at 5 p.m. daily by decision of the commission last Saturday.

The subject is slated for discussion at the commission's regular 11 a.m. meeting today in City Hall. No special session on the bus shootings — which total five in 10 days — is scheduled, Parks said.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers last night was hopeful that 20 newly created openings on the police force will be filled as soon as possible.

The commissioners voted Monday night at an informal meeting to increase the force "in the interest of public safety."

Advertiser P. 2-a

Sellers said successful applicants will be put to work immediately after screening. They will be thoroughly briefed in theory and practice of police routine and will work with experienced officers.

The police commissioner said the boosting of the force to 175 uniformed and plain clothes officers has had the effect of building morale on the force. He added that the city's police force now is at the highest point in its history.

Montgomery bus curfew extended

News Thurs. 1-3-57 P. 3A Montgomery, Ala.

BY TRUDY CARGILE
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 3— A curfew on Montgomery's city buslines was extended another week yesterday while the City Commission at the same time ordered an additional budget to provide more police protection for the capital city.

Stating that outbreaks of violence over integration on the city buslines constitutes a state of emergency, the commission extended a temporary 5 p.m. curfew to avert "loss of life, health and property" in Montgomery.

The resolution extending the curfew period, however, is subject to revocation or suspension before Jan. 8 through which it is valid.

In the meantime, members of the personnel department are taking applications toward adding an authorized 20 men to the police force in Montgomery.

An emergency appropriation of $60,000 was approved by the commission yesterday to meet the necessary expense incidental to adding the 20 policemen.

HOPES OF filling the quota immediately were slim yesterday although more than the number needed had filed application. Examinations, both mental and physical, must be passed before the men can qualify, examiners stated.

The Commission, in authorizing the additional police force, stated that it was the board's opinion that all possible steps should be taken to provide peace and order and to prevent further disorder growing out of unrest over the integrated bus system olence here yesterday.

Mayor W. A. Gayle and Commissioners Frank Parks and Clyde Sellers took the action at an extraordinary commission meeting yesterday morning spurred by dynamite blasts that rocked four Negro churches and the homes of two leaders of the Negro Montgomery Improvement Assn.

The mayor said the proposed curfew of Montgomery youth was only a safety precaution. He said he did not think that teen-agers were responsible for the bombings.

Earlier yesterday, a City Lines bus had been fired upon with a shotgun. The shooting took place scant hours after the commission had lifted a 5 p.m. curfew placed on city buses as a result of previous shootings.

BOMBINGS DEPLORED

The commission said they deplored the bombings and urged Montgomerians to remain calm while police restored law and order.

"Parents of all teen-age children, white and colored, male and female," were urged by the commission to "know the whereabouts of their children at all times and have them at home by 12 o'clock midnight unless accompanied by a parent."

Bus service is halted, the commission said, to protect "life, limb and property" of city residents.

"This has become necessary because of the firing on a bus last evening, making a total of six such incidents. The suspension is for an indefinite period or until something further can be worked out," the commission said.

NO HELP NEEDED

The statement continued:

"The Board of Commissioners does not deem it necessary to call for extra help from any other agency at this time as we are of the opinion that our forces are adequate to maintain law and order within our jurisdiction."

"The City Commission deplores the recent bombings and are thankful that no injuries or loss of life resulted from the incidents. We are using every effort possible to apprehend the persons guilty.

'REMAIN CALM'

"The City Commission admonishes the people of Montgomery to remain calm and cool-headed, in order that we may enjoy the peaceful and progressive life to which we are accustomed in this city.

"The Board of Commissioners has already authorized 20 additional new policemen to supplement our present police force. The Personnel Boad is calling for applications and is acting on them immediately.

"Commissioner Sellers has called his auxiliary policemen into action to assist the regular police force in patroling the city to maintain law and order."

Curfew Urged For City Youth By Commission

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

The City Commission urged a midnight curfew for teen-agers of both races and ordered all bus service halted for an indefinite period following outbursts of vi-

Montgomery Sundown Curfew On Buses Will End Tonight

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. P. 3

By The United Press

The City of Montgomery, Ala., decided yesterday to lift the sundown curfew on buses, because of "good co-operation" from the public.

In Florida, Governor LeRoy Collins said in his inaugural address the State is ready for bus integration if it is not made compulsory.

Shots Brought Curfew

A series of sniper shots from the dark prompted Montgomery to put a curfew on bus runs after 5 p.m. during the Christmas holidays and the curtailed service later was extended through last night. One Negro rider was wounded by the sniper fire.

It was in Montgomery that the first court-approved integration on buses began last month after the United States Supreme Court ordered bus segregation ended. Negroes boycotted the bus line for a year before they won their case.

The City Commission decided not to extend the curfew further when Mayor W. A. Gayle reported, "We have had a number of requests to reinstate the service."

"We have had good co-operation from the public," he said.

Extra Police Likely

When the buses return to normal night service tonight no extra-ordinary precautions will be taken, said Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

However, the City has authorized the hiring of 20 additional police officers to handle possible outbreaks in connection with the integration program.

Florida's Governor Collins, inaugurated for a second term, said that schools cannot be integrated in his state in "the foreseeable future." But he said Florida appears ready for some forms of racial integration, such as on the buses, and can gain nothing by defying the courts.

At the same time Collins added, "It is folly for anyone to expect judicial distinction to compel social adjustments." The Governor devoted half of his address to the segregation-vs.-integration problem.

Collins asserted, "Boycotts, ultimatums, and peremptory demands can never achieve what persuasion, peaceful petition, and normal judicial procedures can do for the Negro race."

'Setting An Example'

Negro leaders hailed Collins for "setting an example" for officialdom on the integration issue.

But Negro leaders in Tallahassee attacked the new City plan to make bus drivers responsible for assigning seats so as to preserve order, without regard to race as such.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of integration forces, called the new ordinance "merely a delaying tactic to evade the spirit and letter" of court decisions against segregation on common carriers.

Montgomery Buses Halted After Violence

Courier-Journal P. 7 Fri. 1-11-57 Louisville, Ky.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP)—The worst outbreak of violence since the fight began over bus segregation left troubled Montgomery without public transportation today.

City authorities halted bus service indefinitely after night-riding assailants bombed four Negro churches and the homes of two antisegregation ministers today. No one was reported injured.

Resolution Adopted

The City Commission order suspending bus-line operations "until further notice" forced thousands of bus riders, both white and Negro, to find other means of transportation to and from work.

The City Commission adopted a resolution at an emergency meeting to prohibit further bus service "until further action of the commission."

At the same time, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers ordered all auxiliary policemen on duty.

The Rev. Robert Graetz, a pro-integration white clergyman who has been active in the fight against racial barriers, escaped unhurt along with members of his family when one of the bombs tore down a door at his home.

But police said another bomb tossed in Graetz' front yard might have caused death or serious injury except for a faulty fuse. Officers found 11 sticks of unexploded dynamite tied to a metal tube.

Home, 4 Churches Hit

The bomb throwers also shattered the home of another integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister, and four churches, including the Negro First Baptist where Abernathy is pastor.

Governor James E. Folsom inspected the damage and offered a $2,000 reward for arrest and conviction of the bomb throwers.

Folsom also conferred with Mayor W. A. Gayle and said he is ready to offer State police or National Guard troops if needed.

Ministers Issue Statement

A grou pof about 25 white ministers, including Graetz, issued a statement calling for "an act of repentance" by all citizens and an offer of "fervent thanks" that there were no injuries.

"Whatever our differences of opinion may be, we cannot remain silent and allow our community to lapse into the barbarity of terrorism and intimidation," the ministers said.

The Montgomery Advertiser said in an editorial that "buses should run on schedule . . . as a symbol that the police apparatus of our Government has not abdicated."

38b 1957

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HAND BILLS (CIRCULARS) DISCREDITING NEGRO LEADER

...ndbills Attack ...gro Minister

Herald
Mon. Ala.

...mand Rev. King ...e 'Run Out Of Town'

1-4-57

...NTGOMERY, Jan. 3 (AP) — ...lars aimed at discrediting ...gro leader appeared mys... in Negro residential ...hoods today. The Rev. ... Luther King Jr., dis... them as a "futile" at... to "divide the Negro com...."

...ed handbills professing to ... for a group of Negroes ... distributed before dawn ... members of that race to ... King "out of town."

The circulars said the Negro ...ter who led the long bus ... which preceded the ... segregated seating "is ... us in more trouble ... day."

They said "We get shot at ...le he (King) rides." Buses ... been fired on five times ... segregation was ended, ... a young Negro woman pas... was wounded in one am...

King also has been the target ... violence. A bomb exploded ... home and the house was ... struck by a shotgun charge, ... no one was injured.

The handbills circulated today ... similar to others two weeks ... which urged Negroes to ... against their leaders but ...tioned no one by name.

King said he doubted that ...groes had anything to do with ... handbills on either occasion.

Meanwhile, the minister and ...er Negro leaders conferred ... the City Commission to... but spokesmen for both ... remained silent after... on the nature of the ...

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the ... asked for the meeting ... declined to say what was ...ed. King also turned ... aside with this com... "It was a fine meeting. ...cussed various issues but ... in particular."

...buses ran on regular ... today except that a 5 ...rfew still was in effect, ...ered by the City Co...

mission in hope of preventing a recurrence of the gunplay in recent days.

Run King out of town, capital handbills urge

News P.1
Thurs. 1-3-57
Birm. Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 3—(AP)—Handbills urging Montgomery Negroes to rebel against their leadership were distributed in Negro residential neighborhoods again today.

The circulars apparently were directed this time against the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. and leader of the bus boycott.

As before, the message circulated before dawn today professed to speak for a segment of the Negro population. It referred to "Luther" and said "we get shot at while he rides." It said "he is getting us in more trouble every day," and added:

"Wake up. Run him out of town."

City buses have been fired on five times and one Negro woman passenger wounded since bus segregation ended here Dec. 21.

Handbills Urge Rev. Martin L. King's Ousting

Birmingham
P.1
Jackson

Montgomery, Ala. — Handbills urging Negroes to repudiate the leadership of Rev. Martin Luther King were passed out here for the second time in recent weeks.

The leaflets, which purports to speak for a segment of the Negro population, were obviously aimed at Rev. King. They referred to "Luther" and said "we get shot at while he rides."

The handbills urged: "Wake up. Run him out of town."

As on a previous occasion, the leaflets, which possibly is the work of pro-segregationists, were distributed before dawn.

So far no faction of the Negro population is known to be favoring Rev. King's ouster.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

'Carry On In Christian Way For Rights' Urges Rev. King

Weekly Sat. 2-9-57 New Orleans, La.

"We can't understand how the federal government can be so concerned about what happens to Hungary and the Hungarians and not be concerned about what happens to the Negroes in the South."

That was the down-to-earth, though-provoking parallel of the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery during his address Friday night at the Coliseum Arena before approximately 2500 "tired and true souls" who braved the inclement weather and White Citizen's Council threats." The Mass meet was sponsored by the United Clubs, Inc.

"The problems in Birmingham," asserted the noted minister who has been repeatedly named the "Modern Moses" because of his fighting spirit to free his people to live by law and not by the whims of bigoted Dixiecrats, "are as important as the problems in Budapest."

"We have come a long, long way," declared Dr. King, "and we have a long long way to go," in noting the changing attitudes during the advancement of Negroes.

Commenting on the present-day conditions in the Southland, he explained: "The tension in the South can be traced to the Negro's determination to suffer, sacrifice and even die if necessary for his freedom," pointing out that "we will be able to see old man segregation come to his death-bed despite of the fact that many will mourn the passing of the dear old brother."

Charging that the formation of so-called White Citizens Councils are merely the revival of the notorious Ku Klux Klan, Dr. King said that "there have been actual reprisals against Negroes and even whites who dare to take action in behalf of freedom. But we will somehow reach the point of pushing the image of God into the head of even the most ardent segregationist."

Making an overt appeal to the U. S. government's legislative and executive branches and judicial branch, he stated that Negroes today are either extremely optimistic or extremely pessimistic about progress in race relations.

"The extreme optimist," he added, "would say that we've come a long, long way. And points proudly to the enormous strides made over the last few decades, and concludes that the problem is now just about solved. That we can sit down and take it easy."

Pic 2-9-57

However, he continued, the extreme pessimist would say only minor strides have been made and would contend that the present tension is certain sections indicate that "we have created more problems than we have solved."

These attitudes, he said, must be balanced one against the other in arriving at the truths of the two opposites.

He said: "We are still confronted with hidden segregation in the North and glaring segregation in the South. But I say that if Democracy is to live, segregation has to die. It is an evil we must seek to eliminate."

"Unfortunately," he reported, "we are a race that has been betrayed by both the Democrats and the Republicans. The Democrats have betrayed us to the Dixiecrats and the Republicans have betrayed us to the radical nothern Republicans. But I tell you we are not going to be a political football any longer. The most decisive step we can make is that walk to the voting booth and we've got to continue to give big money to the cause of freedom."

Stating that the White Citizens Councils are aware of the losing battle they are waging to block the Supreme Court decisions, he urged Negroes to "carry on the struggle in a Christian-way, without violence," predicting that the legal fight for integration will be won by 1963 if the Negro refuses to "cooperate" with segregation.

Others appearing on the program were the Rev. Eugene P. McManus, S.S.J., chairman of the Louisiana Council of Human Rights, invocation; Joseph Verret, vice-president of the UCI; Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist church, Baton Rouge; Belford V. Lawson, Washington, D. C. attorney; Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., head of the New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance; Dr. Leonard L. Burns, president, UCI; the Rev. Robert D. Hill, minister of Mt. Zion Methodist Church; Dr. W. R. Adams, president, New Orleans Imprivement League, and Raymond Floyd, master of ceremonies.

Dr. King Enters Hagiology Of Methodist Church

Advertiser p. 2-B

A BAPTIST, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, has attained sainthood in a Methodist publication. This seems notable for at least two reasons, and maybe more.

Sun. 2-10-57

The publication is *Adult Student*, "a periodical prepared by the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church through the Editorial Division and published monthly by the Methodist Publishing House, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn."

Montgomery, Ala.

The hagiographer (one who writes of the lives of saints) who calls Dr. King "saint" is a professor of Christian doctrine at Candler School of Theology, Emory University—Claude Thompson.

In a Sunday school lesson guide, Prof. Thompson writes:

". . . The Kingdom was set into history with a cross. It will not be extended without pain. . . This is not reserved for exceptional saints like. . . Martin Luther King. . . It must come home to every Sunday school student and teacher.

★

WEBSTER:

SAINT. 1. A holy or godly person; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification. 2. One of the beatified souls. 3. *Eccl.* One recognized or acknowledged as having achieved sanctification; esp., such a one who is canonized by the church.

★

WE ARE not aware of the evaluation process employed by Theologian Thompson in sainting Dr. King. Whether the "vision" recently described by Dr. King as having come to him was the clinching qualification is undisclosed. But perhaps so inasmuch as Dr. King's coadjutor, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, an equally commanding figure in the Negro leadership here, is not certified a saint by Prof. Thompson.

★

IT HAS often seemed to us that Dr. King is as little known in Montgomery as he is in the North, where citizens must rely upon a hysterical Harriet Beecher Stowe press that recklessly and incompetently makes the infinitely complex as simple as falling off a log.

The Eliza-on-the-ice newspapers of the North have already consigned Dr. King to The Ages in a seat on the same row with A. Lincoln.

They chatter about the triumph of the bus boycott. They are such superficial, unstable reporters that they have never stopped to consider a mountain of a fact, which is to say that the boycott never seated one single colored passenger by one single white passenger. Not one.

In that single respect, the boycott accomplished nothing but a glowering division between the white and colored communities in Montgomery and a killing drain on the Chicago treasury of the bus line.

The whites had the buses to themselves, colored citizens had their forms of transportation, and the boycott could have gone on for years without achieving a single incident of mixed seating.

By last summer whites had even ceased to discuss the boycott; it was out of sight and out of mind.

This is not to deal with the possibility that the boycott served the aspiration of colored leaders in indirect ways—only that the boycott achieved not one of its stated goals.

★

WHAT the Northern press overlooks is that it was not the boycott, but the United States Supreme Court that made the difference. The boycott ended with the court order. And the court order could have been obtained without the hardship of the boycott to colored citizens and the bus line.

The boycott was a remarkable demonstration, but it did not accomplish its stated goals. And today, even with the court order, there is generally a state of voluntary apartness on buses.

★

AS FOR Montgomerians, few, very few, have even seen Dr. King. He is little understood. He is a brave, he is

Thousands Brave Weather To Hear Rev. King

(Staffer Jim Hall Photos.)

Orleanians welcomed the appearance of the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., as the dynamic suave leader displayed his magnetic appeal to the thousands braving inclement weather to hear him last Friday night at the Coliseum Arena. Pictorial scenes captured a portion of the warmth and courage spread by the Rev. Dr. King. In the top left scene Dr. King is being presented a citation by Dr. Leonard Burns, president of the United Clubs, Inc., sponsors of the meet; looking on from the le is Joseph Verrett, vice president, UCI. In the next scene, Dr. King is shown during his address. A portion of the 2200 present can be seen in the top right and the middle left photos. Pictured in the middle right scene are (left to right) Dr. Burns, Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., C. C. Dejoie, Jr., Dr. King, C. A. Laws and Marcus Neustadter. In the bottom left scene Dr. King, left, chats with Attorney Belford Lawson o Washington, D. C. And in the last photo Dr. King shakes hand with many of his admirers.

learned, he is a visionary with a remarkable lack of grasp of Montgomery circumstances and attitudes. The Rev. Abernathy and other colored leaders understand whites much better than Dr. King.

Many Montgomerians over-simplify what exists here. They like to believe that if Dr. King had not assumed leadership, there would be no struggle. The truth is, of course, had Dr. King not emerged as leader, any of 25 others would have, as everywhere else. What Montgomery faces is a phase of a long historical process that commenced in 1865 and will be going on years from now.

★

NEGRO leadership in the South has come to think that what it seeks can be obtained by policies of governments and decrees of courts. It can't, of course. Economic importance alone is worth more than all the court decrees, and recognition won by that means does not have to be policed.

Rash Northern zealots suppose that there is going to be some breakthrough that will uncork a tidy Hollywood ending. A lot of Southerners say that nothing will ever change, and a few of these believe it.

What seems to be happening is that the loud, headlong battering on the structure has unscrambled the groups and arrayed them into opposing, hostile groups. A condition of stalemate and checkmate, shifting and changing in their forms, is apparently developing.

More and more it seems to us that nothing much is going to change soon.

The reason for this is that you are dealing primarily with attitudes and convictions. One way or the other, the essential apartness of the races will endure in the South, as it does in the North.

Alabama Court Frees 3 Negroes, Fines White

Post-Times Herald 5-B
Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22 (AP)—A 31-year-old white man was fined $50 and costs today for hitting a Negro woman in a fight over a seat on a racially integrated city bus.

City Judge Eugene Loe told James E. Grice Jr. of Montgomery in pronouncing the sentence that "your past record for violence is known to the court." Loe said Grice had been convicted previously of fighting and resisting arrest.

Loe dismissed charges against one of three Negro women also arrested after the scuffle last Tuesday. He acquitted the other two after hearing the evidence.

The fight, which developed after Grice asked Josephine Boldin, 19, to give him her seat and move to the rear of the bus was the first reported incident of violence since shortly after city buses were ordered integrated last Dec. 21.

Loe acquitted Miss Boldin and Annie Burch, 37, who said she went to the other woman's assistance when Grice started beating her with a wrench. Mrs. Burch said the man also struck her.

Charges against Johnnie Mae Eaves were dismissed after evidence indicated Mrs. Eaves wasn't involved.

All three women testified Grice started beating Miss Boldin after ordering her to move. Grice didn't take the stand himself, but police had quoted him earlier as saying Miss Boldin slapped him first.

Grice said he would appeal.

Man Fined $50, Women Freed In Bus Fight

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Aug 4 3-3-57

By NELSON COLE

A 31-year-old white man was found guilty yesterday of "provoking a fight" with two Negro women on a Montgomery city bus and fined $50 and costs for assaut and battery.

Assault and battery cases against the women were dismissed.

Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe found James E. Grice Jr., 17 Pickett St., guilty and told him "your past record of violence is known to this court." Grice appealed the decision to the Circuit Court.

Cases were dismissed against Josephine Boldin, 20, and Annie Burch, 37, both of Route 3, Lower Wetumpka Rd. A third case against Johnnie Mae Eaves, 32, Route 3, Flatwood Rd., was dropped after seven witnesses and Grice said she was not involved in the scuffle.

Witnesses said the fight, on a Boylston bus, developed last Tuesday when Grice gave up his seat to a white woman, then ordered Johephine Boldin to get up and used abusive language.

The Boldin woman testified Grice started hitting her on the arm with a pipe wrench before she could attempt to get up. Annie Burch said she entered the fight "to help Josephine and after Grice also hit me with the wrench."

The police record to which Judge Loe referred showed that since 1950 Grice has been convicted of four disorderly conduct charges as well as for assault and battery, resisting arrest and fighting.

Racist Draws $50 Fine In Ala. Bus Row

Courier Pitts. Sat. 5-4-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—A $50 fine was levied on a white man here who allegedly struck a Negro woman with a wrench when she refused to move to the rear of a racially integrated bus after he ordered her to take another seat.

The man James E. Grice, jr., was convicted in City court by Judge Eugene Loe on charges of assault and battery after witnesses testified he struck Mrs. Josephine Boldin, 19, and Mrs. Annie Burch. Mrs. Boldin was reportedly struck with a wrench.

The incident was the first act of violence stemming from the racially integrated buses since shortly after the vehicles were ordered desegregated by a federal court order last Dec. 21.

Southern Courts Still Uphold The Law

Advertiser

Editor John Hamner In The Bradenton (Fla.) Herald

Hamner, now editor of the Bradenton, Fla., Herald, *was formerly an editorial executive with the* Tuscaloosa News. *—Ed.*

Montgomery, Ala.

IT WILL in all probability be ignored completely by the Northern press, but an Alabama court this week fined a white man for assault in attempting to force a Negro woman to give up her seat in a desegregated city bus in Montgomery. 5-3-57

The man drew a $50 fine and costs in Montgomery city court for hitting a Negro woman. All charges against three Negro women involved in the affair were dropped by the judge.

Testimony showed the man gave up his seat in the front of the bus to a white woman and then demanded that the Negro woman in a center seat give him the seat she was occupying. She refused, he struck her, the two other Negro women went to the first one's defense. The bus driver stopped the vehicle and called a policeman.

It is of course unfortunate that it occurred. But Montgomery's city court and police department should be given credit for acting promptly and properly in handling the matter. It also should be noted that it was not necessary for the NAACP to make capital of the matter and bring in a battery of lawyers to help the city prosecutor.

The South is not as wild and disorderly and rebellious as it is sometimes painted. Neither are its courts as one-sided as some outsiders would have the public believe.

There are matters which it cannot accept under present circumstances. But its people as a whole are not going to condone brutality and violence in resisting the change.

White Man Fined In Bus Seat Row

Post-Herald Birm., Ala. Aug 23-57

Hit Negro Woman In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, April 22 (AP)—A 31-year-old white man with a past "record for violence" was fined $50 and costs today for hitting a Negro woman in a fight over a seat on a racially integrated city bus.

City Judge Eugene Loe told James E. Grice Jr., of Montgomery in pronouncing the sentence that "your past record for violence is known to the court." Loe said Grice has been convicted previously of fighting and resisting arrest.

Loe dismissed charges against one of three Negro women also arrested after the scuffle last Tuesday and acquitted the other two after hearing the evidence. Grice and the Negroes were charged with assault and battery.

The fight, which developed after Grice ordered Josephine Boldin, 19, to give him her seat and move to the rear of the bus, was the first reported incident of violence since shortly after city buses were ordered integrated last Dec. 21.

Loe acquitted Miss Boldin and Mrs. Annie Burch, 37, who said she went to the other woman's assistance when Grice started beating her with a wrench. Mrs. Burch said the man also struck her.

Before the hearing was concluded, City Prosecutor David Crossland asked the court to dismiss the charges against another defendant, Mrs. Johnnie Mae Eaves. He said the evidence indicated she wasn't involved in the disturbance.

All three Negro women testified Grice started beating Miss Boldin after ordering her to move. The white man didn't take the stand himself, but Detective Capt. E. P. Brown had quoted him earlier as saying Miss Boldin slapped him first.

At one point in the hearing Grice interrupted to tell a witness she didn't have to answer questions from Negro Atty. Fred Gray. Later Grice apologized to the court.

Loe said the evidence convinced him that Grice was the "aggressor" and that he "provoked" the fight.

Grice said he will appeal the $50 fine.

Will drape cross as symbol of mourning for church bombings

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 P.3
Baltimore, Md.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Draping of the Cross "as a symbol of mourning for the barbarous acts of bombing the churches of the living God in Montgomery, Ala.," is part of a resolution adopted by the AME Church in Florida last week.

The resolution, submitted to Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding prelate, presiding elders, ministers and laymen of the church in session at Edward Waters College, said that whereas:

* * *

"A REPRESENTATIVE group of AME members from throughout the State of Florida, composed of presiding elders, ministers and laymen, were called by the episcopal head, Bishop Nichols, Jan. 11 at .... the college and

"The AME Church has from its incipiency stood for the principle of God our Father, Christ our Redeemer and man our brother, and

"This age is a cry of freedom throughout the world from oppressed peoples, and

"THERE ARE CERTAIN basic, fundamental principles inherent to all men from the Creator, and

"Certain forces tend to deny all men these basic rights, be it resolved:

"That we, representatives of the AME Church, deplore the un-American activities as practiced in the cases of Montgomery, Ala.; Tallahasse, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Clinton, Tenn., and other American communities;

"That first class citizenship and integration be accorded all American citizens as their constitutional rights, and

"That all AMEs will drape the Cross as a symbol of mourning for the barbarous acts of bombing the churches of the living God in Montgomery, Ala., and

"That this act of mourning be continued for a period of 30 days."

Members of the committee were:

* * *

THE REV. A. JOSEPH REDDICK, chairman; the Rev. S. A. Cousins, secretary; Mrs. B. L. Thomas, assistant; the Revs. J.

Bombs Will Not Stop Us

Journal and Guide P. 1
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 2-2-57

Rev. Martin Luther King, shown here with his wife, served notice Sunday that "We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality, it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes."

The Montgomery leader made the statement after a 12-stick dynamite bomb misfired at his home Sunday night. A nearby home and service station were bombed, however. There are 50,000 colored citizens in Montgomery.

A. Roberts, T. E. Wright, A. J. Dayley, H. McNeil Harris, I. F. Bradley, A. J. Covington;

The Revs. R. J. Blaine, T. S. Johnson, F. E. Sneed, E. J. Evans, A. W. Smith, A. W. Williams, James Walker; Mesdames F. C. Duval, Mary Hagins, Mary Betsch, A. B. Williams, Josephine King; Celeste Rogers, A. A. Bryant;

Mrs. Rachel A. James, Miss Henrietta Williams, Samuel Piper, Thomas Washington, Dr. M. Baker, J. M. Hunt and Charles Turell.

Dr. W. B. Stewart, president of Edward Waters, was host to the gathering.

Rev. King's Appeal

Montgomery, Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

ORAL arguments on the appeal of the Rev. M. L. King's conviction of violating state anti-boycott laws are scheduled Thursday before the State Court of Appeals, but there is a good chance the appeal will be dismissed without any arguments.

The state contends the appeal should be dismissed because King's attorneys failed to meet a time deadline in filing their briefs with the court.

King was convicted of the charge in Montgomery Circuit Court last spring and fined $500 and costs. He was the only Negro bus boycott leader tried among the 90 indicted by a grand jury.

Attorneys for King were required by the Court of Appeals rules to file their briefs in a specified time, but for reasons unknown they failed to do so. Legal observers on Capitol Hill say the dismissal of the appeal will be nothing but mere formality.

If such happens, King's fine will be imposed and all legal routes will be blocked for further litigation in the case.

Life Magazine Article Sends Newsmen And Reporters To Montgomery For On-Spot Check Of Bus Segregation.

Louisville Courier Journal
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 3-30-57

Say Effect Of U. S. Supreme Court Decision Must Await Coming Of Favorable Public Opinion

Montgomery, Ala., March 25 — (DSN) — Visiting Newsmen who have come here from many sections of the country to make on-the-spot observations and report on the segregated seating pattern on Montgomery buses, have found no change, after the year-long boycott by local Negroes recently ended, and the constant stream of nationwide, as well as international publicity and prominence, given the Montmgomery Negro Improvement Association and its leaders.

What is seen as having brought newsmen and reporters here for on-the-spot observation was the picture of the Rev. Martin Luther King, the originator of the Bus boycott movement, the man who is credited with being the first to bring the idea of non-violent resistance to American Negroes, and the President and Founder of the Montgomery Negro Improvement Association, which recently appeared on the front page of Time Magazine with an accompanying article proclaiming the success of the Montgomery bus boycott.

Owen Asks Bus Firms To Segregate

Post-Herald
Sat. 4-13-57
Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, April 12 (U.P.) —C. C. (Jack) Owen, president of the State Public Service Commission, today urged all bus companies to adopt voluntary Jim Crow laws to continue segredation on public transit.

Owen asked the transportation companies to enforce their own rules and regulations regarding separation of the races in an effort to get around the Supreme Court decision which declared segregation on buses unconstitutional.

Owens directed the carriers attention to the resolution adopted last week by the Southeastern Association of Railroad and Utilities Commission at its convention in Biloxi, Miss.

The resolution called on transportation companies in the South to voluntarily adopt rules of their own requiring segregation so "the federal courts will be less likely to disturb the practice."

Owen said voluntary adoption of rules by transportation companies would insure "that the journeys of passengers may be peaceful, quiet and comfortable and will not be disturbed by discomforts, unpleasantness riots or breach of the peace."

Birmingham Defends Bus Segregation

Herald Tribune
Tues. 3-19-57
New York, N.Y.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 18 (U.P.).—The city of Birmingham declared today that bus segregation was necessary for law and order and the city had the right to enforce it with police powers despite any Federal rulings to the contrary.

Recorders Court Judge Ralph Parker heard argument for two hours and then took under advisement the city's case against twenty-two Negroes charged with violating bus segregation ordinances. They were taken to jail Dec. 26 after more than 100 Negroes staged a mass unsegregated riding attempt.

City Attorney James J. Willis also asserted that the Federal courts had "so confused" the segregation picture that it was hard to determine "where we are." The United States Supreme Court had "constantly dodged" giving reasons why segregation ordinances affecting buses or public parks were in violation of the civil rights amendment, he said.

Mr. Willis argued that the city must continue to maintain law and order and it was in the interest of both white and Negro that they remained segregated.

The twenty-two Negroes were represented by attorney Arthur Shores. He entered not guilty pleas but rested his case on the Supreme Court's order voiding Alabama bus segregation ordinances.

MINISTERS URGE PEACE

'School' Prepares Negroes For Mass Return To Buses

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

Negroes awaiting the end of bus segregation in Montgomery are being schooled by their leaders to remain peaceful "even if others strike first."

And to guide them, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy disclosed in an interview yesterday that an effort will be made to have a Negro clergyman or civic leader aboard "every bus day and night" during the early stages of integration.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional but the formal order has not been issued pending action on a request for city and state authorities for a re-hearing.

If the court acts on the re-hearing petition Monday, the integration notice may reach Montgomery later next week.

CLASSES HELD

Meanwhile, Abernathy said as many as 1,000 Negroes are attending weekly classes designed to "prepare our people for the return to the buses and for integration in general." He did not elaborate on the latter.

The weekly instruction periods, held in Negro churches, are conducted by the Montgomery Improvement Assn., the organization which has directed the long mass Negro boycott against segregated city buses. Abernathy is vice president of the MIA.

Ministers and other MIA laders along with officers of civic clubs and volunteers in each neighborhood are acting as instructors, the Baptist minister said. Besides the weekly classes, Negro civic clubs also are urged to spread the doctrine of nonviolence at their meetings.

"We are trying to get over the idea of courtesy," Abernathy explained.

OUTLINES 'RULES'

Abernathy said his people are being told, in substance:

1. "If anyone argues with you at least we feel the channel of communication has been opened. If we can discuss it, that's good. But we must remain calm, talk in the spirit of love, and maybe we can win them."

2. "If they strike or push us, the strong thing to do is to refrain from striking or pushing back. We must be calm and reason with them. We must say to them, 'If you want to hit me again, do it, because I'm not going to hit you back. If you want to fight me, you will say to everyone on this bus that you're weak.'"

3. "If they threaten us with arrest, for disorderly conduct, we must go to jail peacefully because if they arrest one of us for violating no law, there are 50,000 other Negroes they'll have to arrest, too."

MINISTERS HELP

Abernathy said the presence of Negro ministers and lay leaders on the buses "will give our people strength and let them know someone is with them. And it will help show them how to act."

In other fields of integration—the Negro minister did not disclose any plans for specific action—Abernathy said his people at the weekly meetings are told to "encourage cleanliness and politeness" and to take part in "campaigns to beautify their homes and their lawns."

The clergyman emphasized that "we're not giving up any of our rights. We intend to ride the buses again and to ride them integrated. But we want to do it peacefully."

And, he added, "we hope the white community will join with us in this endeavor."

Bus Seating Appeals May Face New Delay

Unless the United States Supreme Court acts by Monday on bus segregation petitions submitted by state and city attorneys, rulings on the motions may be delayed until the middle of January.

The court will recess from Monday until Jan. 14, 1957, according to an announcement in yesterday's issue of "The United States Law Week," a subscription publication surveying current law and published weekly in Washington, D.C.

The petitions now before the court were submitted by the Alabama Public Service Commission and the city of Montgomery. They seek a rehearing of the court's recent decision upholding a three-judge federal panel ruling declaring Alabama bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

The ruling also provided for an injunction restraining enforcement of segration on Montgomery city buses. The injunction, suspended pending the Supreme Coourt appeal and subsequent petitions for rehearings, will go into effect here upon issue of a formal mandate from the Supreme Court.

Negroes Freed, White Fined In Ala. Bus Fight

MONTGOMERY, Ala — Three Negro women were set free and a white man fined $50 and cost in city court here Monday on charges in connection with a fight that occurred on a racially integrated city bus.

After witnesses testified that the white man, James E. Grice Jr. struck two of the women after ordering one to move to the back of the bus Judge Eugene Loe convicted Grice of assault and battery. Judge Loe dismissed charges against 31 year old Johnnie Mae Evans. He also acquitted Josephine Boldine, 19 and Annie Burch, 37.

City Prosecutor David M Crosland recommended dropping of the charges against Mrs Evans. He said indications from the testimony were that she was not involved in the fight.

Judge Loe ruled Grice the aggressor in the disturbance and acquitted the other two women. The disturbance was the first rcorded since the immediate period following the Supreme Court's December 21 order that knocked out segregation on buses.

The women told the court Grice struck the Boldin woman with a wrench after ordering her to exchange seats. Mrs Burch said she was struck when she attempted to aid the attacked woman.

Montgomery Buses Now Segregated 'Voluntarily'

MONTGOMERY, April 8 (AP)—City buses pulling out of Court Square in downtown Montgomery these days generally have white patrons seated in the front, Negroes behind them.

That's the way it was a year and a half ago, when city and state segregation laws required separate seating by the races.

Today those restrictions have been outlawed by a U. S. Supreme Court decision. But segregation hasn't disappeared.

An injunction against continued enforcement of the laws went into effect last Dec. 21. Negroes took seats in front of white persons. Prominent among the Negroes were leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott, a mass protest against bus segregation that lasted more than a year. It ended on Dec. 21.

The boycott began Dec. 5, 1955, the day a Negro seamstress was fined $14 in City Court for violating a bus segregation ordinance.

For 381 days after that, Montgomery Negroes boycotted city buses. Most of that time the Montgomery Improvement Assn. operated a car pool to transport Negroes, but a state court order stopped it about a month before the federal injunction went into effect.

But starting on the evening of Dec. 26, city buses were fired upon from ambush six times. A young Negro woman was shot in one attack.

Bus patronage dwindled.

Early on Jan. 10 four Negro churches were dynamited. Homes of two ministers prominent in the Negro leadership were bombed. And on Jan. 27 a seventh explosion damaged a Negro home and taxicab stand.

Within a few days of the Jan. 27 bombing city police arrested seven white men and charged them with participating in the terrorism. Four were indicted and await trial in May.

Since the arrests, no further acts of racial violence have been reported.

And bus patronage has climbed back toward pre-boycott figures. Still, the buses appear segregated in fact if not by law.

The bus company manager, J. H. Bagley, reported that riders tend to seat themselves separately. Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said his observations indicate buses are actually segregated 98 per cent of the time. Sail Sellers:

"I guess people like to ride with their friends. Anyway, the Negroes seem to be segregating themselves most of the time."

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The boycott began Dec. 5, 1955, the day a Negro seamstress was fined $14 in City Court for violating a bus segregation ordinance.

For 381 days after that, Montgomery Negroes boycotted city buses. Most of that time the Montgomery Improvement Assn. operated a car pool to transport Negroes, but a state court order stopped it about a month before the federal injunction went into effect.

But starting on the evening of Dec. 26, city buses were fired upon from ambush six times. A young Negro woman was shot in one attack.

Bus patronage dwindled.

Early on Jan. 10 four Negro churches were dynamited. Homes of two ministers prominent in the Negro leadership were bombed. And on Jan. 27 a seventh explosion damaged a Negro home and taxicab stand.

Within a few days of the Jan. 27 bombing city police arrested seven white men and charged them with participating in the terrorism. Four were indicted and await trial in May.

Since the arrests, no further acts of racial violence have been reported.

And bus patronage has climbed back toward pre-boycott figures. Still, the buses appear segregated in fact if not by law.

The bus company manager, J. H. Bagley, reported that riders tend to seat themselves separately. Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said his observations indicate buses are actually segregated 98 per cent of the time. Sail Sellers:

"I guess people like to ride with their friends. Anyway, the Negroes seem to be segregating themselves most of the time."

IN BOYCOTT CASE

Advertiser

Court Rejects King's Appeal

Wed. 5-1-57 Montgomery Ala.

P.1

The Rev. M. L. King Jr.'s appeal from a conviction for violating Alabama's anti-boycott law during the long Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses was thrown out of court yesterday by the Alabama Court of Appeals.

The appellate court acted on a technicality because the Negro Baptist minister was late in filing a transcript of testimony of his trial.

King was one of 90 Negroes indicted by a Montgomery County grand jury early in 1956 on charges of violating the state's anti-boycott law during the mass refusal of Montgomery Negroes to ride segregated city buses. He was the only one tried.

The young minister was fined $500 and costs. Trials of the other 89 defendants were posponed pending King's appeal.

Since then Montgomery buses have been integrated under a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court and the boycott was ended after more than a year.

STATE LAW

The Court of Appeals, in a decision written by Judge Aubrey M. Cates Jr., cited a state law that requires the court reporter to file a transcript of testimony of a trial within 60 days but which gives a convicted defendant the right to ask for an extension of time.

Cates said King's attorney failed to ask for an extension of time when it became evident that the court reporter would be unable to transcribe the testimony within the 60-day limit.

The Negro minister was convicted March 22, 1956, and the transcript should have been delivered to the clerk of Montgomery Circuit Court, where King was tried, on or before May 21.

QUESTION RAISED

The Court of Appeals threw out the case without going into the merits of the trial itself. The question of the deadline on filing the transcript of testimony had been raised by Atty. Gen. John Patterson on behalf of the state.

After that, King's attorney filed an affidavit from court reporter W. Hallowell Lewis which said he was unable to get the transcript in time because of a heavy backlog of other cases and because he was kept busy taking testimony in subsequent trials.

The law under which the Court of Appeals acted recognizes that additional time might be needed, but Cates said no effort was made by the Negro minister's attorneys to ask for an extension.

CAN APPEAL

King now has 15 days to ask the Court of Appeals to reconsider its decision and if the court declines, he can appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court.

King's attorney, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, said he hasn't had a chance to read the decision and that he would have nothing to say at this time.

The anti-boycott law under which King was convicted prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to hinder, delay, or prevent a company from doing business unless they have "a just cause or legal excuse" for carrying on a boycott.

The noted minister had earlier been convicted of violating an antiquated bus boycott law and fined $500 when he appealed. The fine was changed to a 386 day jail sentence in the case.

The court did not even investigate the merits of the case in ruling against the militant minister from Mongomery.

Some 90 other Negro leaders were indicted along with Rev. King by a Montgomery county grand jury in early 1956 on charges of violating an old city anti-boycott law. The action came about when Negro leaders led a mass Negro refusal to ride segregated city buses.

The boycott ended Dec. 21, 1956 when the U. S. Supreme Court issued a mandate ending city bus segregation in this city.

King's Appeal Of Conviction Thrown Out

Post-Herald Wed. 5-1-57 B'ham, Ala.

Negro Minister Late In Filing Trial Transcript

P.1

MONTGOMERY, April 30 (AP)—The Rev. M. L. King Jr.'s appeal from a conviction for violating Alabama's anti-boycott law during the long Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses was thrown out of court today by the Alabama Court of Appeals.

The Appellate Court acted on a technicality because the young Negro Baptist minister was late in filing a transcript of testimony of his trial.

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The young minister was fined $500 and costs and trials of the other 89 defendants were postponed pending King's appeal.

Since then Montgomery buses have been integrated under a ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court and the boycott was ended after more than a year of operation.

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Cates said King's attorneys failed to ask for an extension of time when it became evident that the court reporter would be unable to transcribe the testimony within the 60-day limit.

The Negro minister was convicted March 22, 1956 and the Court of Appeals said the transcript should have been delivered to the clerk of Montgomery Circuit Court, where King was tried, on or before May 21.

But the transcript wasn't filed within the deadline and neither the trial court nor the Appellate Court was asked to extend the time.

The Court of Appeals threw the case out without going into the merits of the trial itself. The question of the deadline on filing the transcript of testimony had been raised by Atty. Gen. John Patterson on behalf of the state.

After that was done, King's attorneys filed an affidavit from Court Reporter W. Hallowell Lewis which said he was unable to get the transcript in time because of a heavy backlog of other cases and because he was kept busy taking testimony in subsequent trials.

Post-Herald

The law under which the Court of Appeals acted recognizes that additional time might be needed, but Cates said no effort was made by the Negro minister's attorneys to ask for an extension of time.

King now has 15 days to ask the Court of Appeals to reconsider its decision and if the court declines, he can appeal then to the Alabama Supreme Court.

King's attorney, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, said he hasn't had a chance to read the Court of Appeals' decision and that he would have nothing to say at this time as to future plans.

The anti-boycott law under which King was convicted prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to hinder, delay, or prevent a company from doing business unless they have "a just cause or legal excuse" for carrying on a boycott.

King Requests New Hearing On Jail Appeal

Advertiser P.1 Wed. 5-15-57 Montgomery Ala.

Attorneys for the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. yesterday asked the Alabama Court of Appeals to grant a rehearing of his appeal from a 386-day jail sentence.

The sentence was handed the young Negro leader for violation of Alabama's anti-boycott law during the year-long Negro bus boycott in Montgomery.

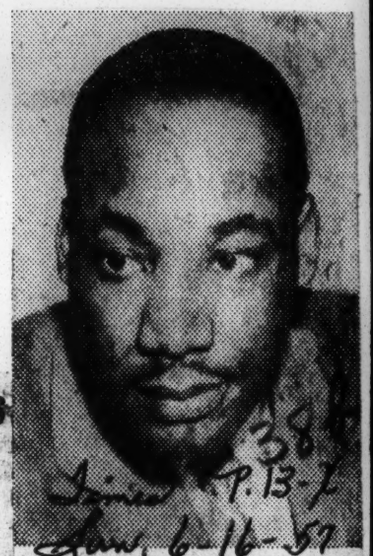
On April 30 the court threw out an appeal on a technicality. It said the Baptist minister's attorneys had failed to file a transcript of testimony in his trial within the required time.

SUCH CASES

The request for rehearing contended that King's constitutional rights had been denied by the conviction and that in such cases involving constitutional guarantees the court is not bound by its rules on time to file a transcript.

In the opinion written by Judge Aubrey M. Cates Jr. dismissing the appeal, the merits of the case were not discussed. This was pointed out by the rehearing request, which asked for a test of the conviction on its merits.

King was one of 90 Negroes indicted in connection with the boycott. He was the only one tried so far, his case being used as a test.



Times P.13-1 Sun. 6-16-57

NARRATOR: The Rev. Martin Luther King discusses the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott on "Open Hearing," on film over the A. B. C.-TV network from 5 to 6 P. M. today.

Alabama Court Rules Against Rev. King

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 5-5-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — Acting on what it called his failure to appeal within time and present a transcript of testimony, the Alabama court of appeals last week here threw out of court the appellate action of the Rev. Martin L. King, Jr., famed leader of this city's long and successful Negro bus boycott against

Appraisal Of Boycott Chief Made

Writer Says He Lacks Maturity For Politics

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott, is an estimable young man, and an excellent pulpit orator, but he is not yet ready for the political big-time.

This estimate of the Rev. Mr. King is based on a year's observation, during which this reporter heard him speak at the Elk's convention in Los Angeles, the National Baptist convention in Denver, and at the Prayer Pilgrimage at the Lincoln Memorial here, and attended two press conferences he held.

At his press conference here, after he and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernethy, another leader in the bus boycott, talked with Vice President Nixon for more than two hours, he showed that he has more home the Senate calendar for consideration in the next few weeks.

Their strategy is to by-pass the Senate Judiciary committee, where Chairman James O. Eastland (D) Miss., has kept a companion measure bottled up for months.

An alternate "compromise" plan would permit the House bill to be referred to the Senate committee. work to do if he is to become a political as well as a spiritual leader.

His answer to political questions, even those relating to Alabama, were in generalities. He gave no particulars about the low registration of colored voters in Alabama, why more colored persons were not able to register, or what efforts had been made by colored Alabamans themselves to register.

Public Relations Bad

On top of that, the public relations of the Rev. Mr. King were badly managed. News reporters hung around the entrance to the formal office of Vice President Nixon just off the Senate chamber in the Capitol for more than two hours waiting to see Mr. King.

After the conference with the Vice President ended, Mr. King was ushered out a side door and down stairs. Reporters with deadlines to make rushed after it. When they got outside, Bayard Ruston, who is his public relations director, was helping him to get into a waiting automobile and telling reporters that Mr. King had nothing to say until his 6 o'clock press conference at the Raleigh hotel.

Mr. King was a half hour late in entering the room at the Raleigh where the press conference was held.

Asks Three Things

Before he came in, Mr. Ruston distributed a statement, attributed to Mr. King, in which it was stated that the bus boycott leader had appealed to Mr. Nixon to do three things:

1. To come South and speak in "moral terms" to give strength to southern liberals who are afraid to speak or act with understanding and equality.

2. To urge southerners to support the right of colored people to vote.

3. To call together Republican members of Congress and impress them with the importance of supporting civil rights legislation.

Actually, what Mr. King got from Vice President Nixon was a commitment to hold a regional meeting of the President's Government Contracts Committee in Atlanta or some other southern city.

The Government Contracts committee is concerned with the policing of the clause in standard government contracts forbidding the contractor or subcontractor to discriminate in employment under such contracts.

Mr. Nixon is chairman of the committee. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who also was present at the talk between Mr. King and Mr. Nixon, is vice chairman of the committee.

Mr. Mitchell told reporters that the Rev. Mr. King and the Rev. Mr. Abernethy gave the Vice President a number of ideas and opinions as to the importance of the civil rights bill.

In Favor Of Bill

"The Vice President assured them," Mr. Mitchell said, "that the President, he (Mr. Nixon), and the Republican leadership were firmly in favor of the civil rights bill."

Mr. Mitchell said the conferees also discussed the equal job opportunties program and the President's Government Contracts committee and its work.

The two Alabamans pointed out to the Vice President, Mr. Mitchell said, the small number of colored persons in the South who had any voting rights and the difficulty colored people are experiencing in obtaining those rights in most, if not all, of the southern states.

Mr. Mitchell said the Rev. Mr. King and the Rev. Mr. Abernathy suggested that the contracts committee come South to hold a regional meeting.

The Vice President assured them, the Labor Secretary said, that one of the southern cities would be a point which the committee would visit in the near future.

Atlanta Is Suggested

The Rev. Mr. King suggested Atlanta, Mr. Mitchell said, adding that the committee is meeting Wednesday and it will probably be decided then as to the southern city in which to hold a meeting.

The Rev. Mr. King told reporters that he accepted the invitation to convey to the executive branch of the government, through Vice President Nixon the conditions which exist in the South for 11,000,000 colored people, including the bombing of colored homes and churches to such an extent that it is "a scandal, morally and legally."

He also said colored people were being intimidated, segregation was being continued, and colored people were being deprived of the right to vote.

At the same time, he said, he emphasized the determination and single-mindedness of colored people "to end these indignities firmly though non-violently." He said he tried to give the Vice President "a glimpse into the hearts and spirit" of colored people who are united in their effort to obtain their rights.

He said he made it clear that he does not believe either the Republican or Democratic party has done enough with the moral and spiritual tools available to them to achieve civil rights.

Asked what was the Vice President's reaction, the Rev. Mr. King replied that the problem is "very important" and that it is "important and significant" for him to go South and make some type of statement in that area.

"Does that satisfy you?" a reporter asked.

"That would be a step," the Rev. Mr. King replied. "I am not saying it is a total solution."

He added that Secretary Mitchell agreed with the Vice President that it would be a good move to have the contracts committee meet in a southern city.

The Rev. Mr. King also said he thought President Eisenhower "could do much more than he has done."

He said he and Mr. Nixon also discussed the possibility of a meeting with the President at a later day, and Mr. Nixon agreed that "might be a very favorable idea and it is quite possible that we might meet with the President."

The Rev. Mr. King also said it was made clear in the discussion that "there are many white people of good will in the South and that the real problem is that these people are afraid to speak out and take a positive stand."

He added that he made it clear that the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan represent a minority view.

He said he would welcome a conference with any outstanding Democrat of the House or Senate.

VICE PRESIDENT GREETS BUS BOYCOTT LEADER.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon shakes hands with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., in a meeting held Thursday, June 13, to discuss racial problems. Nixon, as the Senate's presiding officer, may play a leading role in Senate maneuvering over civil rights legislation. King, leader of Montgomery's year-long boycott of buses, reported to Nixon on conditions in the South as the minister saw them. King was accompanied to the conference by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, another Montgomery minister.

Rev. King's Talk In St. Louis Nets Over $7,000

Daily World Fri. 5-3-57

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)— Some $7500 which will be used to assist southern Negroes in their fight for full civil rights, was garnered here last week in Kiel Auditorium where the Rev. Martin L. King, Jr., famed Montgomery, Ala., boycott leader addressed more than 8,000 persons.

The reports made public by the committee arranging the program here.

The committee pointed out that the reciepts from ticket sales conducted by the various church groups will be used to aid Negroes in their fight for full equality in America.

King Loses His Appeal

Pittsburgh Pa. 5-11-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)— Acting on what it called his failure to appeal within time and present a transcript of testimony, the Alabama Court of Appeals last week here threw out of court the appellate action of Rev. Martin L. King.

The noted minister had earlier been convicted of violating an antiquated anti-boycott law and was fined $500 when he appealed. The fine was changed to a 386-day jail sentence and suspended.

The Alabama appellate court stated that a transcript of testimony in Rev. Mr. King's trial in March, 1956, had not been filed within the appeal time and that no extension of time was requested in the case.

Is Rev. King Marked Man?

Defender p. 1 Chicago Ill. 38b Ala.

By ALFRED DUCKETT

(Final Installment

When Mahatma Gandhi's saintly, selfless fight for the independence of India was brought to a brutal close as an assassin's bullet plowed through his frail body, the shock which penetrated the world caused the Los Angeles Times to comment:

Sat. 5-11-57

"He used death as a weapon and swayed a subcontinent by holding his life, like a bottle of nitroglycerin, balanced on his fingertips."

Yoganander wrote of Gandhi's execution: "Judas was the best publicity agent for the message of Christ. So was this Indian assasin who killed Gandhi. His assassination will help spread his doctrine of Ahimsa or fighting evil by non-violence. By following it, India won her independence without a single shot."

JUST SUPPOSE

The murder of Gandhi did not bring victory to his enemies. In fact, it served to make even more firm the gentle but resolute social and religious gospel he had died teaching and preaching.

What would be the effect if America, one morning, should awake to learn that young Rev. Martin Luther King, the Gandhi of the South, had been struck down by a hate bullet, blown to bits by a terrorist's bomb or killed by a lynch mob?

Would the 50,000 Negroes of Montgomery, Ala. forget, in a rage-blinded surge of avenging wrath — the very lessons of love and non-violence for which the young leader would have forfeited his life?

Would the blood of colored and the blood of white wash down the sewers of Montgomery streets in a terrible race war? Would Negroes all over the South and all over America, who have come to regard King as a shining symbol of their deeprest dreams and aspirations, rise up in awful fury and turn city streets into bloody battlefields?

ANSWER IS NO

We believe the answer is no— that these bloody consequences would not happen.

Certainly, there would be a boiling indignation which would surpass that which took hold of Negroes in America even with the slaying of Emmett Till. Certainly, Montgomery, scene of King's heroic stand against segregation, would seethe with a great sorrow, a great wrath and the greatest tenseness which has existed since the days of horrible lynchings against King's assassin and the system which produced him.

Certainly, a great avalanche of condemnation would conume the nation's colored citizens and millions of Southern and Northern whites.

But Negroes — even in Montgomery where King is best-loved — would not converge in drawn battle lines for a senseless, suicidal blood-letting. Negroes in Montgomery are willing to die for freedom. They are not willing to kill for revenge.

King, himself, has spoken words which would rate as prophecy in the event such a terrible thing should happen — to him or to others of his fellow-leaders or followers.

CONTINUE STRUGGLE

"Even in the tace of death, we have no choice but to continue the struggle, not for ouselves, but for all America," the young pastor has stated.

"For, if in carrying out this obligation, we are killed, others more resolute than we, will rise up to continue the drive to free the U. S. of the scourge of racial conflict."

On still another occasion, the minister-leader declared: "We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality, it is going to be necessary to kill 50,000 Negroes, to blast 50,000 homes."

To some, King's declaration about the determination of Montgomery Negroes may have sounded like oratory. It wasn't. The leader of the Miracle of Montgomery knew whereof he spoke.

For there is a truth about what happened in Montgomery which illustrates the strength of the revolutionary movement there.

That truth is that — as brilliant a symbol as he is — Martin Luther King is ONLY a symbol of the struggle of colored citizens for justice, of their deep faith in the righteousness of their cause, their stalwart ability to withstand the greatest pain in waging that cause.

The truth is that the Montgomery movement led by King does not DEPEND upon King. It is not a one-man operation, not an hysterical flocking behind a demagogue or a Pied Piper's march toward some fantastic goal.

King doesn't want to be the leader of that kind of parade. King wants to be the leader of what he is — a march up freedom highway so compelling, so resourceful that it can sweep ahead even if the Grand Marshall should fall in his tracks.

Marching behind King are other men of the cloth — other dedicated men who have proudly acclaimed him leader. These other men are willing and capable to ascend to leadership.

More important, the Miracle of Montgomery has fired the hearts and brightened the eyes of youths who have stopped believing the battle is lost. They have been inspired by what has happened in the South.

They have a new and resolute strength. They are the followers who have learned that Negro leaders can lead and that Negro people can follow. They have learned that white and colored can join hands — yes, in Dixie, as well as elsewhere — for the betterment of humanity.

The Montgomery Miracle was not accomplished by one man. It was brought about by the creative, prayerful and brilliant planning of a group of unselfish leaders who are not interested in publicity but in justice. They are lawyers. They are ministers. They are business men and social workers, teachers, doctors, laborers, domestic workers, youth leaders. They are the people.

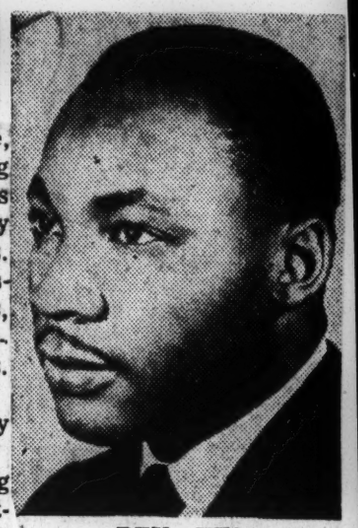
Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, stated recently.

"Everyone has been paying tribute to the leadership in Montgomery, Ala. I do not wish — nor could I — to take away one iota of credit from that fine leadership.

But I want to say that great tribute must be paid, not only to the leadership of Montgomery, but also to the splendid, militant, united followship — the people who walked together, prayed together and stayed together in an all-out crusade for justice."

God willing, Rev. Martin Luther King will come to no harm at the hands of the hate-mongers. God willing, he will continue to exert his calm, intelligent influence not only over Montgomery but also throughout the nation which has knighted him a noble leader in the high traditions of Christ and Gandhi.

But if he should become a martyr in the cause, the followship of Montgomery will march on. They will march on a little stronger, a bit more resolute, heads held a little higher — because a great fallen leader has spelled out for them the way to live for freedom and the way to die for it.



REV. KING

Dexter Church Program Listed

Advertiser p. 4-B
Sat. 5-11-57
Montgomery Ala.

Dr. M. L. King Jr. will preach on "God's Plan for the Family" Sunday morning at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. Music will include Bach's "Prelude in C Major" as the prelude and his "Pugne in C Major" for the postlude.

The choir will sing "O God Our Help in Ages Past," and arrangement of "st. Agnes" adapted by Whitney. Ernest Warren, tenor, iwl lsing "Mother Machree." Soloist will be Miss Charmaine Sherry Bailey, of Pittsburgh, a 1956 graduate of Knoxville College and a voice pupil of Robert Williams.

The male ushers headed by Lucious Smiley, will serve, and the nursery will be operated for the children. Reports on ticket sales for the recent piano recital will be received.

A book review-tea scheduled for Sunday, May 19, at 4:30, at the church under the sponsorship of the Women's Council, Mrs. Thelma Hill Anderson, president. This program will be directed by Dr. Zelia S. Evans, chairman of the library project of the council and will feature Mrs. C. Elizabeth Johnson in a review of Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter."

Last Sunday, the lesson in the church school was reviewed by Dr. W. B. Anderson.

Welcomed into the Dexter fellowship were Curtis Gilbert, who came from the Maggie Street Baptist Church and I. Thomas Moorehead who came from the First Baptist Church of Franklin, Va.

In the baby contest hour sponsored by the H. M. Gibbs Chapter of the Crusaders, the winner was Essie Annette Reese and the runner-up was John Calvin Dean. Approximately $250 was realized from this effort sponsored by the boys of the church, with Misses Verdie Davie, Lammie Davis and Mrs. Inez Ingram as advisers. Receipts for April shows a total of $1,965.19.

Members of the church who are desirous of attending the "prayer pilgrimage" to Washington next week should indicate same through the church office. The church station wagon is being made available upon request for same.

Appraisal Of Boycott Chief Made

Call p. 1
Fri. 6-21-57
Kansas City Mrs.

Writer Says He Lacks Maturity For Politics

By LOUIS LAUTIER

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Is Rev. King A Marked Man?

Defender Sat. 5-4-57 P. 1

Why Segregationists Don't Want Him Killed

Chicago, Ill.

By ALFRED DUCKETT

(Fourth In A Series Of Five Articles)

"In the presence of din and noise, neither party shall take the law into his own hands. All disputes are to be decided by reference to private arbitration or the courts of law. This is the only pact immediately necessary. I am sure all else will follow. Unless this elementary condition is recognized, we have no atmosphere for considering the ways and means of removing misunderstanding and arriving at an honorable and lasting settlement."

"Non-violence is not a weapon of the weak but of the strong. Virtue lies in being absorbed in one's prayers."

The above words might have well been said by Dr. Martin Luther King, the thoughtful young Southern leader who has pointed U. S. Negroes to a new and effective technique for making gains in social justice.

They were not.

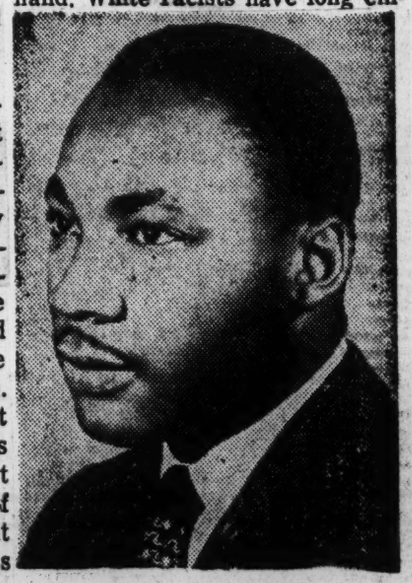
They were spoken - and often repeated - by Mahatma Ghandi, the father of non-violence, the author of the use of love as a weapon. Ghandi spoke the first admonition in 1924 when counselling his people about the way that differences between the Hindus and Moslems of India should be handled. He spoke the second bit of advice on many, many occasions when advising his fellow countrymen how to solve dissensions among themselves and with outside forces.

Even though King did not speak these words originally, he has eloquently paraphrased them and many times given them even more eloquent translation into action during his leadership of the Miracle of Montgomery. Martin King became impressed with Gandhi's theories and practice of the strength of soul force when King was a student at Crozier Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania. A lecture by an educator who had visited India and studied Gandhi and Gandhi techniques motivated the young theology student to delve deeply into the history of the Gandhi revolution and into the philosophy which India's leader taught.

The Mahatma once told a conference of British statesmen that Great Britain must come to regard India as "a valuable partner, not held by force, but by the silken cord of love." Love - the application of it to the traumatic problem of the Negro in the South - has been preached and utilized by King as a positive force, as a shield and a weapon. It is a remarkable preachment in the midst of such violence as has greeted the Supreme Court decision and the determination of Negroes to take advantage of that decision. But the preachment has not been as remarkable as its acceptance by 50,000 Negroes who have heretofore recognized only two extremes - absolute, degrading resignation with undercurrents of smouldering resentment or suicidal open rebellion.

There could have been open rebellion in Montgomery on each occasion when Pastor King was bombed. There could have been rebellion when thousands of Negroes heard of their leader's arrest (on a trumped-up traffic charge as part of a plan of wholesale arrests of car pool drivers.) On this occasion, thousands of colored Montgomery citizens congregated about the jail. Authorities backed down from their original refusal to release King on bail. There could have been terrible violence when the United States Court handed down a decision giving the legal victory to Negroes in the bus segregation controversy.

It was when this victory came that King and other Montgomery leaders realized the greatest crisis in the long struggle was at hand. White racists have long employed the argument that racial desegregation would plunge Dixie into a bloodbath of violence. There has been violence. But thanks to the Gandhi-like King leadership, the blood stains the hands of white supremacists - not Negroes.



REV. M. L. KING

King certainly recalled the words of Gandhi in this crisis. Throughout the weary months of the Montgomery struggle, he and his fellow-ministers had been preaching about the power of returning good for evil. Now, when it seemed the fight had been won, the people could obey the lofty advice and continue to triumph. Or they could upset the delicate balance of their gains as the professional agitators wished desperately they would do.

At the handsome Dexter Avenue Baptist Church which King pastors, thousands of Montgomery's colored citizens attended a mass meeting. After the opening hymn, the Scripture was read by Rev. Robert Graetz, a young white Lutheran who has stood, shoulder to shoulder, with the Negro clergymen during the bus controversy. The presence of the Rev. Graetz, King recalls, was a reminder to the people that the fight for democracy in Montgomery is not a fight which Negroes wage alone. Rev. Graetz read from Paul's letter to the Corinthians: "When I was a child, I spoke as a child. I understood as a child. I thought as a child. But when I became a man, I put away childish things."

Defender

Spontaneous shouting, cheering and waving of handkerchiefs interrupted the reading of the Bible.

"And now abideth faith, hope and love - but the greatest of these is love," Rev. Graetz continued.

Sat. 5-4-57

Another spontaneous outburst issued from the congregation.

"I knew then that non-violence, for all its difficuties, had won its way into our hearts," Rev. King remembers gratefully. "The people knew that they had come of age, that they had won new dignity. They would never again be the old, subservient, fearful appeasers. But neither would they be resentful fighters for justice who could overlook the rights and feelings of their opponents."

That same night, when Rev. King himself addressed the people, he told them that they must return to the buses not as a right, but as a duty.

'If we go back as a right, there is a danger that we will be blind to the rights of others," he declared. "We Negroes have been in a humiliating position because others have been chiefly concerned with insisting on their own rights. This is too narrow a basis for human brotherhood and certainly will not overcome exisiting tensions and misunderstandings. Secondly, if we insist on our 'rights,' we will return to the buses with the psychology of victors. We will think and say by our manner if not our words - that we are the victors. This would be unworthy of us and a barrier to the growth we hope for in others. In the past, we have sat at the back of the buses and this has indicated a basic lack of self-respect. It shows that we have thought of ourselves as less than men. On the other hand, the white people have sat in the front and have thought of themselves as superior. They have tried to play God. Both approaches are wrong. Our duty in going back on these buses is to destroy this superior-inferior relationship from whatever side it is felt. Instead of accepting the division of mankind, it is our duty to act in the manner best designed to establish man's one-ness. If we go back in this spirit, our mental attitude will be one that must in the long run bring reconciliation."

It is this manner of high-level instruction which King has voiced and to which the people have responded which has won him the respect, not only of his followers, but also - grudgingly - of the majority of the very Montgomery whites who vigorously oppose King's overall program. Ironically enough therefore, the majority of Montgomery whites - from the Mayor on down - are almost as solicitous that no harm come to Dr. King as are his followers. Each time a bombing has occurred at the minister's home, Mayor W. A. Gayle and Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers have been among the first to arrive on the scene. The concern of authorities stems - not from their approval of what King is doing as their passion to keep the city from being plunged into a holocaust of violence and rioting. Regardless of their devotion to segregation, top city officials desire no armed warfare between the 50,000 Negroes and 75,000 whites of Montgomery. King, today, represents the best guarantee the city has of peace - or at least true. For Montgomery's Negroes have given loving ears and obedient hearts to the leader who has taught them to face hatred with love and violence with a literal turning of the other cheek.

King's power to quell resentment and avert riot has been amply demonstrated. After the first bombing of his home, police were unable to disperse throngs of angry Negroes. But a few words from Dr. King - a reminder that the bomb-throwers needed love and that those who live by the sword must die by the sword - was listened to readily by the crowd which obeyed his instructions to go to their homes and pray.

This gospel of love and refusal to strike back physically has themed the entire crusade which began in December of 1955 when Negro seamstress Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white girl. Negroes have conducted themselves so that it is impossible to accuse them of creating "incidents." This is the way authorities want to keep the situation. So, while passionately opposing Martin King, they look up to him and seek to protect him.

There are other reasons why Montgomery whites do not wish to see King hurt. The most ardent segregationists realize that martyrdom of a man of King's stature could create such a crisis that Federal justice and Federal troops would have to be brought in. Such intervention, in addition to being highly distasteful as an idea, could spell an even more immediate and final death toll for segregation than seems in the cards at the moment.

Then too, there are Montgomery whites who oppose violence as a matter of principle, quite as vigorously as they oppose racial integration - still others who feel the issue has become one between law and anarchy rather than between segregation and integration.

In spite of these reasurring arguments, it is the tragic truth that it is not always the responsible citizenry which controls the destinies of great men. Sometimes, hate-filled, trigger-tense shadow men sulk along the lun-

atic fringe.

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Advertiser Fri. 4-19-57 P. 4-A

Montgomery, Ala.

Internationally Famous At 28, Rev. Martin Luther King Wonders What Course To Follow, Aware That Fame Has Its Drawbacks Since Some Expect Too Much

TED POSTON IN THE NEW YORK POST

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But where, at 28, does Martin Luther King Jr. go from here?

The youthful minister pondered the question the other day in his comfortable home here, and his brooding gaze went far beyond the walls of the tastefully furnished living room.

He had returned only the day before from Washington, where he, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president, had conferred with scores of the most influential Negro leaders in America to plan a May 17 "Pilgrimage of Prayer" to the nation's capital.

His slanted eyes were almost closed as he considered his answers. And then he said:

"Frankly, I don't know."

A pause, and then:

"There's so much remaining to be done here in Montgomery and I feel I have a responsibility to stay and help get things done. I feel that whatever your job is, you should do it as well as if you thought it was to be your last job. But when you are as young as I am—"

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But it was not a new thought for King. Just a year ago, when he had first been firmly catapulted into the headlines, he discussed the problem with Rev. J. Plus Barbour, his friend and mentor at Crozier Theological Seminary.

Barbour teased him about his nationwide publicity, and King said:

"Frankly, I'm worried to death. A man who hits the peak at 27 has a tough job ahead. People will be expecting me to pull rabbits out of the hat for the rest of my life. If I don't or there are no rabbits to be pulled, then they'll say I'm no good."

He reverted to the theme of early success as he discussed his future the other day.

"One of the frustrations of any young man is to approach the heights at such an early age," he said. "The average man reaches this point maybe in his late 40s or early 50s.

"But when you reach it so young, your life becomes a kind of decrescendo. You feel yourself fading from the screen at a time you should just be starting to work toward your goal.

"And no one knows better than I that no crowds will be waiting outside churches to greet me two years from now when some one invited me to speak."

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HIS own mention of "trying to keep them from killing us" brought King back to the original question of where does he go from here. For he recalled the two attempts to bomb his own home and the danger faced by Yolando and Mrs. Coretta Scott King.

"If ever I get around to thinking about my future," he said, "I must also think of my family. I've got to think of what's best for them also. It is not pleasant to live under the threat of death even if Coretta and I reject such threats personally. But I do have a responsibility to my family, and that must always be a consideration."

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But this means no slackening, of course, of King's Montgomery Improvement Association's efforts to gain full citizenship for all Montgomerians. That was quite evident last Monday night when the still-weekly mass meeting of the former bus boycotters was held in King's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Speaker after speaker, King included, stressed the MIA's next local project—the matter of Negro registration and voting. The MIA has long been conducting classes on registration for prospective Negro voters, but now they conduct tests to see how the "students" are progressing.

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"We're going to test you ourselves before you go down there to the board of registrars. And if you pass our test and don't pass theirs, we'll have good reason to go down there and find out why you didn't pass. Knowledge is knowledge and the white folks don't have no corner on it, and we'll find out why you didn't pass just as sure as you are born to die."

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BUT James Pierce, the Alabama State College economist and long-time Dexter member, defended his church by saying:

"Dexter Avenue may be one of those sophisticated churches, but I'm here to testify that Rev. King has ruined more faces with crying than anybody else I know. Because I almost broke out crying myself yesterday when he preached on his recent trip to the birth of Ghana."

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But King no longer fears or rejects that shouting, amen-ing emotionalism. He knows that without it — displayed twice weekly — in different Negro churches here for a full year, the bus boycott movement would never have been a success.

In fact, King's ability to hold all Montgomery's varied Negro factions together for the long 12-month struggle, was cemented in the near-worship of the elderly, emotional domestics who form the mass backbone of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

In Martin Luther King Jr., at 28, they see the son they never had or would like to have had. As one old lady explained to this writer:

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REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING (APRIL 30, 1957)
APPEAL FROM A CONVICTION FOR VIOLATING
ALABAMA'S ANTI-BOYCOTT LAW

38b 1957

IN BOYCOTT CASE

Advertiser

Court Rejects King's Appeal

Wed. 5-1-57 Montgomery, Ala.

P.1

The Rev. M. L. King Jr.'s appeal from a conviction for violating Alabama's anti-boycott law during the long Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses was thrown out of court yesterday by the Alabama Court of Appeals.

The appellate court acted on a technicality because the Negro Baptist minister was late in filing a transcript of testimony of his trial.

King was one of 90 Negroes indicted by a Montgomery County grand jury early in 1956 on charges of violating the state's anti-boycott law during the mass refusal of Montgomery Negroes to ride segregated city buses. He was the only one tried.

The young minister was fined $500 and costs. Trials of the other 89 defendants were posponed pending King's appeal.

Since then Montgomery buses have been integrated under a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court and the boycott was ended after more than a year.

STATE LAW

The Court of Appeals, in a decision written by Judge Aubrey M. Cates Jr., cited a state law that requires the court reporter to file a transcript of testimony of a trial within 60 days but which gives a convicted defendant the right to ask for an extension of time.

Cates said King's attorney failed to ask for an extension of time when it became evident that the court reporter would be unable to transcribe the testimony within the 60-day limit.

The Negro minister was convicted March 22, 1956, and the transcript should have been delivered to the clerk of Montgomery Circuit Court, where King was tried, on or before May 21.

QUESTION RAISED

The Court of Appeals threw out the case without going into the merits of the trial itself. The question of the deadline on filing the transcript of testimony had been raised by Atty. Gen. John Patterson on behalf of the state.

After that, King's attorney filed an affidavit from court reporter W. Hallowell Lewis which said he was unable to get the transcript in time because of a heavy backlog of other cases and because he was kept busy taking testimony in subsequent trials.

The law under which the Court of Appeals acted recognizes that additional time might be needed, but Cates said no effort was made by the Negro minister's attorneys to ask for an extension.

CAN APPEAL

King now has 15 days to ask the Court of Appeals to reconsider its decision and if the court declines, he can appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court.

King's attorney, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, said he hasn't had a chance to read the decision and that he would have nothing to say at this time.

The anti-boycott law under which King was convicted prohibits two or more persons from conspiring to hinder, delay, or prevent a company from doing business unless they have "a just cause or legal excuse" for carrying on a boycott.

ALABAMA

Late In Filing Trial Transcript

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The Negro minister was convicted March 22, 1956 and the Court of Appeals said the transcript should have been delivered to the clerk of Montgomery Circuit Court, where King was tried, on or before May 21.

But the transcript wasn't filed within the deadline and neither the trial court nor the Appellate Court was asked to extend the time.

The Court of Appeals threw the case out without going into the merits of the trial itself. The question of the deadline on filing the transcript of testimony had been raised by Atty. Gen. John Patterson on behalf of the state.

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King's Appeal Of Conviction Thrown Out

Post Herald Wed. 5-1-57 B'ham, Ala.

Negro Minister

Rev. King Loses Appeal In Alabama

Afro American Sat. 5-11-57 p.1

Court fails to pass on case merits

Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Of course we shall ask the Alabama Court of Appeals to reconsider its action," Fred D. Gray, counsel for the Montgomery Improvement Association, told the AFRO Saturday.

He was discussing the Appeals Court dismissal this week of the petition of the Rev. Martin Luther King for a retrial of his conviction of violating Alabama's anti - boycott law during the 381-day boycott of Montgomery buses.

The Rev. Mr. King is one of the 90 colored persons indicted by a Montgomery County grand jury in 1956 on charges of violating the state's law during the mass refusal of the city's populace to ride segregated buses.

* * *

THE NOTED minister was fined $500 and costs for leading the boycott movement and the cases against the 89 other leaders in the successful fight to desegregate the buses were postponed pending the appeal of the Rev. Mr. King's case.

The reason given by the Court of Appeals for throwing out the Rev. Mr. King's appeal petition was that his attorneys had been late in filing a transcript of testimony of his trial.

The state law requires the court reporter to file a transcript of testimony of a trial within 60 days. However, a convicted defendant is given the right to ask for an extension of time.

Sat. 5-11-57

COURT REPORTER W. H. Lewis said he was unable to get the transcript in time because of a heavy backlog of other cases and because he was kept busy taking testimony in subsequent cases.

Mr. Gray, the MIA attorney, emphasized that the merits of the Rev. Mr. King's case had never been considered by the Appeals Court.

* * P.2

"WE HAVE 15 days to ask the court to reconsider its dismissal of the case without a hearing on this sort of technicality," he said.

Pointing out that there are five other lawyers in the battery interested in the case—Messrs. Shores, Hall, Disney, Birmingham and Langford — he stated that if the Appeals Court refused to reconsider, they would take the case to the Alabama State Supreme Court.

CITIZEN OF YEAR — Rev. Martin L. King, left, famed leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., proudly displays the plaque presented him at the recent grand conclave of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity held at Baltimore, Md., December 27-30. He was named "Citizen of the Year" by the Fraternity and was honored at the annual Founders' Banquet. At his left are: Mrs. King; Herbert E. Tucker, Boston, Mass., grand basileus of the fraternity and Mrs. Tucker.

Emancipation Proclamation Anniversary

Rev. King To Speak At Big Bethel Today

An estimated 5,000 are expected to hear the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., when he delivers the featured speech at the 94th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation at noon today at Big Bethel AME Church, 220 Auburn Ave., N. E. He is expected to arrive here just before the scheduled meeting.

The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Pres. Abraham Lincoln Jan. 1, 1863 declaring all slaves in the United States to be "then, thenceforward and forever free". A preliminary proclamation had been issued Sept. 22, 1862.

Rev. King pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery, Ala., won national attention last year after he headed the Montgomery Improvement Association which was instrumental in effecting the famous Montgomery Bus Boycott.

He advised the members of the organization to use "Passive resistance," in order to break down racial segregation on intra-city buses, which was recently accomplished when the U. S. Supreme ruled against segregated buses.

Dr. King, a native Atlantan, is the son of Rev. M. L. King, Sr. pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church here.

The featured speaker will be introduced by Rev. Samuel Williams professor of philosophy at Morehouse College and pastor of Friendship Baptist church.

Also appearing on the program will be Rayford McIver, who will read excerpts from the Emancipation Proclamation and Miss Victoria W. Butts who will read excerpts from the 1954 Supreme Court's decision on de-segregation of public schools.

Music will be supplied by the famous organist, Graham Jackson Baritone Eulrich, a student at Morris Brown College and Big Bethel's Choir No. 2.

Other scheduled to speak at the annual celebration will include Rev. A. S. Dickerson and Rev. Benjamin W. Bickers of Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, who will make a presentation to Dr. King.

The celebration is being sponsored by the local branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP Campaign Committee will explain the financial needs it is facing for the next year. The committee is asking every member and guest to bring a financial donation. Dean Edward C. Mitchell of Morris Brown College is chairman of the celebration.

Montgomery Pastor 'Not Acceptable'

Jaycees Nix King As 56 Honoree

DALLAS, Tex. (ANP)—Alabama Attorney General Ben Shepperd can claim at least one victory over his toughest opponent to date—Dr. Martin Luther King, minister who led the successful Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., buses.

Shepperd has been named by the national Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the nation's "Ten Outstanding Young Men" for 1956.

King, whose name was submitted by the Associated Negro Press, was turned down by the JCC as "not acceptable at this time."

Shepperd, who will be honored at the chamber's annual session next week in Dallas, was given the honor for his cleanup of gambling operations in Phenix City, Ala., where racketeers killed his father in 1955.

■

THE ALABAMA Attorney General also was prominent in court action by his state to defeat a suit filed by the Montgomery Improvement Association testing the constitutionality of Alabama and Montgomery laws requiring segregation of the races on public buses.

Shepperd prepared the state brief in the case, asking the Supreme Court to uphold the bus segregation laws "to protect the peace and property of the sovereign state of Alabama."

The high court ruled in favor of the Negro organization headed by King, knocking out the Alabama race laws.

M. L. King to be cited by newsmen

CHICAGO—The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott that resulted in a Federal court ruling that outlaws segregation on Alabama public transportation, will be honored as "Man of the Year" by the Windy City Press Club at the annual awards banquet on Thur day.

The dinner affair will be held in the Parkway Ballroom at 45th and South Parkway at 7 p.m. The Rev. Mr. King will shart the platform with Langston Hughes, uoet and lecturer, who will be the principal speaker.

In naming The Rev. Mr. King for the club's highest honor, members of the Press Club stated that the Montgomery boycott ranked as the nation's most important news in the area of civil rights.

The Rev. Mr. King's leadership based on a philosophy of love and passive resistance, was described as the most effective anti-segregation weapon evolved in the last quarter of a century.

King Says Vision Told Him To Lead Integration Forces

Advertiser Montgomery Ala
Mon 1-28-57

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. told his congregation yesterday that he had a vision early one morning a year ago telling him to lead the Montgomery Negro Movement against segregation without fear.

After describing the vision to his almost-filled church a few hours after a dynamite bundle failed to explode on his porch when his family was not at home, King said in prayer:

"I realize that there were moments when I wanted to give up (leadership of the pro-integration movement) and I was afraid but You gave me a vision in the kitchen of my house and I am thankful for it."

The 28-year-old Baptist minister said in his sermon that after Montgomery Negroes began a 381-day bus boycott on Dec. 5, 1955, "I went to bed many nights scared to death" by threats against himself and his family.

"Early on a sleepless morning in January 1956," King said, "rationality left me." Then, "almost out of nowhere I heard a voice that morning saying to me:

"Preach the Gospel, stand up for the truth, stand up for righteousness."

King went on, "Since that morning I can stand up without fear. So I'm not afraid of anybody this morning.

"Tell Montgomery they can keep shooting and I'm going to stand up to them; tell Montgomery they can keep bombing and I'm going to stand up to them.

'PROMISED LAND'

"If I had to die tomorrow morning I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land and it's going to be here in Montgomery. The old Montgomery is passing away and segregation is dying," King declared.

King's home was bombed with only slight damage last Jan. 30 and was hit by a shotgun blast Dec. 23, two days after city buses were integrated on federal court order. Since then a young Negro woman shot in both legs while riding a bus was the only serious casualty reported in six gunfire ambushes of buses and seven bombings.

King has constantly urged Negroes to remain non-violent.

Dexter Church Topic Listed

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sat 1-26-57

"That Boy Back Home" will be the sermon subject of Dr. M. L. King Jr., minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Sunday morning.

The morning anthem will be "Come, Ye Blessed," by Scott with Mrs. Athalie Smiley, soprano, as soloist. For the prelude, Ralph Simpson, organist, will play "Cantabile," by Franck," and for the postlude, "Festival Toccata" by Fletcher. The processional hymn will be "Fairest Lord Jesus," and the recessional, "Rejoice, Ye Pure In Heart."

The nursery will be in operation for those who may bring their children. Flowers will be placed on the altar by the Gibbs family of Tuscaloosa in memory of the late Deacon James A. Gibbs, who passed on Jan. 25, 1951.

The Social-Political Action Committee of the church, headed by Mr. Mary Fair Burks, is urging all members of the church to meet the deadline for paying poll tax on Feb. 1.

The Dexter Echo is in the mails this weekend. Persons wishing to be placed on the mailing list may telephone the church office.

Meetings during the week have been held at the residences of Miss Verdie M. Davie, Robert F. Williams, and Mesdames Thelma Austin Rice and Gussie Thorn Carter.

A capacity audience last Sunday heard Dr. M. L. King Sr., minister of the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Atlanta, in the annual exchange of pulpits by father and son. Many were turned away at the Atlanta church as Dr. M. L. King Jr. spoke at the same time. He is expected to give echoes on Sunday from the adjourned session of the National Baptist Convention which he attended during the week at the National Baptist Sanitarium at Hot Springs, Ar.

Best wishes from the congregation go to Miss Peggye Ann Taylor the city on Saturday for several days in New York City as the guests of the Abyssinian Baptist Church as it observes annual Youth Week.

POLICE STOP DISORDER AT BLAST SITE
Lt. E. Y. Lacey Arrests Negro Vurlie Wilkins For Threats

Rev. M. L. King Jr. Reveals:

'Vision From Heaven Removed My Fears!'

Courier Sat. 2-1-57 p.2

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Youthful and scholarly Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. admits there were times when he was afraid after he had been selected to lead the crusade against bus segregation in this Southern city, but this fear was wiped away, he says, when he had a vision early one morning a year ago.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This vision was dramatically described by Dr. King before his congregation two Sundays ago, a few hours after a home-made bomb failed to explode on his front porch.

After giving a vivid description of the vision, he said in prayer:

"I realize that there were moments when I wanted to give up and I was afraid, but You gave me a vision in the kitchen of my house and I am thankful for it.

"I went to bed many nights scared to death."

ONE MORNING in January, 1956, Dr. King said: "Rationality left me." Then "almost out of nowhere I heard a voice that morning saying to me:

"'Preach the Gospel, stand up for the truth, stand up for righteousness . . .'"

Dr. King continued: "Since that morning I can stand up without fear.

"Tell Montgomery they can keep shooting and I'm going to stand up to them.

"If I had to die tomorrow morning, I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I have seen the Promised Land and it's going to be here in Montgomery. The old Montgomery is passing away and segregation is dying."

Rev. King

Asks U. S. To Act in South Now

NEW ORLEANS—Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery boycott leader, addressing more than 2,400 Friday in the Coliseum Arena, called on all Negroes to demand that the Federal Government use all constitutional powers to enforce the laws of the day. He declared, "We have a long, long way to go. We are confronted in the North with hidden segregation and in the South with glar- segregation. But, I say that if democracy is to live, segregation has to die."

Rev. King was hailed by various speakers as "The King," "The Modern Moses," "Our Caleb and Joshua" and "The Ghandi of the Day."

Other speakers included Dr. William R. Adams, president, New Orleans Improvement League; Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge; Atty. Belford Lawson, Washington; Joseph Verrett, vice president, United Clubs, Inc., which sponsored the meeting; Raymond B. Floyd, master of ceremonies; Dr. Leonard L. Burns, United Club president, and Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., president, New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, who introduced Rev. King.

38b 1957 ALABAMA REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

President Nixon Meets Montgomery's King

Daily World Wed. 3-13-57
Atlanta Ga. P.6

Whether by coincident or on purpose, the general public will [illegible]fied in that Vice President Nixon met in person Montgom[illegible] Luther King, Jr. and had a chat with him.

[illegible] was not in the deep South region but was in far away [illegible] where both had gone as goodwill emissaries from their [illegible]

38b Ala.

[illegible] President Nixon is the much traveled, dashing heir ap[illegible] to the presidency, who has made an excellent record on [illegible] accounts. Considered a general favorite for the presi[illegible] his words as well as his gestures are of much import.

[illegible] King, of course is the Dexter Avenue pastor who figured [illegible]uously in the montgomery bus affair. It was possibly [illegible] motion that President Eisenhower was asked to make [illegible] somewhere in the deep South where there were bomb[illegible]ch-throwing and demonstrations in process against the [illegible]on of the buses and in some points demonstrations [illegible] the integration of the public schools.

[illegible] the reports the meeting of King and Nixon was cordial; [illegible] President is reported to have invited him to Washington [illegible] two will be able to converse more effectively.

[illegible] is known, Vice President Nixon is a direct representative [illegible] President. Having intimated such commitment, it would [illegible] saying that the President has his time and method [illegible]ment of the conditions touching those citizens in the deep [illegible]on whom reprisal has been visited because of the school [illegible]on decision. He has not been unmindful of the interest [illegible]izens involved and has been said all along, such will [illegible]ssed up lightly.

[illegible] the celebration of Ghana, two great Americans met in [illegible]ons of Richard Nixon and Martin Luther King, Jr. Both [illegible] and vigorous and each possessing the sense of modern [illegible]. let it be hoped that more will become of this cordial [illegible] African soil. Let there be an understanding between [illegible]ent Vice-President, and young King who is one of our [illegible] and popular young leaders.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

DR. KING IS INVITED TO INDIA AND AFRICA

Daily World Wed. 2-13-57
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — Prime Minister Nkrumah of the West African Gold Coast and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India have extended invitations to visit their respective countries to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery Ala. bus protest and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, it was announced here today by "Friendship", and interracial organization providing direct aid and material support to leaders of the integration struggle in the South.

The invitation from the Gold Coast government was tendered in connection with the celebration of independence of this former British colony which will become the foreign Republic of Ghana on March 6th. Dr. King has accepted the invitation and it is expceted that Mrs. King will accompany him.

In addition to the personal messages received from Prime Minister Nehru, former U. S. Ambassador Chester Bowles who is now in India to accept the invitation to India has written Dr. King, urging that he expressed a keen desire to meet not only had India's head of state Rev. King, but many other distinguished Indian leaders have requested that he be their guest. These included Mahates Gandhi's son Devdas Gandhi, publisher of one of India's leading newspapers, and several of the Mahatma's closets associates.

In releasing this information, In Friendship emphasized that these invitations from outstanding international statemen are an expression of world interest in the struggle of Negro Americans to achieve full civil and democratic rights. As stated in Mr. Bowles' letter:

"Nothing would spread more goodwill for American than a visit here by someone who has tried to apply Gandhi's principles in the United States. The stories I have told here of your peaceful boycott and the approach you have adopted in Montgomerf have fortified people's faith in the democratic methods.

"As you know, there is nothing that hurst our relations with Asians more or undermines America's prestige more than our lingering racial discriminations. That is why the progress we make in ending segregation peacefully counts so much for the better American relations with Asia, and indeed with Africa and the whole colored majority of the human race."

Dr. King accepted the African invitation with the proviso that the situation in Montgomery would permit his absence; but stated that he was obliged to delay scheduling a trip to India bceause it would necessitate his being out of the country too long in face of the continued tensions surrounding the Montgomery bus integration efforts. While expressing a keen desire to meet Mr. Nehru "not only because the friendship of the people of India is a highly desirable goal, but also because of the valuable lessons that could be learned which might be applied in America", Dr. King emphasized the seriousness of the situation in Montgomery.

REV. KING FEATURED IN TIME

Daily World Wed. 2-13-57
Atlanta, Ga.

This is a success story about the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. 28-year-old Baptist minister in Montgomery, Ala., who rallied 50,000 people into one of the most successful boycotts in the history of America -- the 1955 Montgomery bus boycott.

This story about King is being told in Time Magazine's February 18th issue.

Time's account not only tells about the time and patience exerted by King, it also tells about his childhood schooling, Christian indoctrination, his faith in accomplishments which can be obtained through love, charity and non-violence.

It also tells about the influence his father, Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., of Atlanta played on him becoming a minister.

King was practically unknown except in a very small circle, less than 15 months ago. Today his name is known around the world. He represents the 16 million Negroes who are seeking relief from the ache of racial segregation and the pangs of discrimination, because of color."

Time's story about King reviews his activities from the time Mrs. Rosa Park refused to yield her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery city bus, until Negro homes and churches were bombed. It also tells about Negroes riding Montgomery city buses unsegregated.

Montgomery Leader's Home Bombed Again; City Called 'Dangerous' One

Bystander Thurs. 1-31-57
Des Moines, Iowa

Montgomery, Ala.—A second attempt to blow up the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., misfired Sunday but another Negro's home was bombed in a new outbreak of racial violence.

Twelve sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were tossed on the porch at the home of King, a leader in the long and bitter fight against segregation. But the bomb failed to explode.

3 Hurt by Blast

However, another bomb tossed between a nearby Negro house and a service station damaged both buildings. Two Negro taxicab drivers and a third employee at the cab company's headquarters in the service station suffered cuts.

King, 28, a Baptist minister, and members of his family were away from home at the time. The pro-integration leader said he hasn't occupied the white frame residence "for some time."

Another

The bombing was another in a series of outbreaks of violence which began shortly after segregation was ended on Montgomery city buses Dec. 21 under a federal court order.

Buses have been ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were damaged heavily by dynamite explosions Jan. 10.

$2,000 Reward

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the city commission decided Sunday to offer a $2,000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers." After the Jan. 10 bombings, Gov. James E. Folsom posted a similar $2,000 reward.

Bulletin P. 6

A crowd of several hundred Negroes gathered quickly at the scene of Sunday's bombing and King told them:

"We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality, it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes."

There are approximately 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, a city of 125,000.

Later, King told his congregation in Sunday service that "even bombing 50,000 homes would not stop it because others would reach up and take the banner."

"Dangerous" City

Montgomery has become "a city that is dangerous to live in," King told an almost-full church.

So far city authorities have resufed offers of outside help in curbing violence. Negroes have appealed to President Eisenhower to say something about the situation.

Some of the Negroes at the bombing scene were visibly angered and police arrested two on charges of disorderly conduct. They were booked at city jail as Vurlie Wilkins, 28, and Samuel Wallace, 26, and released on $100 bond each.

There Are No Methodist Saints

Advertiser Sun. 2-17-57 P. 4-B

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—I would like to clarify one point regarding your editorial concerning Dr. King in last Sunday's *Advertiser*. In your opening sentence, you stated: "A Baptist, Dr. Martin Luther King, has attained sainthood in a Methodist publication."

Many people mistook this statement to mean that the Methodist Church had canonized Dr. King and thus made him a saint. This, of course, is not true. The truth of the matter is that the Methodist Church does not make anyone saints.

Dr. Thompson's reference to him as a saint was in the same general sense as any Christian is a saint. This is indicated by the manner he used the term "saint" without a capital and also by the very construction of the sentence itself: "This is not reserved for exceptional saints like Martin Luther King . . . It must come home to every Sunday school student and teacher."

I feel that Dr. G. Stanley Frazer's letter published Feb. 13 makes the position of most of the ministers in the Methodist Church located in the South quite clear, but a clarification of the fact that the Methodist Church has not made Dr. King a saint is certainly in order.

No one person has the power to make even a single statement for the Methodist Church unless it is an interpretation of the "Discipline of the Methodist Church," and even then it must be remembered it is merely one man's interpretation of our law.

[THE REV.] J. JOEL JONES.
Snowdoun, Ala.

Negro Home Dynamited In Alabama

Herald Tribune Mon. 1-28-57
New York, N. Y.

Pastor Escapes A Second Bomb

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27 (AP).—A second attempt to blow up the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King jr. misfired today but another Negro's home was bombed in a new outbreak of racial violence.

Twelve sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were tossed on the porch at the home of Mr. King, a leader in the long and bitter fight against segregation, but the bomb failed to explode.

Another bomb tossed between a Negro house and a filling station a short distance away did go off, however, and damaged both buildings. Two Negro taxicab drivers and a third employee of the cab company headquartered at the service station suffered cuts and scratches but no one was seriously injured.

Minister, Family Away

Mr. King, a Baptist minister,

and members of his family were away from home at the time. The pro-integration leader said he hasn't occupied the white frame residence "for some time."

The bombing was another in a series of outbreaks of violence which began shortly after segregation was ended on Montgomery city buses Dec. 21 under a Federal court order. The Supreme Court ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Buses have been ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were heavily damaged by dynamite explosions Jan. 10.

Rewards Offered

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the City Commission decided today to offer a $2,000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one who has thrown any bombs." After the Jan. 10 bombings, Gov. James E. Folsom posted a similar $2,000 reward.

A crowd of several hundred Negroes quickly gathered at the scene of today's bombing and Mr. King told them:

"We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes."

There are approximately 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, a city of 125,000.

Later, Mr. King told his congregation in Sunday service that "even bombing 50,000 homes would not stop it, because others would reach up and take the banner." Montgomery has become "a city that is dangerous to live in," Mr. King told an almost full church.

Non-Violence Policy

Negroes must continue to follow a policy of non-violence, the twenty-eight-year-old minister said, because, "our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the Federal government in here that will be white folks, too."

So far city authorities have refused offers of outside help in curbing violence. Negroes have appealed to President Eisenhower to say something about the situation.

Some of the Negroes at the bombing scene were visibly angered and police arrested two on charges of disorderly conduct. They were booked at city jail as Veurlie Wilkins, twenty-eight, and Samuel Wallace, twenty-six, and released on $100 bond each.

Three Negroes escaped serious injury when the home of Allen Robertson was shattered in today's explosion. Mr. Robertson, fifty-nine, a hospital attendant, said he and his wife and daughter were asleep. Albert McHanney, James Richardson and Eddie McWhorter, all employees of a taxi company, suffered cuts and bruises.

...y. King To Get Publishers ...ward; NAACP League Cited

Daily World Thurs. 3-21-57 P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

...n announcing its annual Russwurm Awards, the National ...spaper Publishers Association selected Reverend Martin Luther ... along with nine other recipients, to be honored for ...nding achievement in making possible a richer concep... of democratic principles."

...awards made each year by ... newspapers of the na... announced on an NBC ... broadcast on Wednesday ... 20.

...courageous Montgomery, ...ministers was cited for ... and unflinching leader... in the fight against racial se...tion and for his contribution ...third force,' non-violence, to ...nal of democracy."

...King were selected the Na... Association for the Ad...ment of Colored People for ...ued battle against foes of ...tutional government; the Na... Urban League for its stead... continuance of its principles ...cial progress through inter... activity, in spite of efforts ...e South to expel the League ... communities where it has ex...

... OF MD. CITED

...ernor Theodore R. McKeldin, ...yland was cited for his ap...ent of Negroes to important ...nd muncipal boards and of...

... Col. Daniel "Chappie" ... his leadership in com... jet ... squa... of the most vital stra... to the nation. Rever... Turner, of Clinton, Tenn. ...ral and physical courage ...ing Clinton Negro High ...dents despite personal ...involved; Reverend Robert ... Montgomery, Alabama, ... minister of a Nego... firmly supported the ... against bus segre... the face of personal threats ...

...reas in sports were recog... the newspaper group ... Althea Gibson, second ...ranked U. S. L. T. A. ... player for her effect... international goodwill tur... worldwide tennis tours; and ...tional Association of Inter... Athletics for its cou... to accept racial sege...gation and discrimination in its promotion of athletics and athletes in its program conducted by the smaller colleges of the nation.

The Negro Intercivic Council, of Tallahassee, Florida, was recognized for its uncompromising fight for bus desegregation in the capital city of Florida.

LISTS PREVIOUS WINNERS

In the ten-year history of the Russwurm Awards, recognition has been given four times to the N. A. A. C. P. or persons associated with the staff, and three times to the National Urban League or its executives. Recipients have ranged from stars in the entertainment field and motion picture companies to persons in high places in industry and government.

Both President Eisenhower and former president Harry S. Truman have received Russwurm recognition. Such television figures as Edward R. Murrow, Ed Sullivan, and Steve Allen have been named. Sports figures such as Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, Joe Louis, and Branch Rickey are holders of the award. On the other hand, some of the recipients have been little known persons in remote sections of the nation who, in the opinion of the newspaper publishers group have made signal advances "toward the American Way of Life."

The Russwurm Awards are part of the national observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, March 17-23 sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association. This marks the 130th Anniversary of the Negro Newspaper.

Look Who's Smearing King!

Afro American

BATON ROUGE, La. — The blast delivered Friday against the Rev. Martin Luther King, who "let the cat out anywhere" drive of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association, M.A.

victorious bus boycott, came from a disgruntled ex-Communist, whose fabrications have been so [illegible] that the Department of Justice no longer uses him as a "paid informer."

He is Manning Johnson, whose attempts to smear Dr. Ralph Bunche as a Communist several years ago brought about the unprecedented action of the Loyalty Board entirely reversing itself and beginning an investigation of its own witnesses, Johnson and another ex-Communist, Leonard Patterson.

The six-member board unanimously found there was "no doubt as to the loyalty" of Dr. Bunche, Nobel Prize winner and chief American member of the United Nations secretariat.

* * *

WIDELY PLAYED up by the press in the South this week was Johnson's assertion before the Louisiana Legislative Committee on Segregation, whose avowed purpose is to probe influences behind racial unrest, that he thought the Rev. Mr. King "could stand a close investigation."

What manner of a man is this, who would attack the minister son of a minister by charging that he was "a dastardly misleader, leading the colored people of the South down to destruction and bloodshed?"

The record of the Bunche case shows him up for what he really is.

IN HIS testimony Johnson swore that he and Dr. Bunche "jointly attended a strategy meeting of eight or 10 top colored Communists" at a Howard University conference on race problems held in Washington in 1934.

Leonard Patterson generally corroborated this testimony of Manning Johnson, but Dr. Bunche flatly denied the charge. The latter showed that he had published articles attacking the Communist Party in the period Johnson said he was following the Communist line.

The real climax of the drama was provided by a surprise witness for Dr. Bunche, who admitted that he had been a Communist at the time and who testified that there had never been such a strategy meeting in his office as the gathering described by Manning Johnson.

* * *

THE ONLY evidence brought forward by Johnson at the hearing bearing one scintilla of truth was the fact that when Dr. Bunche was attending Amherst College back in 1925, one of the other three colored students there was Benjamin Davis Jr., who later became a leader in the Communist Party.

This was "guilt by association" so remote that the Loyalty Board unanimously scoffed at it and ordered the transcript of the hearing sent to the Justice Department for investigation of possible perjury by Dr. Bunche's accusers.

* * *

THE LOUISIANA Legislative Committee, this week, also heard testimony from another ex - Communist, who charged that "the whole force of the Communist Party is concentrated on the NAACP," trying to gain control.

He is Joseph Z. Kornfedder of Detroit, who claims to have helped to form the Communist Party in the United States. In answer to a question by one of the committee members, this "authority on communist strategy" admitted that he left the party in 1919.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Tues. 3-26-57

Reasons Why Theologian Calls Dr. King Saint

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — A recent editorial has taken me to task for my reference to Dr. Martin Luther King as "an exceptional saint." The editor supports his criticisms by reference to Webster's definition of saint-hood.

24 Mt. 4-H

But the church looks at sainthood a little differently than does the famous lexicographer. The Roman Catholic Church, for example, requires two things in a saint: (1) that he have been dead for an appropriate number of years, and (2) that he shal lhave performed some attestable miracle.

As for Dr. King, he is not dead; though doubtless some of his enemies wish he were. So on this score he cannot qualify.

But as for the other test, he has performed one of the most notable miracles in America. In the midst of a dangerously explosive situation, at grave danger to himself and his family, he guided the Negroes of Montgomery in the achievement of their legal rights as citizens of a democracy. And he did it without violence on the part of the Negroes. Furthermore, and even more remarkable, he has refused to hate or fight back at people who have threatened him, ridiculed him, sought to bribe him, and even have set off bombs at his house.

I submit, this is a miracle of the first order.

Any other candidates care to compete with the Rev. Martin Luther King for the saintly crown in Montgomery? In my way of thinking this is amazingly similar to the way in which Jesus of Nazareth faced the enemies of His day. This is sainthood in man's church.

CLAUDE H. THOMPSON.
[Professor of Systematic Theology, Emory University.]
Atlanta, Ga.

¶ *Dr. Thompson's letter refers to a Feb. 10* Advertiser *editorial which revealed that he accorded Dr. King sainthood in a Methodist publication. —Ed.*

Rev. Martin Luther King Chats With Union Students

The Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and leader of the year-long, successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., was recently guest speaker for the Religious Emphasis Week at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. He is shown above with some of the students of the university.

Left to right are Rose Miles, Baltimore; Vernetta Parks and Mary Hill, both of Newport News; Rev. Mr. King, and Thaddeus Ware, Richmond.

Bus-Integration Leader Hoping To See Nixon

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King, who led a successful protest by Negroes against bus segregation in Montgomery, Ala., said today he hopes to see Vice-President Nixon soon to discuss "the whole matter of civil rights."

Without going into details, King described as "very fruitful" a discussion he had with Nixon last month in Africa, where both had gone for ceremonies incident to the old African Gold Coast becoming the independent nation of Ghana within the British Commonwealth.

King told reporters here today that Nixon was "quite open-minded," but said he could not repeat what Nixon had said to him.

Vice President Nixon Meets Montgomery's King

World
Sat. 3-16-57 Birm. Ala.

Whether by coincident or on purpose, the general public will be gratified in that Vice President Nixon met in person Montgomery's Martin Luther King, Jr., and had a chat with him.

This was not in the deep South region but was in far away Ghana where both had gone as goodwill emissaries from their heaths.

P. 8

Vice-President Nixon is the much traveled, dashing heir apparent to the presidency, who has made an excellent record on his own accounts. Considered a general favorite for the presidency, his words as well as his gestures are of much import.

Dr. King, of course is the Dexter Avenue pastor who figured so conspicuously in the montgomery bus affair. It was possibly upon his motion that President Eisenhower was asked to make a speech somewhere in the deep South where there were bombings, torch-throwing and demonstrations in process against the integration of the buses and in some points demonstrations against the integration of the public schools.

From the reports the meeting of King and Nixon was cordial; the Vice President is reported to have invited him to Washington where the two will be able to converse more effectively.

As is known, Vice President Nixon is a direct representative of the President. Having intimated such commitment, it would go without saying that the President has his time and method of treatment of the conditions touching those citizens in the deep South upon whom reprisal has been visited because of the school segregation decision. He has not been unmindful of the interest of the citizens invilved and as has been said all along, such will not be passed up lightly.

At the celebration of Ghana, two great Americans met in the persons of Richard Nixon and Martin Luther King, Jr. Both are young and vigorous and each possessing the sense of modern liberality, let it be hoped that more will become of this cordial meeting on African soil. Let there be an understanding between the excellent Vice-President, and young King who is one of our most able and popular young leaders.

Boycott: A Device Comes Home

(From The Christian Science Monitor) P. 8

developed "passive resistance" while he was work-
an immigrants in South Africa. He took it home with
where it helped some 400 million people to become
masters. From there the idea went to the American
Negro groups fashioned it into the bus boycott.

years after the Indian leader left South Africa, his
has come home. Using a bus boycott system frankly
that in Alabama, Africans in Johannesburg and
waring a government not accustomed to being

U.S. 16-57 Birmingham, Ala.

ly, the boycotters are fighting a bus fare rise of
day — a real grievance to people whose budgets
y tight.

boycott is having another effect which has nothing
money. It is unifying African resistance to the slowly
of apartheid. And it is apparently making even
and illiterate masses of African workers aware
strength: the fact that a concerted withholding
cracks the chief cornerstone of the South African

dom government has had no more success than any
ent of Western heritage faced with passive resist-
resorted to occasional violence and instructed em-
the pay of workers arriving late or too tired to
quota.

ce only begets eventual violence in return, and
is risky business where some 60,000 aggrieved
concerned.

g to negotiate with boycott leaders over a small
sing financial complaint, the Striidom government
rmitted the issue to shift from economic to political
continuing this refusal it is opening the door to
use of passive resistance — and worse. This ca-
to the rising sediment of bitterness in the
town townships, laying up "wrath against the

Leader visit d Coast

Y, Ala., Feb. 1
ter, who led
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King Jr.
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monies marking the independence from Britain of the new Republic of Ghana on March 6.

Former U. S. Ambassador to India Chester Bowles urged him to accept the invitation to visit Prime Minister Nehru, King said. The Negro advocated following Gandhi's policy of peaceful resistance during the bus boycott.

He said a planned meeting with Nehru in New York City last December was put off when U. S. Supreme Court announced its bus integration order.

King said his church, the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, will finance the trip.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
BOMBING
SUSPECTS ARRESTED

'Seven Or Eight' Arrested In Bombings; White Man Confess Shooting Into Bus

Police Probe For Link In Dynamiting, Sniping

Advertiser 1/1
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan 1957

By TOM SELLERS
Advertiser City Editor

The arrest of "seven or eight" white men in connection with recent bombings of Negro homes and churches in Montgomery was announced at a tensely dramatic press conference in City Hall last night.

Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers also said one white man has admitted in a signed confession shooting into a racially integrated bus on the morning of Dec. 31. The man was identified as Henry Alexander, 2[illegible] Tarbrough St.

TO BE CHARGED

Alexander will be charged with assault with intent to murder or assault with a deadly weapon, the commissioner said.

All the men are in city jail and are being questioned extensively. Sellers said police are seeking to determine whether a conspiracy exists in the group linking the bombings and bus shootings.

Sellers declined to say whether any group is connected with the Ku Klux Klan. "I'd rather not answer that at present," he said in answer to questions by newspaper and television men during a conference in the Commission chambers.

NAMES

The commissioner also would not give the public the names of the men held in connection with the bombings and refused to give their ages, saying [illegible]

that "seven or eight" were in jail. The suspects have not yet been officially charged, he said.

If formally accused of setting off the dynamite bombs at Negro dwellings which were inhabited, any of the men could receive the death sentence under Alabama law if convicted.

Formal charges will have to be determined by the city attorney, Sellers said.

Announcement of the arrests came one year to the day after the first bomb was exploded in Montgomery during a long and bitter fight which brought a federal court order last Dec. 21 halting enforced segregation on city buses.

It was on the night of Jan. 30, 1956, that a dynamite bomb was set off at the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Negro integration campaign and a mass boycott of city buses which preceded the end of segregation. No one was injured in that explosion.

A total of 19 major acts of violence have occurred during the boycott, including nine bombings and 10 shootings. The first bus shooting was on Dec. 7, 1955, only two days after the boycott began.

Alexander, who Sellers said confessed that he shot into driver W. H. Fullilove's bus on Dec. 31, also is implicated in one or more of the bombings, Sellers said.

The commissioner said police have the .38 caliber short pistol used by Alexander, a bullet and a signed confession.

The case was broken early Sunday morning by the work of City Detective J. D. Shows, who "recognized some people in a car and took down the tag number," Sellers revealed.

The suspects were at the scene of the bombing of the Peoples Taxi Co., corner of High and Jackson streets. Nearby, on South Jackson, a bomb had been placed on the porch of the Rev. King's home, but it did not explode.

Sellers said the department has "several confessions and statements tying in with certain bombings." Others are still being questioned, he added. As of now, the confessions only link "certain ones with certain bombings."

Alexander was arrested on suspicion Sunday afternoon at 3:30 in Selma. The arrest was made by City Dets. Shows and J. T. Ward, Sellers said. Also aiding in the pickup were Alabama State Investigators Jake Kreis and Lewis Phillips.

Advertiser

The commissioner said two of the men being held were arrested in Selma, one in Elba, and the others in Montgomery. He added that the confessions and statements obtained tie in specifically with the bombing of the Peoples Cab Co. on Sunday and the dynamiting of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy's home—one of six which occurred here Jan. 10.

1-2-57

"We are most happy to make this announcement," asserted Sellers during his opening statement to the press.

He said he expects other arrests to be made but would not estimate the number. One source earlier had speculated that 18 or 20 persons eventually would be involved.

Sellers said all of the men in custody are residents of Montgomery.

Their names will be released when they are formally charged, he added.

Asked if the FBI had been involved in the bomb investigations, Sellers replied emphatically, "No sir."

The $2,000 reward offered by the city had nothing to do with the break in the case, according to the commissioner. The vital factor was Detective Shows' investigation of the men at the bombing scene Sunday, Sellers said.

Among other confessions, one man admitted throwing an unused bomb into a creek in Chisholm (north Montgomery), the commissioner disclosed. The bomb was found by three boys.

Sellers said the suspects gave "intimidation" as their motive in the bombings. However, he would not divulge any other details of the confessions.

The first two suspects were arrested Sunday, (Jan. 27) a short time after a combination Negro service station-taxi stand and a home next door to it were bombed at 4:30 a.m. The police also found a 12-stick unexploded dynamite bomb a few hundred feet away on the porch of the parsonage of the Rev. Martin Luther King, 28-year-old leader of the pro-integration Negro movement. This predawn explosion-dud combination capped a series of dynamitings that have kept this city on edge for weeks.

On Jan. 10, four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers were targets of the bombers. The Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro congregation, and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro leader with King in the Montgomery Improvement Assn. which led the 381-day bus boycott. This series of blasts took place between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m.

Graetz and King each have been targets of the dynamiters. King reportedly also was fired on with a rifle but he didn't report it to police.

SIMILAR BOMBS FOUND

In addition to the undetonated bomb found on King's front porch, police also have uncovered others which matched in many details—fuse, cap and capping method, aluminum rod, masking tape and type of dynamite used.

One was found by three youngsters in the Chisholm section, submerged in water under a seldom-used bridge leading to an abandoned gravel pit. The bomb provided many clues for police who made a rush trip to Birmingham to check out some details. They also checked out some suspects living in Birmingham.

The dynamite found near "Vandy's Place" was of the "ditching variety" commonly used in South Alabama. The search, for a time, centered in some down-state cities such as Selma, Troy and Brewton. Prattville also got the once over.

Last Sunday's explosion shattered the Peoples Filling Station and Peoples Taxi Co. and did extensive damage to the home of Alex Robertson, [illegible]-year-old Negro hospital orderly who lives at 342 S. Jackson St.

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 1-31-57

NEWSMEN FIRE QUESTIONS ON ARRESTS IN DYNAMITINGS
Cameras Click At Press Conference In Commision Chamber

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 2-3-57

POLICE OFFICIALS REVEAL ROUNDUP OF BOMBING SUSPECTS
Capt. Brown, Commissioner Sellers, Chief Ruppenthal Meet Press

Jury to Get Cases of 7 In Montgomery Violence

Post + Times Herald P.9-C
Advertiser Sat. 2-9-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8 (AP) — Charges against seven white men arrested after the bombing of Negro churches and home in Montgomery were continued in City Court today with announcement that they will be presented to the Montgomery County Grand Jury next week.

City Judge Eugene Loe announced also that if the grand jury fails to indict any of the seven defendants, the charges against them will be dismissed in city Court.

Loe made his announcement without calling any of the seven men up for trial.

He said defense attorneys asked for a continuance because they needed more time to prepare their case.

The seven white men were arrested following a wave of violence that began shortly after Montgomery buses were racially integrated under a Federal Court order last Dec. 21. The violence began with six gunfire attacks on the buses.

Charged with taking part in one or more of the incidents are: Eugene Hall, Charlie Bondiford, Donald Dunlap, Henry Alexander, James D. York, Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sonny Kyle Livingstone Jr.

fense attorneys that the evidence against them will be presented to the grand jury next week.

Judge Eugene Loe announced the agreement when the charges were called up for hearing in his court Friday morning. At the same time, he said that if the grand jury fails to indict any of the men, the charges against them will be dismissed in city court.

The defendants, all residents of Montgomery, were arrested after four Negro churches, a service station and taxicab stand, and the homes of two Negroes and a pro-integration white minister were bombed in a wild outbreak of violence following the end of bus segregation. Two other dynamite bombs were found unexploded.

Before that, the newly-integrated city buses were ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs.

GRAND JURY J RULE IN RACE-BUS DISPUTE

Commercial Appeal

Trial Of 7 White Men Left To Decision Of Body

Sat. 2-9-57

CITY MAY DROP CHARGES

Memphis Press-Scim.

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8. —City and state authorities left it up to a grand jury Friday to say whether seven accused white men should be tried for racial violence growing out of bus integration in Montgomery. P.15

Charges against the men were carried over for two weeks in city court under an agreement between the prosecution and de-

Nab 8 In Montgomery Violence

Dispatch Sat. 2-9-57

Charged, all

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery police last week arrested eight white men in connection with recent bombings of Negro homes, churches and businesses and other acts of violence stemming from the city's racial troubles.

Only five of the men were identified by police. They are Eugene S. Hall, a member and former director of a Montgomery White Citizens council; Charles Bodiford, J. D. York, Ray Britt and a man listed only as Dunlap. P.1

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellars, who has done little talking about the case, said four of the men were under $1,000 bond for conspiracy to commit a felony.

The fifth prisoner, Ray Britt, was being held under $10,000 bond in an unspecified charge.

An unidentified official said he was certain that several of the arrested men were White Citizen council members, and that at least one was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Six dynamite bombings had been set off at the homes and churches of Negro leaders who led the successful fight for bus integration. In addition, the integrated buses have been fired upon repeatedly.

The last bomb blast occurred last week, and 12 sticks of unexploded dynamite were found at the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., a Negro leader, whose home had already been attacked two other times.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
BOMBING
4 CHURCHES - 2 RESIDENCES

Bombs Damage Four Alabama Negro Churches

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Thurs. 1-10-57

2 Ministers' Homes Also Are Blasted In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP).—Four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers—one white and one Negro—were bombed here early today less than 12 hours after another racially integrated city bus was ambushed with gunfire.

No injuries were reported.

Mayor W. A. Gayle ordered bus service halted "until further notice" as a precautionary measure. He said an informal emergency meeting of the City Commission would be held today.

The mayor said he talked with Gov. James E. Folsom about the situation. "I told him I didn't think we need any help. I think we have the situation in hand."

Reward is Offered

After a survey of damage, Gov. Folsom offered a $2,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons who carried out the bombings.

The six bombings were the most violent outbursts of trouble since racial segregation was ended on buses in Montgomery December 21 under a Federal Court order.

Assistant Police Chief J. B. Ruckers said the most severly damaged church was the Mount Olive Church on the southwest edge of Montgomery. What "looked like the biggest charge of all," he said, was apparently placed in the front vestibule of the church and blew the front wall out and the inner wall into the church auditorium.

Church Corner Blown Away

One corner of the Bell Street Baptist Church was blown away at the rear of the building. The choir loft behind the pulpit was wrecked and part of the ceiling above the pulpit knocked loose.

Both the home and the church of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, one of the leaders in the long bus boycott which preceded the start of integration, were heavily damaged by bombs apparently made of dynamite.

A corner of the front porch was blown off Mr. Abernathy's home. The Negro minister was reported visiting in Atlanta, where Negroes also have started a campaign to end bus segration.

Another bomb blew off doors and part of the roof of the Negro First Baptist Church, where Mr. Abernathy is pastor.

Another Home Damaged

The home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, a white minister who serves an all-Negro congregation at the Trinity-Lutheran Church, was another target of the bombing attacks. The front door was blown in and walls damaged.

Eleven unexploded sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were found in front of Mr. Graetz's home. Police de-fused them.

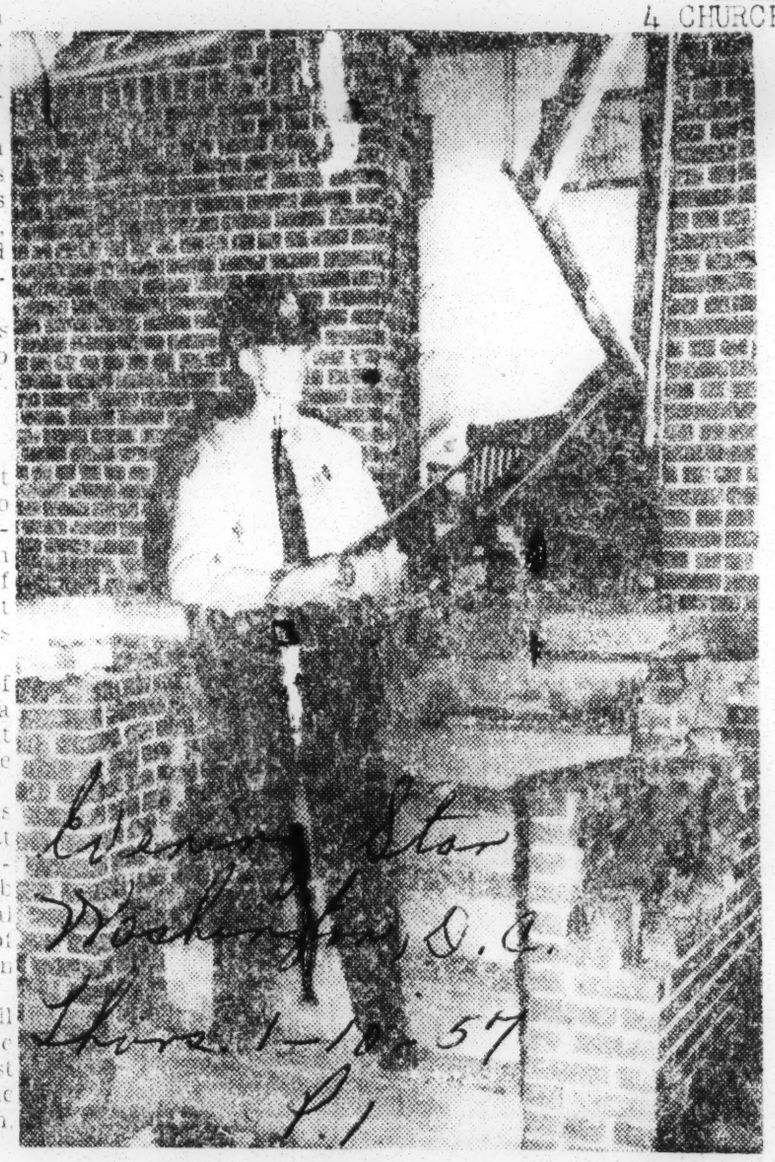
The white minister also was active in the Negro bus boycott and has supported the integration campaign. Another bomb exploded at his home several months ago, but he was out of town and no one was hurt then either.

A three-foot section of wall by a door was blown out of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church in today's outbreak. The pastor, the Rev. H. H. Johnson is another integration leader.

Blast Fired Into Bus

A shotgun blast was fired into a city bus at it was finishing one of the first night runs last night since recent bus shootings brought a ban on after dark operations.

It was the sixth armed attack on buses. A young Negro expectant mother was shot in both legs in one attack.



Evening Star Washington, D.C. Thurs. 1-10-57 P1

NEGRO CHURCH BOMBED—A policeman at Montgomery, Ala., mounts guard on the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, which was one of four Negro churches bombed early today in the city's struggle over racial integration. No one was injured.—AP Wirephoto.

White Clerics In Report Flay Violence Here

Montgomery, Ala. Star 1-11-57

While a victim of yesterday's bombings looked on, a group of white religious leaders issued a statement deploring a renewal of violence here.

The group of about 25 Protestant ministers and a Jewish Rabbi included the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro church whose home was one of the six buildings dynamited in a series of pre-dawn bombings here yesterday.

Nearly two hours in formulating their statement, the church group urged residents to maintain law and order. Segregation was not mentioned in the document.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Their statement follows:

"As a group of religious leaders of this community, we feel it our sacred duty to issue this statement to our people and to all the citizens of this community:

"1. We call upon all citizens to join with us in an act of repentance for the violence done against the homes of some of our citizens, against houses of God, against peace, order and good will of our community.

"Whatever our differences of opinion may be we cannot remain silent and allow our community to lapse into the barbarity of terrorism and intimidation.

"2. We call upon you to offer fervent thanks to Almighty God that none were injured in the bombings of Jan. 10 and to pray both publicly and privately that by His grace, we may be guided into the ways of righteousness and peace.

"3. We call upon the God fearing people of Montgomery to highly resolve that violence must not be allowed to continue and that law and order must be maintained in our midst."

MONTGOMERY PASTOR ASKS AID FROM 'IKE'

Commercial Appeal

Negro Prays President Will Halt Violence

P. 24

FBI QUIZ ALSO URGED

Memphis News

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 13.—A Negro minister whose church and home were bombed recently prayed in the damaged church Sunday for "just a word" from President Eisenhower against violence in Montgomery.

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a pro-integration leader, said he had suspended all night services at his Negro First Baptist Church "because we feel it might endanger the lives of our congregation." 1-14-57

Pledge To Continue

Some other ministers who were the targets of six bombings Thursday urged from their pulpits that their attackers be forgiven. They pledged to continue efforts to obtain complete racial equality.

There were no other reports of night services being canceled.

The bombings came three weeks after Negroes won racial equality on Montgomery buses under Federal Court order. Bus service was suspended indefinitely by the city commission after the bombings. No one was injured in the attacks.

Rev. U. J. Fields, pastor of the Bell Street Baptist Church which the fire department declared unsafe for use after it was bombed, held services for his congregation in the basement of another church. Rev. Fields said the city should assume responsibility for repairing his church since it had not provided proper police protection.

Rev. Fields also called for President Eisenhower to step into the situation.

Rev. H. H. Johnson, pastor of the bombed Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, told his congregation at the damaged church that "there seems every reason for the FBI to come into this."

Study Is Reported

The Justice Department was reported studying whether the Federal Government has jurisdiction to enter the case.

Rev. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association that has led Negro integration efforts for 13 months, prayed for the President "to speak out on this situation."

With boarded up windows flanking him where stained glass had been, Rev. Abernathy said, "We know that if the President would just say a word to the city, it would have great value."

The minister also asked "moral courage for the city officials," who he said are not now providing sufficient police protection. He called Sunday a "dark and bleak day for all churches in our city, including our white churches."

The Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro Trinity-Lutheran congregation, took as his sermon theme "How Often Shall We Forgive," and asked forgiveness again for his attackers. His home was bombed for the second time Thursday night.

The Rev. Mr. Graetz reported that since then he had received one threat, "which isn't more than normal." His young wife spoke up to say there had been several more. "Oh," the minister said, "I hadn't heard about them yet."

BUS RUNS HALTED IN ALABAMA CITY AFTER 6 BOMBINGS

Times

4 Negro Churches and Homes of 2 Ministers Attacked in Montgomery Outbreak

Fri. 1-11-57 Newsweek

By The Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10—The worst outbreak of violence in the fight over bus segregation left Montgomery without public transportation today.

City authorities halted bus service indefinitely after nighttime bombing attacks on four Negro churches and the homes of two anti-segregation ministers. One of the ministers is white.

Two Homes, Two Churches Hit By Dynamite Blasts

World Sat. 1-12-57 B'ham, Ala. P.1

By J. RUSSELL BONER

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — A new wave of violence struck Montgomery, Ala. Thursday, as Negro ministers in Atlanta launched a religious war against racial segregation on buses.

Four dynamite bombs exploded in Montgomery early Wednesday morning damaging two Negro churches and the homes of 2 ministers who led a year-long campaign in the Alabama capital city against bus segregation.

Police said no one was injured in the explosions.

A shot was fired into a Montgomery bus last night, and the city immediately suspended night operations, which had only been resumed hours before.

Targets of the early morning bombings in Montgomery — where bus segregation was first ended in the South under U. S. court order — were two Baptist churches, the home of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white minister of the all Negro Trinity Lutheran church.

Both ministers were leaders in the year-long Montgomery "walking and praying" boycott ended last month with a federal court order that bus segregation is illegal.

The Montgomery campaign was adopted as a model for Negro protests against so-called "jim-crow" seating at Birmingham, Tallahassee and Miami, and yesterday a similar campaign got underway in the southeast's largest city, Atlanta.

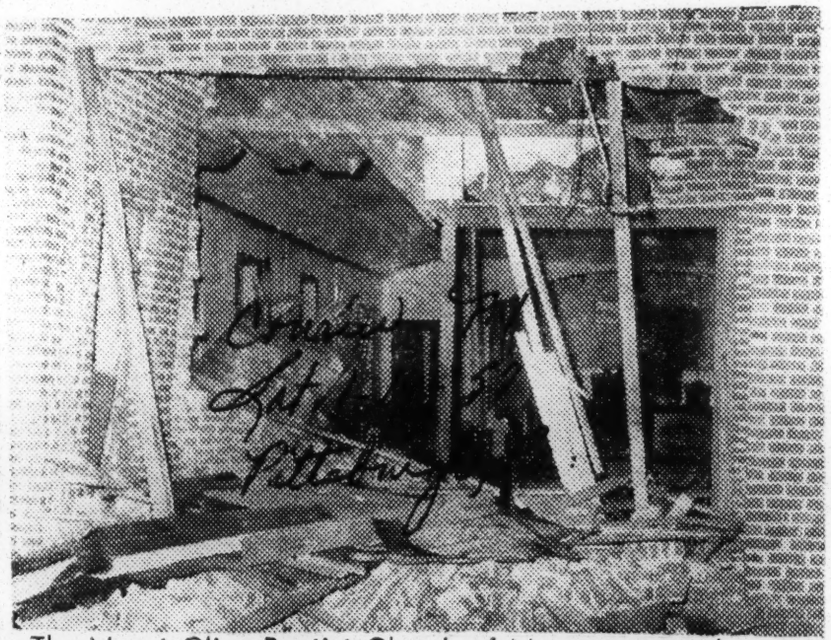
One of the unexploded bombs was found on the porch of one-time NAACP official J. L. Leflore early Thursday morning. Later Leflore postponed indefinitely a mass meeting that had been scheduled for Thursday night to discuss segregation.

A small explosion did minor damage to the home of Walter Johnson a 51-year-old Mobile man. Two other adults and five children were in the house, but all escaped injury.

A second unexploded bomb was found beneath the bedroom of William Jackson, a neighbor of Johnson. Fuses on both the exploded dynamite bombs had been lighted, but had gone out.

Three crosses were burned before Negro homes during the night in one section of Mobile.

Bombing Scenes . . .



The Mount Olive Baptist Church of Montgomery, Ala., was one of six religious buildings and parsonages ripped by hate bombers in pre-dawn campaign. The church, located on Old Selma Rd., just outside city limits, was the final victim.

Here is an example of what the bigot means when he calls himself a "free White American Christian." The scene was photographed at the Bell Street Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala., after the edifice was ripped by a hate bomb in the racists' drive against Negro churches and pastors.

No one was reported injured.

The City Commission order suspending busline operations "until further notice" forced thousands of bus riders, white and Negro, to find other means of transportation to and from work.

P. 1

[In Atlanta, five Negro ministers were arrested for refusing to observe the state law on segregated seating on a city bus. The group sought a court test of the law.]

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers ordered all auxiliary policemen on duty, and the commission suggested a midnight curfew for teen-agers. There was the possibility of a Federal investigation of the violence. The Justice Department in Washington said the Federal Bureau of Investigation was looking into it to see if a Federal law had been violated.

Meanwhile in Mobile, 200 miles to the southwest, an explosion slightly damaged a Negro's home. Attempts were made, the police said, to bomb the homes of two others.

In Montgomery the Rev. Robert Graetz, a white clergyman who has fought against segregation, escaped unhurt with members of his family when one of the bombs tore down a door at his home.

11 Sticks of Dynamite

But the police said another bomb tossed in Mr. Graetz' front yard might have caused death or serious injury except for a faulty fuse. Officers found eleven sticks of dynamite tied to a metal tube.

Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said police experts hoped to get fingerprints from a rack attached to the bomb, but that the dynamite itself had been thrown in the river.

Officers removed the two-foot fuse. But Captain Brown said the department had no demolition specialists and the bomb was "too dangerous to fool with."

The bomb throwers also shattered the home of another integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister, and four churches, including the First Baptist, where Mr. Abernathy is pastor.

Part of the basement and roof were damaged at the first church. Across town other bombs ripped large holes in the Bell St. Baptist Church and the Mount Olive Church. The Hutchinson Baptist Church near Mr. Abernathy's home was also hit. Part of a wall and windows were blown out there.

Gov. James E. Folsom inspected the damage and offered a $2,000 reward for arrest and conviction of the bomb-throwers.

Mr. Folsom also conferred with Mayor W. A. Gayle and said he is ready to offer State Police or National Guard troops if needed.

Ala. 1-11-57

Mr. Gayle said "we can handle this situation ourselves. We don't need any additional help."

Mr. Abernathy was in Atlanta at the time of the bombings. Negroes there have begun bus integration efforts. Accompanied by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., another Montgomery integrationist, Mr. Abernathy flew back to Montgomery. He could not be reached for comment.

Three crosses were burned in front of Negro homes in Mobile along with the bombings attempts there.

One bomb caused slight damage to the home of Walter Johnson, a Negro. He said members of his family had escaped unhurt.

J. L. Leflore, executive secretary of the defunct Mobile chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had found a crude, unexploded bomb at his home.

Another bomb that failed to detonate was discovered later at the home of William Jackson, who lives near Mr. Johnson.

The bombings in Montgomery brought to nine the total of violent explosions there since Negroes started a bus boycott. The boycott preceded the Supreme Court decision holding bus segregation unconstitutional.

Mr. King's home was bombed at one time and hit by shotgun pellets on another occasion. Mr. Graetz' residence was bombed last August, but he and his family were out of town.

The bombings came less than twelve hours after a Montgomery city bus was ambushed with shotgun fire, the sixth incident of that kind since bus segregation ended.

No one was injured aboard the bus. It had no passengers and was on the way to the garage at the end of the day's run.

A Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs in a previous bus attack.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
BOMBING
INDICTMENTS

Indictments Returned in Montgomery Bombings

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. / Feb. 16 (AP)—A Montgomery County Grand Jury Saturday returned an unspecified number of indictments in the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches in Montgomery.

Sun. 2-17-57

The number of indictments and names of the defendants were withheld until they could be taken into custody.

P.1

SEVEN WHITE MEN were arrested by city police because of the bombing last month and are free on bond in city court. But if any of them were among those indicted by the grand jury they must be rearrested on the grand jury warrants.

The grand jury report read by Foreman Herbert R. Nation said that in returning the indictments "we believe we are expressing the feeling of our citizens who believe in law and order and that they are the great majority of our people."

Indictments Are Returned Against Dynamite Bombers

Daily Herald
Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 2-17-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An undisclosed number of indictments were returned Saturday by the Montgomery County Grand Jury in the recent bombing of Negro homes and churches here.

P.1

Names of the indicted persons were withheld until they could be taken into custody.

However, seven men were arrested by city police in connection with the last month bombings. They were free from city court on bond. If they are named in these indictments they must be re-arrested on the grand jury warrants.

Foreman of the grand jury, Herbert R. Nation, on reading a report said we believe we are expressing the sentiment of our citizens who advocate law and order and they are the great majority.

2 Indicted In Bombings Go To Trial Feb. 28

Post-Herald Tues. 2-19-57
B'ham, Ala. P.1

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18 (AP)—Two white men indicted for the bombing of Negro churches have surrendered and are docketed for early trials, but other defendants may have won a delay in their prosecution.

More than 12 hours after they had turned themselves in, Sheriff Mac Butler's office disclosed today that Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sinny Kyle Livingston Jr., had been booked on grand jury indictment and released on bond.

Later in the day their trials were set for Feb. 28.

Britt, 27-year-old employe of a flooring company, was charged with bombing two Negro churches,, the Hutchinson Street Baptist and the First Baptist, on Jan. 10 and with dynamiting a Negro taxicab stand Jan. 27. He was released on bonds totaling $7500.

The names of other defendants named in the indictments remained secret pending their arrests.

Livingston, 18, an employe of a road machinery firm, also was accused on the dynamiting of the Hutchinson Street Church, one of four Negro churches and two ministers' homes bombed on Jan. 10. He is free on $2500 bond.

The bombinbs, and earlier gunfire attacks on city buses, grew out of the ending of racial segregation on buses in Montgomery. A Federal Court order banning continued enforcement of city and state segregation laws went into effect last Dec. 21.

Britt and Livingston were indicted under a state law which fixes a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison for the dynamiting of a public building.

Britt could get 30 years on the three charges against him.

Whether either man is a member of the Ku Klux Klan or any other pro-segregation organization wasn't made known. But Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said recently that the bombings were done by KKK members.

Meanwhile, if any of the other defendants were indicted for the dynamiting of an occupied residence, a capital offense under Alabama law, they apparently won an automatic delay in their trials until the May term of court.

If a defendant charged with a crime for which he can get the death penalty hasn't been arraigned by the time a jury panel is drawn, his case is continued until the next term of court unless a new venire is drawn. That is seldom if ever done in Montgomery courts.

Among the seven white men arrested by city police last month were Britt and Livingston and two others charged with bombing the inhabited home of a Negro minister, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy. Those men are James D. York and Henry Alexander.

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The men arrested by city police are free on city court bonds which aren't recognized in state courts. Three of them, Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap, are known to have escaped indictment. They were charged by police with conspiracy in the throwing of bombs which failed to explode.

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2 Indicted In Bombings Go To Trial Feb. 28

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.
Tues. 2-19-57

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DELAY FOR OTHERS

Bomb Case Trial Docketed For 2

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 2-19-57

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Britt, 27-year-old employe of a flooring company, was charged with bombing two Negro churches, the Hutchinson Street Baptist and the First Baptist, on Jan. 10, and with dynamiting a Negro taxicab stand Jan. 27. He was released on bonds totaling $7,500.

The names of other defendants named in the indictments remained secret pending their arrests.

Livingston, 18, an employe of a road machinery firm, also was accused in the dynamiting of the Hutchinson Street Church, one of four Negro churches and two ministers' homes bombed on Jan. 10. He is free on $2,500 bond.

Britt's bond was furnished by Dean-Pettus Bonding Co., while the three signers of Livingston's bond were identified as W. T. Gilley, H. T. Little and C. E. Jenkins, according to Circuit Clerk John Matthews.

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Nine Bombings, Ten Shootings, Aftermath Of Court Decisions

Journal Sat. 2-16-57 Wilmington, N.C.

P. 5

Since December 5, 1955, during the successful 14-month Negro boycott of city buses here, a total of 19 major crimes, excluding many minor incidents, have been prepetrated against Negro citizens.

The series of violence includes nine bombings and 10 shootings by racists who are bent on keeping schools and buses segregated here despite the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The single major casualty was Mrs. Rosa Jordan, a young mother who was shot in both legs while riding a city bus last Dec. 28.

The following is a time-table of violence in the ord - it occurred:

Dec. 7, 1955: The Montgomery bus boycott wa two days old and a city bus was struck by gunfire. The same night two Negro homes were ripped with bullets.

Jan. 30 1956: The home of the Rev. Martin L. King, leader of the boycott, was hit by a dynamite blast. Ne injuries were reported.

Feb. 1: An explosion was reported on the lawn of E. D. Nixon, leader and former head of the state NAACP chapter.

Aug. 25: The home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of an all-Negro church was ripped by bombs. No one, however, was inlets tore into both legs of Mrs. jured.

Dec. 26: After five days of integration on city buses without violence, two buses were fired upon.

Dec. 28: A city bus enroute to Boylston was fired upon and bul- Rosa Jordan, an expectant mother. As a result night time bus service was halted until Jan. 2.

Jan. 9, 1957—A moving automobile passed a bus firing twice upon the vehicle.

Jan 10: In an unprecented act of violence for this city, a series of pre-dawn bombings shattered to bits four Negro churches and the homes of the Rev. Graetz and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy. The church damages included virtual demolition of Rev. Abernathy's church; and three other Baptist churches—Mt. Olive; Bell Street; and Hutchinson Street.

Jan. 27—A bomb exploded in an alley between a gas station and a residence doing extensive damage to the house. An unexploded missle was found the same night on the lawn of Rev. King's home.

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. Robert S. Graetz. Another bomb failed to explode at the home of Mr. Graetz, a white pastor of a Negro church.

Seventeen days later, a Negro service station-taxicab stand and an adjoining Negro residence were bombed and an unexploded bomb containing 12 sticks of dynamite was found at the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., a Negro minister who has led the integration fight.

Bomb Indictments Issued, Segregation Defended

Star Sun. 2-17-57 P. 20-A

Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16 (AP)—A grand jury, returning indictments in the recent outbreak of racial violence in Montgomery, served notice today that segregation must be preserved without bombs and bullets.

An unspecified number of defendants were indicted on charges growing out of the bombings of Negro homes and churches after the end of segregation on city buses.

Their names and the specific charges against them were withheld until they are taken into custody.

Seven white men were arrested by city police last month after four Negro churches, a service station-taxicab stand and three residences were dynamited and integrated city buses fired on six times.

Circuit Clerk John Matthews, who delivered the warrants to the sheriff's office, said no indictments were returned against three of the seven defendants who had been charged with misdemeanor offense.

These were Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap, who had been charged with conspiracy to commit a felony in connection with unexploded bombs found outside homes of two pro-integration ministers.

All seven defendants are free on city bonds, and the others, if indicted, must be rearrested on the grand jury charges.

The 18-man all-white grand jury, in returning the indictments, said: "We believe we are expressing the feeling of our citizens who believe in law and order, and that they are a great majority of our people."

Continuing, the report said: "We are not unmindful that there is a feeling among some that the people connected with the bombings should go unpunished," but added:

Score "Cowardly Stealth"

"We prefer that the problems of maintaining segregation be met openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness."

The jurors said "we are determined to maintain" racial segregation in Montgomery, but also to "maintain law and order as it applies both to those who support segregation and to those who oppose it."

"Our action in returning indictments. . . . should not be construed as any weakening in the determination of the people of Montgomery to preserve our segregated institutions."

The grand jury spoke critically of some of the actions of pro-integration Negro leaders in Montgomery and of the United States Supreme Court in reversing convictions of Negroes convicted in Alabama courts.

Recall Earlier Warning

Recalling that another grand jury a year ago had warned of threatened violence because of "the course of action being directed by the NAACP and the Negro leaders of Montgomery who were fighting segregation," the jurors observed today:

"That course of action has continued and violence has followed."

The warning last year came from a grand jury which indicted 90 Negro leaders of the mass boycott of segregated city buses which preceded the end of segregation.

A Federal court suit which brought the Supreme Court decision outlawing bus segregation laws grew out of the long boycott. Negroes who had refused to ride segregated buses for more than a year gave up their protest last December 21 when the bus integration order went into effect.

Bus Passenger Wounded

Violence followed within a few days. Buses were ambushed with gunfire and a Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs.

Then on January 10, dynamite bombs shattered four Negro churches and the homes of two prointegration ministers, the

Indictments Go Unserved Second Day

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 2-18-57

By BOB MURPHY

The hunt for men indicted on bombing charges by the Montgomery County Grand Jury entered its second day and a high official legal source said he believes the men are waging a delaying action.

The source, who declined use of his name, said that if any of the indicted men are charged with capital offenses by the Grand Jury, they can escape an early trial by dodging warrants until after today's capital offense orraignments in Circuit Court are completed. They are scheduled to begin about 9:30 a.m.

If arrested before the arraignment, they could face trial during the week of March 4. By ducking the warrants until after today's arraignment, they won't come up for trial until after May 27.

GUARDED SECRET

Capital offenses are arraigned only during the terms of Circuit Court, presided over by Eugene W. Carter.

The men, whose number and names are a closely guarded secret, will not forfeit bonds unless they fail to appear before Recorder's Court Judge Eugene D. Loe on Feb. 22.

Alabama law states that names of those indicted and charges against them cannot be disclosed until they are in custody. However, Circuit Clerk J. R. Matthews said Saturday that the Grand Jury returned no bills against three of the seven men originally charged by city police in the recent wave of bombings and bus ambushes. They are: Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap, who had been charged with misdemeanors. Judge Loe said earlier that charges in his court would be dropped against any of the seven not indicted.

The four other men charged with felonies and capital offenses are: Sonny Kyle Livingston and Raymond C. Britt and Henry Alexander and James D. York. The Advertiser learned last night that Alexander has been working on the construction of a Negro high school in Selma. He is reported to be employed by his father, C. A. Alexander, a plumbing contractor.

Advertiser

Those indicted must be rearrested on the Grand Jury charges and new bonds set. The seven white men have been free on bond after being arrested shortly after the Jan. 17 bombing of a Negro gas station-taxi stand and a residence.

Mon. 2-18-57

A week earlier, four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers, one white, were blasted by dynamite bombs in a series of pre-dawn raids.

No serious injuries were reported as a result of the bombings, but a pregnant Negro laundry worker, Rosa Jordan, was shot through both legs in one of a series of six bus ambushes which temporarily curtailed night bus service in the city and suburban areas.

At least one of the defendants has been linked with a bombing and one of the bus shootings.

Indict 4 In Ala. Bombing

Defender P. 1 Chicago, Ill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(INS)— A grand jury, considering the terroristic series of bombings and shootings in Montgomery, has returned indictments against four men.

Sat. 2-23-57

Under Alabama law, the identities of men charged cannot be revealed until their actual apprehension.

Seven men had been previously charged by city police in connection with the bombing of churches and ministers homes and shootings at integrated buses.

Police Link Bombings With Klan Group Here

Chief Labels Defense Fund KKK Project

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 2-11-57

By BOB MURPHY

The seven bombings of Negro churches and homes was officially attributed to the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan by Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal last night.

A prepared statement issued after a conference between prosecuting officials of the seven accused bombers stated: "Investigation, corroborated by statements of some of the accused, shows that these bombings were perpetrated by members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan."

Ruppenthal's statement said members of the organization are now engaged in collecting defense funds for the accused. He said the fund raisers are not connected with or have the sanction of the White Citizens Council.

NO NAACP PRESSURE

The police chief also denied the bombings were solved as the result of pressure from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He said the prosecutions are "based on evidence gathered by the Alabama Department of Public Safety and the Montgomery Police Department."

The statement was issued after a final conference of investigators prior to submission of the case before the Montgomery County Grand Jury later this week.

An authoritative source revealed yesterday that "a parade of witnesses" is expected to appear before the blue ribbon jury. The exact number is a closely guarded secret but it was indicated that County Clerk John R. Matthews has issued "numerous" subpoenas since the case was referred to the Grand Jury last Friday.

The pre - Grand Jury meeting was held to review evidence to be presented. Those present included Chief Ruppenthal, Circuit Solicitor William Thetford and all officers concerned in the investigation.

The accused men are Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford, Donald Dunlap, Henry Alexander, James D. York, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., all of Montgomery.

TRIAL NEXT WEEK

Any of the seven indicted by the Grand Jury will face trial in circuit court next week. Both felony and misdemeanor charges were carried over two weeks in city court last Friday by Judge Eugene D. Loe. The move was by mutual consent of defense and prosecution attorneys.

However, if the grand jury fails to indict any of the seven men, charges will be dropped by Loe's court.

Ruppenthal's reference to "a defense fund" was evidently directed to the Alabama Segregation Defense Fund which started a bucket brigade Feb. 3 to raise $60,000.

At an open meeting of the White Citizens Council at which Mississippi Congressman John Bell Williams spoke Friday night at Ft. Dixie Graves Armory, the bucket brigade was active.

'NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE'

Seven Accused In Bombings Reject Kasper Offer Of Aid

Advertiser Wed. 2-6-57 Montgomery, Ala.

An offer from Segregationist John Kasper to help seven white men charged with bombing Negro homes and churches brought a "we don't want any" response yesterday.

Kasper said in an interview that "if there is any way I can, I would be only too glad to help, financially or morally." He endorsed a fund-raising campaign undertaken to finance the defense of the seven and others arrested on similar charges.

But Jack Brock, who has announce plans for a house-to-house canvass for funds, said his group doesn't need and hasn't sought aid from Kasper.

"We're a local group interested in local problems and don't need any outside interference," the former president of the Alabama Federation of Labor added. "We've had too much of that already."

$13,000 BOND

The seven defendants arrested after the bombing of four Negro churches, a filling station and three homes Jan. 10 and Jan. 27, are free on bonds ranging from $250 to $13,000. Advertiser

Three of the men, charged only with conspiracy in connection with other dynamite bombs which failed to explode, face trial in City Court before Recorder Eugene Loe Friday morning.

The other four defendants face preliminary hearings on felony charges at the same time. Evidence against them will be presented to the Montgomery County Grand Jury when it convenes next Monday.

Two of them are charged with dynamiting inhabited dwellings, the other two are accused of bombing churches.

VISITING HERE

Kasper made his offer of help while visiting Retired Adml. John Crommelin at the Latter's rural home in nearby Harrogate Springs.

Meanwhile the seven defendants in the bombing cases announced they have retained Atty. John Blue Hill to represent them.

The Montgomery attorney of the firm Hill, Hill, Whiting and Harris yesterday released a written statement:

"We represent the defendants . . . (and) we have discussed these charges with our clients and they all state emphatically that they are innocent.

NAACP INSPIRED

"They are convinced that these charges were directly inspired by the NAACP, of which Martin Luther King Jr. and Ralph D. Abernathy are admitted nation-wide leaders.

"They are further convinced that these charges were brought in an attempt by the NAACP to destroy them because of their conscientious and active fight against the NAACP to maintain segregation in our schools and elsewhere, and to maintain our Southern heritage and way of life.

"As their attorneys, we propose to fight these charges every inch of the way."

The seven men charged in the recent bombings here were named on the warrants as Henry Alexander, 27, of 1940 Yarbrough St.; James D. York, 52, of 109 Garden-Britt Jr., 25, of 205 Huestess St.; Charlie Bodiford, 29, of 1002 Olive St.; Eugene Hall, 45, of 3871 Happiness Ave.; Donald Dunlap, 24, of 243 Riverside Dr., and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, of a Texas street address.

JOHN KASPER
Visits Montgomery

Montgomery Bombs Laid To Klansmen

Constitution Mon. 2-11-57 Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1 (AP)—Police Chief G. J. Ruppentha said today that recent bombing of Negro churches and prointegration ministers' homes "were perpetrated by members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan." P. 1

The chief said his department "has substantially completed" investigations of four bombings in a wave of racial violence following integration of city buses Dec. 21 on federal court order.

"Our investigation, corroborated by statements of some of the accused themselves, shows that these bombings were perpetrated by members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan," Ruppenthal said.

"This organization, through its members and friends, are now engaged in collecting money for the defense of those accused of these acts of violence."

Evidence against seven white men will be presented to the Montgomery County grand jury session beginning tomorrow.

Negro Churches Blasted, Montgomery Halts Buses

Herald Tribune P. 1
Fri. 1-91-57

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10. —The City Commission today declared a state of emergency here in the South's worsening bus crisis.

New York

All bus service was stopped, the auxiliary police was called to duty, and parents, Negro and white, were warned to get their children off the streets. Six dynamite blasts shook the city early today. Last night a sniper's shot, the sixth since Montgomery buses were integrated, ripped into one of the vehicles.

Four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers, one white, the other Negro, were bombed in the pre-dawn darkness. The white minister whose home was blasted in the Rev. Robert Graetz. Mr. Graetz had expressed sympathy with the Negroes. There were no injuries.

Gov. James E. Folsom offered a $2,000 reward for the information leading to conviction of the terrorists.

Meanwhile, Atlanta officials arrested five Negro leaders for violating the anti-segregation laws. A patrol wagon picked up the five men, all ministers, at a church before they could begin a mass march with their followers to the courthouse to post bond on the Jim Crow charges.

The five ministers were booked, fingerprinted and placed in $1,000 bail each. All five posted bail and were released in a matter of minutes.

"We won't need to ride the buses any more until this thing is resolved in the courts," said Mr. Borders, explaining that the arrests would clear the way for an immediate test of Georgia bus segregation laws.

The Imperial Wizard of the revived Ku-Klux Klan, E. L. Edwards, called on Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia to discuss the integration crisis but was referred instead to state Attorney General Eugene Cook. They conferred in private.

Dynamiters face chair

Afro-American Sat. 2-9-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Six white men, two of whom face the penalty of death, have been charged with the barbarous bombings and bus shootings following the desegregation of city buses here.

Baltimore, Md.

Some 14 other men are being investigated as conspirators in the nine bombings and 10 shootings in which four persons have been injured, four churches damaged and three homes struck.

P. 18

City bus service has been discontinued twice since the wave of violence began Dec. 7.

The two men facing death under an Alabama statute which demands this penalty for the bombing of an occupied dwelling are **JAMES D. YORK**, 52, an IBM operator, and **HENRY ALEXANDER**, 27, a plumber.

Both are out of jail under $10,000 bonds, reportedly furnished by the White Citizens Council.

Others held include:

RAYMOND C. BRITT JR., 25, a plumber;

EUGENE HALL, 45, an employee in the mechanical department of the Alabama Journal;

CHARLES BODIFORD, 29, a foreman at a local furniture factory; and

DONALD DUNLAP, 24, a plumber.

* * *

POLICE CHIEF G. J. RUPPENTHAL told reporters Friday that the list of accused men represented only what had been completed at that time.

"We are working on the other bombings," he said. "We just haven't got to them yet."

York and Alexander were charged with bombing the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy on the night of Jan. 10.

The minister was in Atlanta, attending the Southern Leadership Conference at the time, but his wife and two small children were asleep in the home when the front section of the house was blasted away.

The only reason they escaped with their lives was that the wife, instead of sleeping in the master bedroom, went into the children's quarters at the back of the house in the absence of her husband.

ALEXANDER IS also held under $500 bond after confessing shooting into a bus diven by W. H. Fullilove in which an expectant colored mother, Mrs. Rosa Jordan, was wounded in both legs.

Afro-American

He is charged with "assault to murder" in this count.

P. 19

The plumber is under a third indictment for the bombing of a service station and the next-door home of Allen T. Robertson on Jan. 27, bringing to three the number of warrants out for him.

Sat. 2-9-57

He is held in total bail of $12,000.

Britt was named in four warrants: three charging the bombings of uninhabited buildings, and one charge of conspiring to commit a felony—an unsuccessful attempt to bomb an uninhabited building.

HALL, CHARGED with the unsuccessful attempt, Jan. 10, to bomb the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white minister who has been actively assisting the bus boycotters, was also out on bond, reportedly furnished by the White Citizens Council, Thursday.

In commenting on the attempt to kill him, his mother, wife and three children with 12 sticks of dynamite wrapped in a pipe with TNT, the Rev. Mr. Graetz called the bombers "cornered rats, who angered that their determination to maintain segregation on the buses was to no avail, would stop the buses from running or commit murder out of their frustration."

Bodiford was aslo charged in the Graetz bombing incident.

Dunlap faces a conspiracy charge in cases in which bombs failed to go off.

AS MANY as 20 men are involved in the bombing and bus shooting cases, Chief Ruppenthal revealed, stating that Montgomery detectives have made trips to Birmingham in connection with the bombings and that arrests may be made of persons in that arrea.

The arrests announced this week were the first to be made of suspects in the year-old reign of bomb terror, despite the fact that $4,000 has been posted by city and state authorities for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers.

According to Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, Det. J. T. Shows is credited with developing the leads that led to the arrests.

SHOWS WAS supposed to have been off duty last Sunday night, but an explosion at 4:30 a.m., about a mile from his home, alerted him to danger.

He sped to the scene and assisted other officers investigating the dynamiting of a gas station and the home of a colored family.

Shows recognized a man in a car near the bombing site and noted the license number of the car.

Less than eight hours later, Henry Alexander was arrested for the bombing at his father's plumbing shop in Selma, Ala. Testimony elicted from Alexander led to the roundup of the other suspects.

FOLLOWING IS A timetable of the bombings and shootings in Montgomery during the bus protest movement:

Dec. 7, 1955—First city bus fired upon;

Dec. 9, 1955—Another bus hit by gunfire;

Jan. 30, 1956—Home of the Rev. Martin L. King, leader of the bus boycott, damaged by bomb;

Aug. 25, 1956 — Home of the Rev. Robert Graetz bombed;

Dec. 26, 1956—Two buses shot up;

Dec. 28, 1956—Bus fired upon in which Mrs. Rosa Jordan was shot in both legs;

Jan. 9, 1957—Another bus hit by gunfire from ambush;

Jan. 10, 1957 — Four colored churches and two ministers' homes bombed (The Rev. Mr. Abernathy's home and church were damaged the same night that the second murder attempt was made at the home of the

Pastor of bombed church seeks help in rebuilding

Afro-American Sat. 2-9-57

Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "I have no intention of giving up."

P. 3

Those were the words this week of the Rev. U. J. Fields, pastor of Montgomery's Bell Street Baptist Church which was destroyed by a bomb on Jan. 10.

Bell St., was one of four churches and two homes which were recent targets of terrorists in the attempts of Montgomery hoodlums to maintain racial segregation.

Its pastor, one of the leaders in the Montgomery bus boycott, made his declaration in an appeal for funds to assist him and his congregation in rebuilding the church.

"We are now out of doors with no place to worship," the Rev. Mr. Fields said, "Insurance on the church was not adequate to cover the cost of damage resulting from bombs which makes it necessary for us to construct a new building.

"I shall lead my parishioners in rebuilding this church," he declared, "Nobody is going to frighten me into leaving Montgomery. With the support of people like you, we shall accomplish this task."

Voicing appreciation for all gifts, no matter how small, the Rev. Mr. Bell requested that all checks be made payable to the Bell Street Baptist Church.

Its address is 2716 Rutland St., Montgomery, Ala.

'Studies' Dixie Talk

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A bomb exploded in the People's Cab Company here between 4 and 4:30 p.m., Sunday, injuring three cab drivers, none of them seriously, and wrecking the living room of a house next door.

Occupants of the house miraculously escaped injury, being in another room at the time of the dynamite blast. Twelve sticks of dynamite, with the fuse lighted, were were found the same day on the porch at the home of the Rev. Martin L. King.

There was no explosion at the King home because, miraculously, the fuse had flicked out. No arrests had been made in the dynamiting except two colored men reportedly accused of disorderly conduct for critizing efficiency of police.

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower is considering whether he, personally, should visit the South and speak out against growing violence directed against colored people in the region who are struggling to attain full civil rights.

This fact was revealed at the first press conference held by the President since mid-November in answer to this question by a reporter:

"Earlier this month, colored leaders of Montgomery, Ala., appealed to you to come South and speak out against the growing violence of the prosegregationists there. Have you responded to that appeal?"

MR. EISENHOWER acknowledged receipt of the message and then broke off the sentence.

He began to ask whether Sherman Adams, his presidential assistant, had done something, and then conferred with James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary.

After the whispered conference with Mr. Hagerty, the President continued his answer, saying that Mr. Adams merely stated that the point had been turned over to the Justice Department for study and advice to him.

* * *

AS A MATTER of fact, President Eisenhower has not only been appealed to by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery to visit the South and speak "only one word" of condemnation of violence, but the White House has been deluged by such appeals from individual groups, both North and South.

The latest such request was a reiteration of a plea by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, that the President, at least speak out strongly against the dynamiting, shooting and cross-burning carried on in the South without fear of punishment.

The time of Mr. Wilkins' address, made before a meeting of the Atlanta NAACP branch on Jan. 23, was grave. He deplored President Eisenhower's silence on violence in the South.

"The wave of terror and intimidation that has swept sections of the South in recent weeks without rebuke from our President or from any other responsible Federal or state or local official is a reproach to our nation and human decency," the NAACP official declared.

Referring to Mr. Eisenhower's personal visit to the Southwest drought area, Mr. Wilkins said:

"The soil in the drought area gets the personal attention of our President, but the human beings in the Dixie Disaster belt do not receive a reply to their appeal. They ask only that he speak out from his high office against lawlessness and violence."

* * *

AND AGAIN, Mr. Wilkins said of the President: "Just a few days before the Nov. 6 election, Mr. Eisenhower spoke in Philadelphia and declared, 'There can be only one law, or there will be no peace.'

"He was speaking of the Middle East unrest, but his words could apply as well to the entire pattern of unrest in some parts of the South."

Of the total southern situation, the NAACP officer declared that "if ever there was a time when evildoers seemed to have the upper hand, that time is now.

* * *

"MOST WHITE people in the South are not free today," he maintained. "They are not free to speak, to write, to assemble, or to petition. They are on the brink of being unable to think their own thoughts.

"Their ministers are not free to preach unless their sermons uphold segregation. Even those who believe in segregation, but do not believe in the wild words and the cowardly crimes of the extremists, do not dare to offer a mild dissent."

Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin was rebuked by the speaker for having delivered a state address to a joint session of the General Assembly in which he called for continuance of segregation in Georgia "no matter what any court may rule."

* * *

BY THIS declaration, Mr. Wilkins said, Governor Griffin "was telling all irresponsible elements in Georgia and, indeed, in the South, that they need not pay attention to the courts.

"He was giving a green light to the hoodlums. The dynamiter, the sniper, the poison pen artist, the cross-burner and the run of-the-mill mobster have all been given absolution in advance by Griffin and others like him in high places who speak as he has spoken."

Referring to an "iron pattern of conformity" in the South, the NAACP official pointed out that "despite all the talk about settling these matters (segregation) on the local level, certain states are not permitting local action.

* * *

"GEORGIA WAS among the first states to pass a law cutting off funds for any school which admits a colored student, even in response to a court order.

"White people in the South are finding out that their bosses at the top, much like the bosses at the top in Moscow, will crush any expression of freedom at the local and community level."

As for southern colored citizens, Mr. Wilkins declared:

"I do not have to remind you that these citizens have suffered during this dark time, they have been an easy target, especially since their attackers have been assured in front that they will suffer no punishment for their deeds."

The official cited bombings, arrests, mob violence, shotgun blasts, threats, and economic pressure directed against colored persons.

But, he said, "nothing that has been done thus far has frightened any colored citizens from their determination to secure their rights." He pointed to Montgomery, Ala., as an example of citizens who continued the struggle to attain citizenship rights after the NAACP was barred from the state.

"It does little good to bar the NAACP," he asserted. "The truth of the matter is this kind of action only makes our people more determined."

* * *

ANOTHER FORCEFUL appeal that President Eisenhower raise his voice in condemnation of the lawlessness of southern prosegregationists was made by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, at their annual midwinter clinic in Nashville, Tenn.

The resolution suggested that the President use the medium of a television fireside chat to counter the breakdown of law and order in several southern states.

It also called upon the Congress to enact without delay, badly needed civil rights legislation, according Federal protection to citizens fighting for their constitutional rights.

Governors and other officials of the various states also have "a responsibility," the resolution pointed out, to end immediately disorders and violence within their borders.

* * *

PRIOR TO the publishers' request for Presidential relief came a strong resolution from the Southern Leadership Conference at its meeting in Birmingham, Ala., appealing to Mr. Eisenhower to act to end violence in the South.

And last week in Atlanta, colored ministers in a meeting there had asked that either the President come South or that he send President Richard Nixon to make a first-hand investigation of the situation and then report on it.

* * *

ON THE local level, in only one city has there been reported official action to urge help in curbing racal trouble.

This was in Mobile, Ala., where Police Chief Dudley McFadyen made such a request Monday night at a conference of 60 white ministers. The conference was called in the wake of a series of cross burnings and at least four bombings or attempted bombings of homes occupied by colored citizens.

A similar meeting called on a segregated basis for colored ministers was called off when none showed up. McFadyen said another attempt would be made to meet with them.

* * *

OTHER OCCURRENCES which made headlines in the South this week follow:

* * *

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Three Florida State University students joined colored college students here Wednesday night in urging an end to racial segregation. One of them, John Boardman, also advocated that white Tallahasseeans support the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, a candidate for City Commissioner.

This meeting was held the night after Ralph Miller, chairman of the State Board of Control, highest controlling organization of higher education in Florida, hinted expulsion of any student "participating in demonstrations or other activities calculated to inflame the public or incite strife or violence."

DELAY BUS LAW TEST

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The trial of three colored and three white students charged with violating this city's new bus seating ordinance was indefinately postponed Monday, after the students pleaded not guilty.

The defendants, three from the State University and three from FAMU, were arrested the previous Saturday for sitting together in a city bus, in violation to the new assignment ordinance which gives the bus driver the right to assign seats to passengers as they board the bus.

RULIN GDELAYED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Alabama Court of Appeals Thursday took under advisement an appeal filed by the Rev. Martin Luther King on his conviction last March on charges of violating state anti-boycott laws.

No immediate ruling in the case is anticipated.

The state had hoped the Appeals Court would perfunctorily dismiss the appeal on a technicality that appeals records were filed after the deadline; however the court accepted the argument that the late filing of briefs was due to a "misunderstood verbal agreement" and heard arguments on the merits of the case.

MOBILE BUS TEST HINTED

MOBILE, Ala.—The Rev. W. M. Smith, president of the Mobile United Citizens Association, last week at an association rally, asked for contributions to help defray expected legal defense expenses of an expected test of the city's bus segregation laws.

He did not indicate when the test would be made, but said that "when there is no question about the Supreme Court ruling applying to buses in this city, we will ride unsegregated and with dignity."

TEACHERS TO APPEAL

COLUMBIA, S.C.—The State Supreme Court will be given an opportunity to pass on the cases of 17 former Eloree, S.C., teachers, fired from their jobs for belonging to the NAACP.

That was the decision of counsel here Saturday after a three-judge Federal court held they must first exhaust their appeals in state courts before seeking relief in that tribunal.

FLA. HEARING DATE SET

MIAMI, Fla. — Feb. 4 has been set by Federal Judge Emmett C. Choate for hearing of the motion by four colored riders of local buses that segregation on the local buses be ruled unconstitutional.

Judge Choate has already ruled that segregation on state buses is illegal and has said he will hand down a final order declaring the city's bus segregation laws unconstitutional. However, he allowed the city to file an answer to the suit brought by the four riders in the case.

MONTGOMERY BOY FINDS CRUDE BOMB

Expert Says Device Was Not Dangerous

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2. — (UP) — A crude bomb was found by a student Saturday in the Baldwin Junior High School playground, but assistant state toxicologist Vann V. Pruitt said it had no connection with the dynamite bombs used in a rash of racial violence here.

Bobby Persons, 15, noticed the six-inch length of pipe filled with "a suspicious looking substance" and notified police.

Mr. Pruitt said the chemical,

potassium permanganate, would "burn and release enough gases to explode a bottle but would not have exploded enclosed in the iron pipe." Placing some glycerin on the substance would cause it to burst into flames, he said.

Mr. Pruitt has been instrumental in investigation of the bombings here of Negro homes and churches.

The toxocologist said the bomb apparently was made by some youngster and was "definitely not the type used in the racial bombings."

A [illegible] bomb was found [illegible] youngsters several [illegible]

MONTGOMERY NEGRO REBUFFED BY OLNEY

Commercial Appeal 1-15

Brownell Aide Says Law In Local, State Hands

Memphis Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(UP)—The Justice Department Friday made public a letter to Rev. M. L. King of Montgomery, Ala., expressing "serious concern" with acts of violence in the South but placing "primary responsibility for law and order" in state and local authorities.

Cal. 2-2-57

The letter was from assistant Atty. Gen. Warren Olney III. It revealed that King had been sent two previous telegrams on Jan. 18 which turned down his requests for a major speech on civil rights in a major Southern city by President Eisenhower and a conference with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.

In a telegram to King, who heads the Southern Negro Leaders Conference on Transportation and Non-Violent Integration, presidential assistant Sherman Adams said a major speech by the President "could not be arranged." In another wire, Mr. Olney advised King a conference with Mr. Brownell at this time "would not be helpful or appropriate."

In his letter, Mr. Olney pointed out that the President in his State of the Union message had renewed his recommendations for a four-point legislative program to reinforce civil rights. He also quoted the President's statement in the message which urged people in all sections of the country "to approach these integration problems with calm and reason, with mutual understanding and with good will."

Mr. Olney also wrote King that the Justice Department will investigate Federal offenses and "will act vigorously" when such investigations "reveal the commission of Federal offenses." However, he said, "notwithstanding our deep aversion to violent acts of the sort you describe, the primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order is lodged in state and local authorities."

City asks federal court to dismiss Negroes' bus suits

News Birmingham Ala.

Fri. 2-1-57

The city of Birmingham today asked U. S. District Court here to throw out a suit filed by 21 Negroes aimed at ending bus segregation in Birmingham.

The city's answer was similar to the one filed recently by the Birmingham Transit Co.

City Commisioners James W. Morgan, Robert E. Lindbergh and J. T. Waggoner were named as defendants along with the transit company in the complaint filed in early January by Arthur D. Shores, attorney for the 21 Negroes.

J. M. Breckenridge, assistant city attorney, named as one of the grounds for dismissal the fact the complaint filed by the Negroes 'fails to state a claim against the said defendants upon which relief can be granted."

In another ground, Breckenridge's motion states that the 21 Negroes involved are defendants in Recorder's Court of the City of Birmingham "where the question of the constitutionality" of the segregation laws may be determined, and appeals could be carried from that decision.

Slipup In Alabama Bomb Laws May Make Conviction Tough

Birmingham Ala. Post-Herald 1-31-57

An apparent legislative slipup 22 years ago could make it difficult to convict anyone charged with the recent bombings of Negro churches in Montgomery.

A law was passed in 1920 specifically making it a criminal offense to set off dynamite "or other explosives" in, under or dangerously near a church or other public building or uninhabited dwelling.

At the same time, another act was written by the Legislature providing stiffer penalties for bombing inhabited dwellings, steam boats, railroad cars, jails or prisons.

In 1935, both laws were revised to increase the penalty. Bombing of an inhabited residence now carries a possible death sentence; dynamiting of churches or other public buildings a maximum of 10 years in prison.

But in rewriting the act on public buildings, the words "or other explosives" were omitted. The law now makes it an offense to explode only dynamite.

The "other explosives" were carried over in rewriting the law on inhabited dwellings and they still apply. That section of the code makes it unlawful to set off "dynamite or other explosives."

So if any of the defendants arrested for the bombings are charged with violating the public building statute, the state will have to prove dynamite was used.

Police have said dynamite was used in all the recent bombings following the end of bus segregation here. Two unexploded dynamite bombs have been found.

Good Police Work

Advertiser 1-4-57

THE efficient, thorough investigation of the dynamitings here appears to have been an outstanding job. The vigor and obvious sincerity of the work put the lie to those who grumbled that the police weren't trying to find the bombers.

Montgomery Ala.

The guilt or innocence of those arrested is of course a matter for a jury to decide. But from all that has been made public, it appears the investigation was, and continues to be, highly effective.

Fri. 2-1-57

Although there is no logical basis for comparison other than the similarity of the crimes, it seems fair to observe that New York took some 15 years longer to trap the Mad Bomber. This despite the fact that the great city had handwriting clues, a trained bomb squad (which Montgomery does not have), and literally hundreds of men working on the case. Still New York City police did not catch him: the solution was primarily the work of a newspaper and a Consolidated Edison file clerk.

Police Commissioner Sellers has emphasized the importance of the cooperation between city, county and state officers. From the little that has been revealed of the investigation, the teamwork is indeed impressive. However, the hero was Detective J. D. Shows, who has been declared ineligible for the combined city-state award of $4,000.

This seems grossly unfair. If convictions follow, we believe the city should take whatever steps necessary to give the reward money to Shows, even if it means the passage of a special ordinance for that purpose. He was of course only doing his duty, but he seems to have done it exceedingly well. In many other cities police officers are permitted to claim rewards and the sentiment of most citizens is that Shows should get that $4,000, shared, if circumstances warrant, with any other officer instrumental in breaking the case.

If his work means the end of the outrageous violence which has maligned Montgomery in the eyes of the world, we owe him much more than that.

Moslems Fight R. R. Station Bias. Jailed

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 2-9-57

MOBILE, Ala.—The L&N Railroad was said to have been responsible for a disturbance at the Flomaton, Ala., passenger station when a local law officer was called to demand that two colored women travelers vacate a bench in a waiting section designated for whites by Flomaton police.

The incident led to the arrest of Joe Allen, 29, and George R. White, 25, both of Pensacola, Fla., on charges of assault and battery and assault with intent to murder. They were alleged to have attacked Police Chief C. C. (Red) Hemby, 51, when he ordered Mrs. Louise Dunlap, 26, and Mrs. Ernestine Scott, 28, of Elgin Air Force Base, to move to a jim-crow area of the passenger station.

P. 1 Sec. 2

THE TWO young women and Allen and White were en route from Pensacola to Chicago to attend a Muslim convention in the Illinois city. Flomaton is a junction point on the L&N Railroad where passengers transfer to and from Florida towns along its line and the Seaboard Airline to Jacksonville, Fla.

Sheriff Otis Emmons of Escambia County said Hemby was called to the station by the railroad after the two women were found sitting on a bench outside the depot in a section marked for whites. He said they moved and were not arrested. Allen and White protested Hemby's demand that the women move and the fight between the chief of police and the men developed.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
BOMBING
4 CHURCHES - 2 RESIDENCES

Buses Halt Indefinitely After Blasts Rock City

Extra Police On Duty In Precautionary Move

Advertiser p.1
Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 1-11-57

By BOB INGRAM

All city bus service came to a standstill here yesterday following a serious outbreak of racial violence which included the dynamiting of two homes and four churches.

At an emergency meeting only a few hours after thousands of Montgomerians had been awakened by the series of jarring explosions, the City Commission ordered a halt in bus operations for an "indefinite" period.

In a separate move indicative of the tense situation, the commission urged a midnight curfew for all teen-agers in Montgomery.

RESERVE POLICE

Precautions also were taken to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's violent demonstrations of racial unrest. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal confirmed that a number of reserve police officers had been mustered into emergency service. He declined to say how many additional men were called into service.

The six blasts that rocked Montgomery caused extensive property damage but no one was injured.

The first blast was reported at approximately 2 a.m. Four other blasts followed in rapid succession in scattered sections of the city. The sixth and final explosion occurred at approximately 4:30 a.m.

MINISTERS' HOMES

The homes bombed were those of two ministers active in the pro-integration movement in the city—the Rev. Robert Graetz, 1104 Cleveland Ave., and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, 1327 S. Hall St.

The churches damaged in the wave of bombings were the Bell Street Baptist Church, Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, Mt. Olive Baptist Church and the First Baptist Church (Negro).

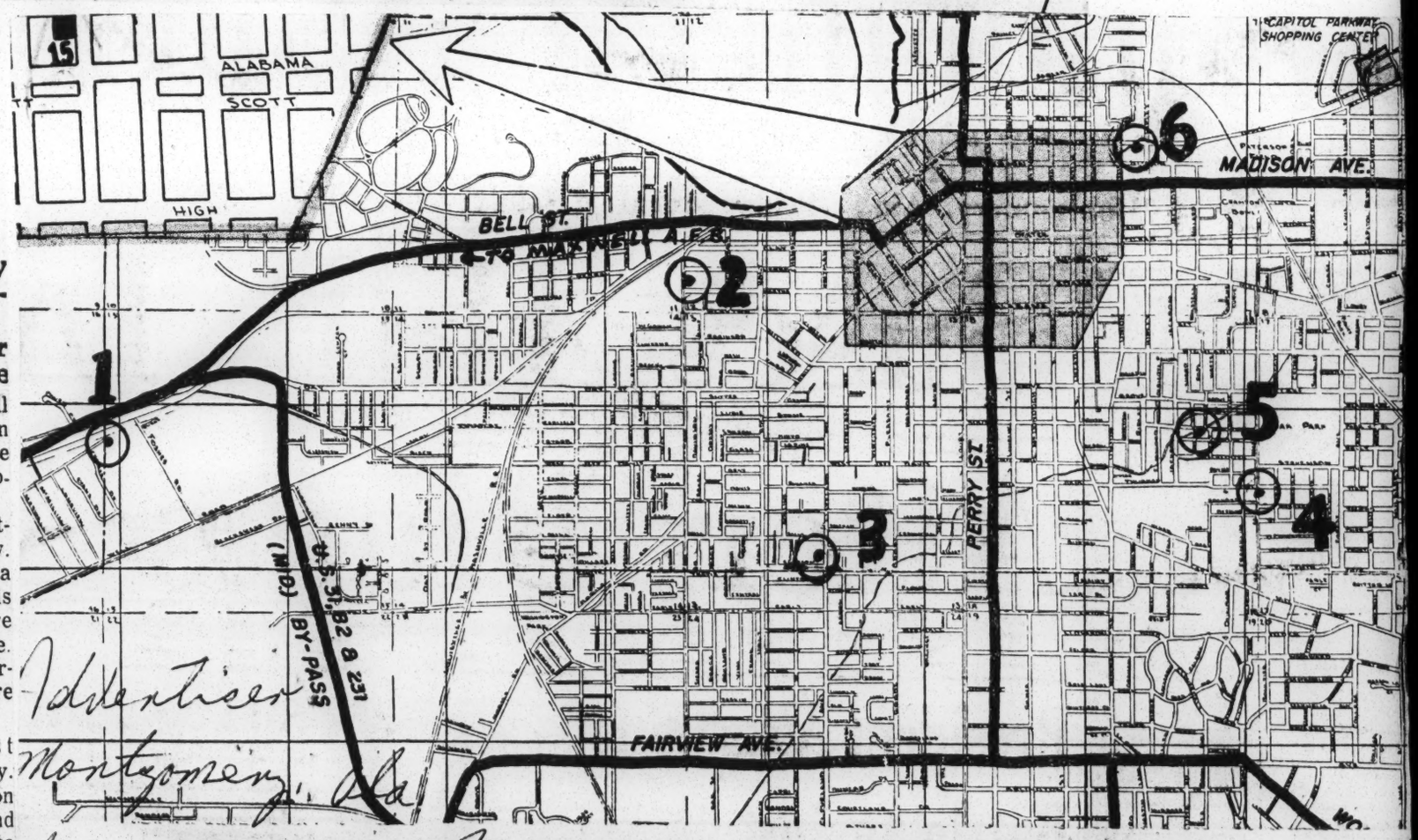
The first explosion was reported at the home of Abernathy. He was in Atlanta attending a meeting of Negro leaders, but his wife and two-year-old child were both in the home at the time. Neither was injured, but Abernathy later said both were "shocked" by the blast.

Only minutes after the first blast two others rocked the city. The first came at Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, the second at the home of Rev. Graetz, white pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church for Negroes.

Part of a wall and most of the windows of the Hutchinson Street Church were blown out by the explosion.

The explosion at the Graetz home caused considerable damage to the front part of the house and broken china was scattered throughout the kitchen by the blast. The pastor, his wife and three small children were asleep in the rear of the home but were not hurt by the bomb.

This marked the second time the Graetz home has been bombed. Last August a bomb exploded in the front yard of the residence.



PRE-DAWN DYNAMITE BLASTS SPOTTED ON MAP

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 1-11-57

Six early morning bombings which rocked four churches and two homes are pointed out on this map prepared by The Advertiser staff. All four of the churches are attended by Negro congregations. The dynamited homes belong to two ministers, one white, the other Negro. 1) Mount Olive Baptist Church, Old Selma Road near Southern Bypass; 2) Bell Street Baptist Church, 503 Oak St.; 3) Home of The Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of the Negro Trinity Lutheran Church, 1104 Cleveland Ave.; 4) Home of the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, 1327 S. Hall St.; 5) Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, 924 Hutchinson St.; 6) First Baptist Church, 347 N. Ripley, which is presided over by the Rev. Abernathy. The series of blasts took place between 2 a.m. and 5:45 a.m. The first explosion occurred in front of the Graetz home and the last did damage to the Mount Olive Baptist Church.

but no one was home at the time.

UNEXPLODED BOMB

Officers investigating the Graetz bombing yesterday found a second home-made bomb unexploded in Graetz's driveway. It consisted of 11 sticks of dynamite taped around a hollow metal tube.

The unexploded bomb was quickly de-fused by police officers. Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said it was hoped that a rack to which the bomb was attached might yield some fingerprints but that the dynamite itself had been "thrown in the river."

Brown noted that the Police Department had no demolition experts and because of this the bomb was "too dangerous to fool with."

Less than 10 minutes after the Graetz home was blasted, another explosion shook the city. This time the blast was at the Bell Street Baptist Church, at 503 Oak St. This bomb caused serious structural damage to the building. A large part of the building's walls were blasted from their foundation, and as a result a part of the roof collapsed.

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Montgomery, Ala.
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The First Baptist Church was the next target. This building, located on Jefferson and Ripley was not seriously damaged. The bomb apparently was hurled into the basement where considerable damage was done. Abernathy is the pastor of this church.

Negro Churches, Residences Suffer $50,000 Bomb Damage

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 1-11-57

Damage estimates on yesterday's early morning bombings of Negro residences and churches ranged from $50,000 upward and two churches have been condemned temporarily.

Insurance adjusters reported at least a dozen claims on which they were working, but no insurors could be found for the Bell Street and Mt. Olive Baptist churches—the worst hit.

The two also were reported unusable by Fire Chief Robert L. Lampley following an official inspection. Lampley said the Hutchinson Street and Negro First Baptist churches were damaged but usable.

An unofficial estimate made by a city official set the damages at $50,000. However, insurance adjustors who asked that their names not be used, indicated the totals probably would climb far above that.

One declared that destruction of large lead - stained glass in church windows, most of them shattered by the blasts, could run total damages into "big money." He would give no figure.

But the same spokesman, representing one of the larger agencies in the city and investigating four of the bombings, said there were many side claims for smashed windows in homes near where the blasts were set off.

Another spokesman set the total number of claims from the six bombings at "10 or 12" for his firm and one other.

A check of every dajustmnet firm in the city failed to reveal any involved in an investigation of the bell Street and Mt. Olive church bombings. An adjustment firm spokesman said they probably were covered by fire insurance which had clauses restricting payment in case of mob action.

Chief Lampley said there was no structural damage at the First Baptist Church, and only slight at the Hutchinson Street church.

The sixth and final blast was reported at the Mt. Olive Church on Old Selma Road. This building, along with the Hutchinson Street church, was most heavily damaged.

The outside walls of the building were demolished and the inner walls were affected to such an extent as to make the building unsafe for use.

GOVERNOR ON HAND

Gov. James E. Folsom, clad in a leather jacket and khaki trousers, made a personal inspection of the damaged areas at dawn yesterday. He later offered his full cooperation to city officials in meeting the emergency and offered a $2,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the bombings.

"Any person or group of persons that would bomb the house of the Lord endangers the life of every man, woman and child in Montgomery," Folsom declared. "I call on all people of Alabama to help stamp out such lawlessness wherever it may occur."

Folsom also made the observation as he looked over the bombed buildings that it seemed to him that "they did not want to kill anyone."

Folsom's offer of state help if necessary was not accepted by Mayor Gayle.

"We can handle the situation ourselves," Gayle replied, "We don't need any additional help."

COURT SUIT MAY FOLLOW

City Denies Plea To Pay Church Bombing Damages

Advertiser p. 1
38-aa

Montgomry City Commission refused yesterday to assume financial responsibility for the recent bombing of Negro churches and the pastor of one of the churches spoke later of a possible court suit.

Montgomery

Meanwhile, Montgomery went without public transportation for the fifth day in a row as a result of the dynamiting of four Negro churches and two ministers' homes and gunfire attacks on racially integrated city buses here.

City authorities suspended all bus service indefinitely following the bombings last Thursday morning and the sixth ambush attack on a bus Wednesday night. The violence began after segregation on the buses was ended by federal court order Dec. 21.

Th Rev. Uriah J. Fields, whose Bell St. Baptist Church was one of the four bombed last Thursday, made a formal demand on the City Commisnion yesterday morning. He told the commissioners he holds the city responsible for the attacks because, he said, the police department failed to provide adequate protection.

After Mayor W. A. Gayle and Commissioners Clyde Sellers and Frank Parks rejected his claim, Fields said "we will have to resort to other means. We will have to determine from a legal point of view whether the city should assume this responsibility."

CITY NOT RESPONSIBLE

Sellers, who heads the police and fire departments, told the Negro minister the city could no more shoulder the financial responsibility for the bombings than the City of Boston could for recent church fires there or the City of New York for the escapades of the "Mad Bomber."

"If we took responsibility for this," the police commissioner continued, "we would have to take responsibility for every burglary, every car wreck, every accidental death in the city."

Fields also asked the city for a 24-hour police guard at his bombed church, but Sellers turned that down because, he said, if police guarded one church they would have to protect all of them and "we don't have enough men for that."

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 Baltimore, Md. P. 3

THE LONELY CROSS—A lone cross atop the steeple stands undamaged and rises above the wreckage of the Bell Street Baptist Church, heaviest hit of the four churches which were bombed in Montgomery, Ala. during the night of Jan. 10. Two homes of ministers also were bombed.

Six White Men Charged In Bombing Wave Here

2 Could Get Electric Chair If Convicted

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 2-1-57 P. 1

Six men were charged by police here last night in connection with the recent wave of bomb and gun attacks.

The charges placed against the six included conspiracy to commit a felony and violations of Alabama law relating to the bombing of inhabited and uninhabited buildings and assault to murder. Bonds ranged from $250 to $10,000.

The $10,000 bonds were set in the cases of James D. York and Henry Alexander, both charged with bombing the inhabited home of Rev. Ralph Abernathy, 1327 S. Hall St.

Under Alabama law, the two are subject to the death penalty if found guilty.

BUILDING BOMBING

Those charged with bombing an uninhabited building, and placed under $2,500 bonds, are Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Alexander.

Britt was named in four warrants, three charging the bombing of uninhabited buildings, and one conspiracy to commit a felony. He is under bonds totaling $7,750.

Under $1,000 bond was Eugene Hall, charged with the unsuccessful bombing attempt on the home of Rev. Robert Graetz, 1104 Cleveland.

ASSAULT CHARGE

Charlie Bodiford also was charged in the Graetz bombing incident and is under $1,000 bond.

Alexander is charged with assault with intent to murder in the Dec. 31 shooting into a city bus driven by W. H. Fullilove. He is under a $500 bond in this case.

Charged with conspiracy to commit a felony in cases where bombs did not go off and targets were uninhabited buildings are Donald Dunlap and Raymond Britt.

Detective Lt. George Owens said the warrants were signed by Graetz, bus driver W. H. Fullilove, Rev. Ralph B. Abernathy and Rev. M. L. King.

ONLY FORMALITY

He added that filing the warrants was only a formality and "the men named will be allowed to make bond without being served the warrants."

No warrants were drawn against several other persons believed to be in custody. Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers earlier told newsmen that "seven or eight" suspects have been arrested and it was reported yesterday that one or two more have been jailed for questioning.

The Wednesday night announcement by police that they had broken the case ended a year-long series of incidents of racial violence here.

The first bomb, one that damaged the Rev. M. L. King's home, was set exactly one year before the case was broken.

During that time, 19 major acts of violence occurred which included nine bomb attacks and 10 shootings. The first two suspects were picked up by police last Sunday, a short time after a combination Negro service station-taxi stand and a home next to it were bombed at 4:30 a.m. An unexploded bomb of 12 dynamite sticks was found shortly after that on the porch of King's home. It was then that City Detective J. D. Shows, who was off duty, spotted some "suspicious looking" men at the scene and took down the tag number of their car.

His action lead to the recent arrests and was cited by Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers as the case-breaking tip.

At his press conference, Sellers also praised other members of the force and cooperating law enforcement agencies such as the Alabama Highway Patrol, state investigators and county sheriff's departments.

BRIEF ORDER

In brief chronological order, here are the major events leading up to the arrests:

Dec. 7, 1956 — First city bus fired upon.

Dec. 9 — Another bus hit by gunfire.

Jan. 30, 1956—King's home damaged by bomb.

Aug. 25 — Home of the Rev. Robert Graetz damanged by bomb.

Dec. 26—Two buses shot.

Dec. 28—Boylston bus fired upon twice, one attack resulting in the first casualty of the racial strife. Mrs. Rosa Jordan was shot in both legs.

Jan. 9, 1957—Another bus hit by gunfire.

Jan. 10 — Worst outbreak of violence, four Negro churches and two homes bombed in early morning hours.

Jan. 27—Bomb attack on gas station and home. First arrest made within hours by police.

Advertiser Fri. 2-1-57 P. 7-A

MONTGOMERY TRIALS ARE SET FOR FEB. 8

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Sat. 2-2-57

Six White Men Accused In Bombings, Shooting

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1. —(UP)—Six white men charged with six bombings of Negro homes and churches and one bus shooting will be tried in Recorder's Court Feb. 8, Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said Friday. All but one of the men is free on bond, which ranges from $250 to $13,000.

Police identified the men as Eugene Hall, Henry Alexander, Donald Dunlap, Raymond C. Britt Jr., Charles Bodiford and James D. York, all of Montgomery.

Hall, Bodiford, Britt and York posted bond late Thursday night and Dunlap posted bond Friday morning. Alexander, with a bond totaling $13,000, is still in jail.

York and Hall are members of the White Citizens Council.

Bombings Hold 7 in Alabama

Star P. 18-B Washington, D.C. Thurs. 1-31-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31 (AP)—City detectives sought new evidence today in a continuing investigation which already has put at least seven white men in jail for the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers announced last night that "seven or eight" men are being held for the dynamiting of four churches and three dwellings in an outburst of violence following the end of segregation on city buses.

"Several" have signed statements admitting participation in the bombings, the commissioner said.

Mr. Sellers said one of the men, identified as Henry Alexander, 27, admitted shooting into a bus in one of the six outbreaks of gunfire that preceded the bombings.

Woman Shot in Legs

The violence began after segregation barriers were hauled down on Montgomery buses under a Federal court order December 21. In all of the attacks, only one person was seriously injured. A young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs by a sniper who ambushed one bus.

Mr. Sellers' announcement came one year to the day after the first bomb exploded in the long and bitter struggle over bus segregation.

The home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., who led a year-long mass Negro bus boycott that preceded the United States Supreme Court ruling against segregation on buses, was dynamited the night of January 30, 1956. No one was injured.

Another attempt to blow up Mr. Kings home misfired last Sunday, but a Negro residence and adqoining filling station half a block away were heavily damaged by a second bomb.

On January 10, dynamiters struck at four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers, one Negro, the other white. All six buildings were badly damaged.

Mr. Sellers said police have been unable to link all the bombings together but that if successful, they will charge the defendents with "conspiracy."

Face Other Charges

He said other charges will be filed, but that the city attorney will have to decide what they will be.

Any of the men charged with bombing homes which were occupied at the time could be put to death in Alabama's electric chair if convicted.

Alabama law provides the death penalty for anyone exploding dynamite "in, under or dangerously near" an inhabited dwelling. A defendant convicted of bombing a church or other public building can get a maximum of 10 years in prison.

Mr. Sellers declined to make public the names of any of the men being held except Alexander who, he said, has been charged with assault with a deadly weapon and assault with intent to murder for a bus shooting on which no one was injured.

Mr. Sellers declined to say whether any of the men in jail are members of the Ku Klux Klan or the White Citizens' Council.

Seventh man arrested for church blasts

News P. 2 Sat. 2-2-57 Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2 — (AP) — A seventh white man was charged Friday night in connection with a church bombing which followed the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal identified the seventh man as Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19. He is employed by a tractor company. Livingston was released last night on $25000 bond.

PRELIMINARY HEARINGS for all seven defendants are scheduled next Friday in recorder's court, according to Court Clerk Alvin J. Napes. Following the city court hearings before Judge Eugene Loe, the evidence is expected to be presented to the Montgomery County Grand Jury when it meets Feb. 11.

The next term of criminal court starts Feb. 18 and Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford has said he will insist on starting the bombing trials then if indictments are returned against any of the men.

Warrants formally charging the seven men were signed by persons owning or in charge of the property bombed and in one case by Bus Driver W. H. Fullilove, whose life was endangered in a bus shooting incident.

Men charged in the bombings and the summary of charges

against them as shown on the warrants:

Henry Alexander, 27, 1940 Yarbrough-st: Dynamiting the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy's occupied home; assault to murder on Bus Driver Fullilove in one of the bus shootings and dynamiting the People's Cab Co.

JAMES D. YORK, 52, Gardendale, Chisholm: Dynamiting Abernathy's home. York and Alexander face a possible death penalty if convicted.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., 25, 205 Heustess-st: Bombing the Negro First Baptist Church, Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, People's Cab Co., and tossing an unexploded bomb on the porch of the Rev. M. L. King's home.

Charlie Bodiford, 29, 1002 Olive-st: Conspiracy to commit a felony in the tossing of a dynamite bomb that did not go off at the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz.

Eugene Hall, 45, 3871 Happiness-av, same as Bodiford.

Donald Dunlap, 24, 243 Riverside-dr: Tossing an unexploded bomb on the porch of King's home.

Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 18, of Texas-st: Bombing the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church.

Montgomery Police Say 8 White Men Held for Bombings and Firing at Bus

Courier-Journal P. 1

Others Being Questioned

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 30 (AP)—Police announced tonight that at least eight white men have been arrested as participants in recent violence in Montgomery and some have confessed.

Louisville Ky.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said:

1. "Seven or eight" men are being held in connection with the recent series of seven bombings of Negro homes and churches that started after segregation was ended on city buses here last month.

2. Another man identified as Henry Alexander, 27, Montgomery, has signed a statement that he fired into a bus December 31. It was the sixth such attack on integrated buses in the first 10 days after the segregation barriers were lowered.

Sellers said police had "several confessions and statements tying in with certain bombings." He declined, to identify any of the men held in connection with the bombings, explaining that no formal charges have been filed.

Times 1-31-57

The commissioner said still others were being questioned and that police hoped to be able to prove a conspiracy linking all the bombings together.

Sellers said one man had been connected with both the bus shootings and the bbombings.

Montgomery don't condone crimes of violence such as these," the judge said.

Expected to go before the grand jury are the cases of at least seven white men who have been arrested by city police and charged with violations ranging from capitol offenses to misdemeanors.

AFTER FINAL SESSION

Results of the jury probe will not be known until after its final session and the persons indicted if any, have been arrested. The jury is expected to report in open court either late Friday or before noon Saturday. All proceedings before it are secret.

Although the jury usually indicts only on felonies, it is within its discretion to indict for misdemeanors. Persons may also be indicted for an offense for which they have not been previously arrested or charged.

Two of the seven men, Henry Alexander and Raymond York, were charged with dynamiting the occupied home of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Alexander also was charged in connection with one of the bus shootings and with the dynamiting of a service station.

harged with dynamiting unoccupied buildings were Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. and Raymond C. Britt Jr. Britt also was named in connection with the service station bombing.

Advertiser

Eugene Hall, Charles Bodiford and Donald Dunlap have been charged with conspiracy in connection with several of the bombings or attempts. P. 2-A

All seven men were slated to appear in Recorder's Court Feb. 8, but the cases there were continued until Feb. 22 under an agreement between the prosecution and defense that all seven cases would go before the grand jury.

Times 2-14-57

City charges will be dropped against any defendant if the grand jury fails to indict, Judge Eugene Loe said.

Jury Calls 25 As Witnesses In Bomb Case

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 2-14-57

By JO ANN FLIRT

About 25 witnesses have been subpoenaed to testify today before a Montgomery County Grand Jury on the recent wave of dynamite bombings, Circuit Clerk John R. Matthews said last night.

The 18-man all white investigating body began its session Monday morning after Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter charged members to investigate the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches. "The good people of

Montgomery don't condone crimes of violence such as these," the judge said.

Expected to go before the grand jury are the cases of at least seven white men who have been arrested by city police and charged with violations ranging from capitol offenses to misdemeanors.

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Advertiser P. 2-d

ANTI-INTEGRATION BOMB DISMANTLED—A 12-stick bundle of dynamite with two fuses was tossed onto the porch of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr. Negro pro-integration leader in Montgomery, Ala., early yesterday. Both fuses went out. Assistant State Toxocologist Vann Pruitt, jr. (center), took it apart, assisted by Detective Lieut. E. Y. Lacy (left) and Alabama Highway Patrol Director Bill Lyerly.—AP Wirephoto.

Home and Taxi Stand In Montgomery Bombed

Star Mon. 1-28-57
Washington D.C. P. 8-A

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan., 28 (AP)—A Negro's home and a service station-taxi stand were dynamited in another of a series of incidents at this racially-troubled State Capital yesterday. A short distance away, an unexplodtd bomb was found smoldering on the front porch of an integration movement leaer's home.

The unexploded bomb, containing 12 sticks of dynamite, was placed at the unoccupied home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., who has been the top spokesman for Negroes seeking to break racial barriers here.

Mr. King, whose home was slightly damaged by a bomb lastt January 30 and was hit by a shotgun blast last month, termed Montgomery "a city that it's dangerous to live in."

"It's no longer safe" here, he said.

In the 15th incident of violence here in five weeks, a white television newscaster was shot at twice last night. He was not hit.

Flying Glass Injures 3

No serious injuries were reported in the early morning blast which damaged the home of Allen Robertson, 59-year-old hospital attendant.

Mr. Robertson said he, his wife and daughter were asleep when the explosion occurred. He said he knew of no reason for the incident.

Bob Underwood of Station WCOV-TV, apparent target in the shooting incident, said, "I would assume this was connected with the threatening telephone calls." Two large caliber bullets hit his car as he was leaving his studios, one penetrating the windshield about a foot from him, the 29-year-old news director reported.

Mr. Underwood said he had "tried to be fair with white and Negro" in his news coverage, but callers accused him of slanting his reporting against Negroes. He reported "about two dozen" threatening calls since a Negro bus boycott began.

Montgomery's city buses were racially integrated by Federal Court order December 21 at the end of the 381-day boycott in which Mr. King was a leader.

Within the next two weeks buses were ambushed by gunfire six times. Bus operations were restricted and came to a complete stop for a short period. Bus service now is restricted to daytime trips. Police cars follow the last runs at dusk. A young Negro woman was shot in both legs in one of the bus attacks.

Early January 10 four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were bombed. No injuries reported and police said they had no suspects. Gov. James E. Folsom offered a $2,000 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of the bombers.

After yesterday's bombing the Montgomery City Commission also posted a $2,000 reward. Mayor W. A. Gayle said bus service would not be affected.

When a smaller bomb went off January 10 at the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white minister of a Negro congregation, an 11-stick dynamite bomb failed to go off. Assistant State Toxicologist Vann V. Puritt, jr., who took apart the bomb at Mr. King's home, said the two were "similar."

Mr. King said he and his family are "very seldom there at night" since earlier attacks on the floodlit white bungalow.

3 In Bus Case Will Not Face Grand Jurors

Advertiser Tues. 2-5-57
Montgomery Ala. P. 1

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said yesterday the charges pending against three of the seven white men held for racial violence in Montgomery won't be presented to a grand jury.

Thetford explained that Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap are charged only with misdemeanors and City Judge Eugene Loe will have final jurisdiction.

The other four men—James D. York, Henry Alexander, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr.—are charged with felonies and could be indicted by the grand jury and tried in state court.

Hall, Bodiford and Dunalp are accused of conspiracy in the throwing of bombs which failed to explode during the wave of violence which followed the end of racial segregation on city buses in Montgomery.

FINAL DETERMINATION

Since the charges are misdemeanors, the solicitor said Loe will have the final determination when he conducts hearings Friday morning. Maximum penalty for the misdemeanors is $1,000 fine plus six months' hard labor.

Although Loe is city recorder, he also is ex-officio justice of the peace and committing magistrate for the state.

All seven men face hearings before Loe Friday—Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap on the misdemeanors and the other four on preliminary hearings on the felony charges against them.

If Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap are convicted, they can appeal to state court.

Capital police indicate more bomb arrests

News Birm., Ala. Thurs. 1-31-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31—With at least seven men in jail, police hinted at fresh developments today in their continuing investigation of recent racial violence in Montgomery.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers announced last night that "seven or eight" white men were being held for the bombing of four Negro churches and three homes following the end of segregation on city buses.

SELLERS HINTED at other arrests today and said names of those already in custody might be made public later in the day.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal and top-ranking officers in the detective division were called into a conference in the commissioner's office.

The announcement last night said "several" of the men already in custody had signed statements admitting participation in the bombings.

In making the announcement, most significant yet in the tedious task of solving the racial disturbances, Sellers declined to identify the men held in connection with the bombings.

He said Henry Alexander, 27, of Montgomery, had signed a confession to the Dec. 31 shooting incident when bus driver W. H. Fullilove was narrowly missed by a sniper's bullet on an early morning run.

Alexander is being charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to murder. He has not yet been arraigned formally.

Although the commissioner did not identify but one of those already rounded up it was reported here today that one of the group is a printer employed by a Montgomery newspaper.

That man, it was indicated here, was arrested largely for having participated in a Ku Klux Klan demonstration several weeks ago when the effigy of a Negro was strung up near the fountain in Montgomery's Court Square.

A mild commotion was caused last night when a widely known Montgomery attornew sought to confer with one of those in custody.

After the attorney threatened to go to a Montgomery circuit judge's home immediately to file habeas corpus proceedings, the man he sought to confer with was released suddenly..

At an anticipation-filled press conference last night Commissioner Sellers along with Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal and Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said names of the persons responsible for the bombings of Negro and white homes and four Negro churches may be forthcoming at any time.

SELLERS SAID not all of the men, but several, had made statements tying in with some of the bombings. He mentioned specifically the last incident which damaged a Negro taxi stand and a nearby home and the bombing of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy's home Jan. 10.

He said individual charges will be filed against the men after consultation with city attorneys and if the cases can be linked, further conspiracy charges may then be placed against them as a group.

Arrests of the men have been made continuously beginning Sunday after a decided break in the case growing out of the last bombing incident. Chief Ruppenthal said Det. J. D. Shows recognized two men who were already under suspicion at the bombing scene and was able to trace them through their automobile license number.

Sellers said one of the men has admitted dropping an excess bomb under a bridge on the outskirts of Montgomery after the Jan. 10 bombings of four churches and two homes. The

bomb, fashioned of three sticks of dynamite, was found by two children and turned over to police for inspection.

Several of the bombings have been accounted for in the questioning of the men now in custody and it is hoped that the others can be tied in, Sellers said last night.

THE POLICE commissioner declined to say whether the men were members of any white supremacy organizations, saying he would rather such information be obtained from the men themselves.

Sellers paid tribute to members of the Alabama Highway Patrol for their cooperation with Montgomery police detectives in tracking down and arresting two of the men in custody.

Alexander, who has admitted firing at a Montgomery bus with a .38 calibre (short) pistol, was arrested Sunday in Selma by Detectives J. T. Shows and J. T. Ward and Highway Patrol Investigator Lewis Phillips.

Sellers said, in answer to questioning, that Alexander was included in the "seven or eight" men held in connection with bombing suspects.

One of the suspects was arrested in Elba, Sellers disclosed, while the others were all taken into custody at Montgomery.

SELLERS SAID the men's statements implied that their motives for hurling dynamite charges at integration leaders' homes and churches appeared to have been to "intimidate." He said they have not implied they were hired.

Sellers said his department has received no help from the FBI. Nor did the offers of $4000 in rewards posted by the city and the state have anything to do with the arrests, he added. He indicated that Shows would not be in line for the reward money offered by the city since he had only accomplished what he is hired to do in the first place.

Shows, a veteran officer, was credited with a "keen eye" in his alertness which brought the first real break in a six-month wave of violence.

No indication of when the men will be formally charged was given at last night's conference, but Sellers said it would be very soon.

Dynamited Alabaman To Speak

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sat. 2-23-57

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Montgomery, Ala., whose home was damaged by dynamite last month, will speak at the Friends Meeting House, 2111 Florida ave. nw., 8 p. m. Tuesday.

Mr. Abernathy

Mr. Abernathy is vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and an associate of its president, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., in the months-long bus strike in Montgomery.

"Non-Violence and the Struggle for Equality and Justice" will be the subject of his talk, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the Joint Committees on Peace and Social Order of the Washington Friends.

"Counseling in the Secondary Schools" will be the subject of a joint lecture at 8 p. m. Sunday in Building EE, University of Maryland campus. Speakers will be Fred Novak, counselor at High Point High School, and Miss Sara Leiter, former counselor at Suitland High School and now with the Maryland State Board of Education. Sponsor is the College Park Unitarian Church.

The Rev. Gerard Sloyan, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Catholic University, will speak Sunday at St. Anthony's Church, 12th and Monroe sts. ne., on "The Church at Prayer." Members of the St. Pius X Liturgical Study Group will join with parish members in singing in English the office of Compline, the night song of monastics.

Mrs. Orris G. Robinson, national officer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will speak on the "Methodist Report on Integration" before the Forum Group of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church at 10 a. m. Sunday.

D. K. Hingorani, educational attache, Embassy of India, will talk on "Education the World Around" at the International Crossroads Breakfast at the YMCA, 9 a. m. Sunday.

Six Alabama Men Charged With Montgomery Bombings

Black, Dispatch Jan. 2-8-57 Oklahoma City, Okla.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Six white men, accused of bombing Negro homes and churches as a protest against bus integration, were jailed last week in lieu of bond ranging from $250 to $12,500.

The accused terrorists, some of whom could be sentenced to death if convicted on the dynamiting charges, were arrested in Montgomery, Andalusia, Selma, and other Alabama towns.

Charged with bombings or attempted bombings are Eugene Hall, Donald Dunlap, Raymond C. Britt jr., Charles Bodiford and James D. York.

In addition, Henry Alexander, 27, arrested Jan. 27, was charged with assault with intent to murder for allegedly firing a pistol at a bus Dec. 31.

The violence began after segregation of buses was ruled unconstitutional in Montgomery under a federal court order Dec. 21.

There were six incidents of firing on buses in the first ten days after the segregation barriers were lowered.

In all the attacks, only one person was injured. A pregnant Negrom woman passenger was hit in both legs by a sniper who ambushed one bus.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers of Montgomery said other men are still being rounded up in the case.

Sellers said he was convinced there was a conspiracy linking a number of persons.

Other sources said the Montgomery police were working closely with "other agencies," presumably Alabama State police, and possibly the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Both Negroes and whites have been targets of the dynamite ring.

tion of city buses December 21 on Federal Court order.

"Our investigation, corroborated by statements of some of the accused themselves, shows that these bombings were perpetrated by members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan," Ruppenthal said.

Evidence against seven white men will be presented to the Montgomery County grand jury beginning tomorrow. They were charged in connection with seven bombings and six armed ambushes of buses in recent weeks.

The Klan held an organizational rally in Montgomery last September with officials from Georgia and the Birmingham area as speakers. A Klan spokesman said at the time that the K.K.K. had been dormant in the Montgomery area until then.

Will Aid Alabama Bombing Suspects, Kasper Says

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. 2-6-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 5 (AP)—Segregationist John Kasper said today "If there is any way I can," he will help the seven white men accused of bombing Negro homes and churches in Montgomery.

"I would be only too glad to help," the Washington, D. C., advocate of white supremacy said in an interview, but he added that he knows little about the cases or the men involved.

Kasper said one of the reasons for coming here at this time was to "find out what I can" about the charges against the seven men.

Trials of three of the men charged with conspiracy, a misdemeanor, are scheduled in City Court Friday morning along with preliminary hearings for the other four, who are accused in felony warrants.

Kasper endorsed as "a fine idea, a very good idea" the announced plan for a house-to-house canvass of Montgomery seeking contributions for a defense fund for the accused men.

Jack Brock, a former president of the Alabama Federation of Labor and editor of the pro-segregation Alabama Labor News, announced plans for the canvass Sunday. He said he hoped to raise $60,000.

Kasper was sentenced to a year in jail for contempt of court at Clinton, Tenn., as a result of the rioting that accompanied the start of school integration there.

Sheriff Blames Bombings At Montgomery on Klan

Courier Journal p. 1 Mon. 2-11-57 Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 10.—Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said today that bombings of Negro churches and prointegration ministers' homes "were perpetrated by members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan."

The chief said his department "has substantially compelted" investigations of four bombings in racial violence after integra-

38b 1957 ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
VIOLENCE (BOMBING, ETC.)

Montgomery Hit By Violence 19 Times In Past 14 Months, But No One Killed

Advertiser Jan. 2-3-57 Montgomery, Ala.

P. 8-G

A total of 19 major acts of violence have been reported in Montgomery during the 14 tumultuous months since the beginning of a boycott of city buses by Negroes.

Included in the cases of violence were nine bombings and 10 shootings. Miraculously, only one person has been seriously injured in the racial violence.

The single major casualty was Mrs. Rosa Jordan, a young Negro woman shot in both legs while riding a city bus enroute to Boylston on Dec. 28.

LISTED BY DATES

Chronologically, here are the acts of violence reported in Montgomery:

Dec. 7, 1955—Only two days after the boycott began a city bus was struck by gunfire on Holcombe street. On the same night the homes of two Negroes were hit by gunfire.

Dec. 9—A city bus was struck by gunfire on Oak street, one bullet narrowly missing the driver.

Jan. 30, 1956—The home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Negro boycott, was damaged by a bomb. No injuries were reported.

Feb. 1 — An explosion, later proved to be a large firecracker, was reported on the lawn of E. D. Nixon, Negro leader and former head of the State NAACP chapter.

Aug. 25—The home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of an all-Negro church, was damaged by an explosion. No one was home at the time.

Dec. 26—After five days of integration on city buses without violence, two buses were fired upon. An Oak Park bus was struck by gunfire and a short time later a bus en route to Washington Park was fired upon.

Dec. 28—A city bus en route to Boylston was fired upon twice, the second time resulting in the injury of Mrs. Jordan. A bullet went through one of her legs, then lodged in the other leg. As a result, the City Commission in emergency session halted all night-time bus service until Jan. 2.

Jan. 9, 1957 — A Washington Park bus was fired upon twice from a moving automobile, one of the bullets striking the vehicle.

Dec. 31—A city bus returning to Montgomery from Boylston was struck by a bullet which hit just below the driver's seat.

Jan. 9, 1957—A Washington Park bus was fired upon twice from a moving automobile, one of the bullets striking the bus.

Jan. 10—In the worst outbreak of violence, a series of bombings shattered Montgomery's pre-dawn hours. Targets were four Negro churches and the home of two ministers—the Rev. Graetz and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the latter the pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church. The churches damaged included Abernathy's church, and three other Negro Baptist churches—Mt. Olive, Bell Street, and Hutchinson Street.

Jan. 27—A bomb exploded in an alley between a gas station and a residence at the corner of High and Jackson, resulting in considerable damage to the house. An unexploded bomb was found the same night on the lawn of Rev. King's home on South Jackson.

Bombings 'Blot Upon Public' Montgomery Grand Jury Told

Post-Herald Tues. 2-12-57 Birmingham, Ala.

P. 1

(AP)—An investigating grand jury heard a judge tack the label of public scorn today on the recent outbreak of violence in racially troubled Montgomery.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter charged the Montgomery County Grand Jury to investigate the bombing of Negro churches and homes, and told the jurors:

"Montgomery has for many years been free of such crimes and we want to keep it so. Montgomery frowns on such crimes of violence."

The all-white 18-man jury will hear evidence during the week against seven white men already arrested by city police in connection with the bombings and the six gunfire attacks on racially integrated city buses.

A federal court order last Dec. 21 which abolished bus segregation, preceded the wave of violence. Buses were fired on six times and a Negro woman passenger shot in both legs, and then four Negro churches, service station-taxicab stand and three houses were bombed.

The conspiracy charge is a misdemeaner and could have been tried by Judge Eugene Loe in City Court last Friday. But Loe carried all the cases over until after the grand jury completes its work.

He said the prosecution and defense attorneys had agreed that charges would be dropped against any defenant the grand jury fails to indict.

Carter didn't mention that to the grand jury today, but he pointed out that the jurors have wide discretion in misdemeanor cases and aren't required to return indictments because the lower courts can handle them.

But he told the jury at the same time that "it is your duty under oath," to indict on felony charges where the evidence warrants. The four men charged with the actual bombings are accused of felonies. Bombing of Abernathy's home could carry the death penalty.

The seven men are free on City Court bonds ranging from $250 to $13,000 and Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said the names of any indicted by the grand jury must be withheld until they are rearrested.

Alabama law prohibits disclosure of the identity of an indicted person until he is in custody or under bond in state court.

If any of the seven are indicted, Thetford said they will be called for trial at the February term of Criminal Court which begins next Monday. However, the solicitor said it probably would be the following week before any of them could be tried because of other cases ahead on the docket.

One Negro was on the panel from which the grand jury was drawn but he wasn't chosen to serve. His name wasn't among the 18 pulled out of a handkerchief-covered hat by the judge.

Also on the panel was T. H. Bagley, manager of Montgomery City Lines whose buses have been integrated. But he wasn't chosen to serve, either.

Foreman of the grand jury is Herbert R. Nation, a printing company executive and a veteran Democratic Party leader. Nation was chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee for many years and now is secretary.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers announced the arrest of seven white men the night of Jan. 30, three days after the second wave of bombings, and said some of the defendants had signed statements admitting participation in the violence.

Four of the men charged with dynamiting two of the churches and one of the residences, the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister and leader in the fight against segregation

The other three were accused of conspiracy in the throwing of other bombs which failed to explode at the homes of two other pro-integration ministers.

City Frowns On Violence, Judge Says

Panel Is Charged To Probe Blasts At Negro Property

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 11

Jury Given Charge Here In Bombings

Advertiser Tues. 2-12-57 Montgomery, Ala.

P. 1

Judge Carter Asks Indictment Returns If Evidence Justifies

By JO ANN FLIRT

Montgomery frowns on crimes of violence, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter told a Montgomery County Grand Jury yesterday as he charged the group to investigate the recent bombings of Negro homes and churches.

"And if the evidence justifies it, it is your duty to return an indictment," he said, speaking of the felony charges lodged by city police against four white men.

Because of inferior courts with final jurisdiction such as City Recorder's Court, the grand jury is not compelled to return indictments on charges of misdemeanors facing three other white men, Judge Carter explained.

"However, if you jurors think it necessary for the public good, it is the function of the jury to return an indictment even in misdemeanor cases; it is your sworn duty in felony cases if the evidence justifies it," he said.

The 18-man, all-white investigating body began its probable week-long session less than an hour after reporting to the court.

PROCEEDINGS SECRET

All proceedings before it are secret. It is not known when the jurors will hear evidence in the cases of the seven men charged with bombings and other violence. There is some speculation that the cases will be investigated Wednesday; other speculation is that the jury already has heard the testimony of city detectives officers and has made its decision on the indictments.

The jury decision will not be made public until it returns an official report in court on the number of indictments, and those indicted are served notice by the

county Sheriff's department. Twelve of the 18 men must concur on each indictment.

Appointed foreman of the jury by Judge Carter was Herbert R. Nation, printing firm executive and a former chairman of Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

JURORS CHOSEN

Along with 49 other possible jurors, he was summoned to court yesterday and from those present the names of 18 were drawn from a covered hat by Judge Carter. In addition to Nation, grand jurors chosen were:

Clarence S. Bowman Jr., postal employe, 4205 Altanta Highway; Arnold E. Caldwell, corrective therapy worker for Veterans Hospital, 29 E. Clover Lane; Audrey E. Carroll, president, Capitol Electronics, 3536 Wareingwood Dr.; Oscar F. Davenport Jr., manager, Montgomery Quick Freeze, 2719 Brevard.

Luther F. Dennis, mechanic, State Highway Department, 3591 Georgetown; Charles E. Dowd, hardware shipping clerk, 725 Clayton; Lewis H. Eberdt, engineer, 1136 Barley Dr.; Frank B. Garrett, civil engineer, 2164 Rosemont Dr.; M. George Hebbard, clerk, 19 S. Capitol Parkway.

Reuben L. Hyde, receiving supervisor, Maxwell Air Force Base, 3517 Gaston; H. Vernon Kelly, division manager, Sears Roebuck Co., 1943 Gorgas; Ronald F. Knox, insurance man, 3537 Berkley Dr.; B. P. Livingston, director, Plant Industry Division, State Agriculture Department, 1726 Carter Hill Rd.:

William E. Lockard, federal highway engineer, 3545 Southview Dr.; Claren D. Monday, television repairman, 431 Glenmore Rd.; Alf W. Steinker, accountant, 115 W. Edgemont Ave., and Robert B. Thompson, real estate agent, Montgomery, Rt. 6.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York, all of Montgomery, have been charged with felonies in connection with the actual bombing of residents and churches.

Alexander and York are charged with dynamiting the occupied home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Alexander also is charged with firing on a city bus.

The three charged with conspiracy—a misdeameanor — were Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap.

All seven cases came before Recorder's Court Judge Eugene Loe last Friday, but Judge Loe announced in brief courtroom proceedings that the cases had been continued under an agreement between the defense and prosecution to have all cases go before the grand jury.

If indicted by the grand jury, the men will be tried this term of court, probably the last week of February, Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said.

City charges will be dropped against any defendants which the grand jury fails to indict, Judge Loe stated.

Although one Negro was listed on the 50-member grand jury panel, his name was not drawn.

Hearings Set For Suspects In Bombings

All six men charged in the recent wave of night bombings and bus shootings here have been released on bond to await a preliminary hearing set for next Friday in Recorder's Court.

Henry Alexander, 27, of 1940 Yarbrough St., was the last to leave City Jail yesterday afternoon, under $13,000 bond.

He and James D. York, 52, of 209 Gardendale, Chisholm, face the death penalty if convicted of the Jan. 10 night bombing of Negro minister Ralph D. Abernathy's home.

Members of the family of the First Baptist Church pastor were sleeping in the house at the time of the incident. No one was hurt, however.

Alexander also is accused of shooting into a city bus and with the dynamiting of a Negro service station, the People's Cab Co., last Sunday.

The Rev. Abernathy, bus driver W. E. Fullilove and Bernard Oliver of the People's Cab. Co. signed warrants against Alexander.

SIGNS WARRANT

Abernathy also signed a warrant against IBM operator York who had made $10,000 bond shortly after the charge was placed against him.

The hearings before City Judge Eugene Loe were docketed yesterday [illegible] 2 hours after formal charges against the men were filed Thursday night.

After preliminary hearings in City Court, the evidence is expected to be presented to the Montgomery County grand jury when it meets Feb. 11.

The next term of Criminal Court starts Feb. 18 and Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said yesterday that he will insist on starting the bombing trials then if indictments are returned.

Meanwhile, Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal identified Donald Dunlap, one of the four men accused of lesser charges in the bombing incidents, as being an ex-convict.

RECORD CITED

Ruppenthal said Dunlap was sentenced to 13 months in Kilby in 1950 for grand larceny. Dunlap's record also shows that he was arrested previously on a grand larceny charge and turned over to Juvenile Court, the police chief said, and was twice convicted of disorderly conduct.

Dunlap, 24, of 243 Riverside Dr., is charged with conspiracy to commit a felony, cases in which the bombs were placed but did not go off at uninhabited buildings. The Rev. Martin L. King Jr. signed a warrant against Dunlap in connection with the attempted bombing of his residence at 309 S. Jackson.

Warrants also were signed by the Rev. Robert Graetz, white minister of a Negro congregation, against Charley Bodiford, 29, of 1002 Olive St., and Eugene Hall, 45, 3871 Happiness Ave.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED

Bodiford, a foreman of a local furniture company, was charged with conspiracy in the bombing of the Rev. Graetz home at 1104 Cleveland Ave. He was released from jail under $1,000 bond.

Hall, a printer, was released from jail Thursday night following the posting of $1,000 bond by several friends.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., 25, of 205 Heustess St., was charged with taking part in bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, First Baptist Church and the service station headquarters of People's Cab Co., 849 High St., and an attempt to bomb the home of Rev. King.

Four warrants were signed against him and he was released on $2,500 bond under charges of bombing uninhabited buildings. Warrant signers included the Rev. King, the Rev. Abernathy, the Rev. H. H. Johnson of Hutchinson Street Baptist Church and Bernard Oliver.

Explosion Suspects Arrested

Third Attempt To 'Get' Boycott Leader Fails

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS)— Two white men are being questioned in connection with dynamite-bombing terror tactics in integration-troubled Montgomery.

Chief of Police G. J. Rupenthal withheld identity of the two men, but said both were in their 30's.

He listed them as suspects in the Sunday night bombing of a home and filling station and a third effort to bomb the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of Montgomery integration efforts.

Twelve sticks of dynamite sputtered and went out, then were deactivated by the state toxicologist as a tense crowd watched from a safe distance.

The Sunday bomb which exploded damaged a home and filling station used as headquarters for a taxi company, and three persons were slightly injured.

Rewards for the conviction of the Montgomery bombers—who have set off seven blasts and made two unsuccessful attempts in the past several weeks — now total $4,000. Bombing a dwelling is a capital offense in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — A homemade bomb — described by police as "big enough to blow up half a city block" — misfired Sunday after it was thrown on the porch of the Rev. Martin Luther King's home.

However, another Negro home was bombed almost simultaneously in a new outbreak of racial violence growing out of the long and bitter fight by the city's 50,000 Negro residents for integration of public buses.

The unexploded bomb was found to contain 12 sticks of dynamite. It lay untouched for more than an hour before a state texicologist dismantled the apparatus.

Montgomery police roped off the area while the bomb was being dismantled. For a time, the fuse could be seen smouldering.

Second Time In A Month

Rev. King, a Baptist minister and leader of the bus integration movement, was away from home with his family at the time.

This as the second time within a month that an attempt has been made to blow up his home. On Jan. 10 his home was damaged in a series of blasts which also damaged four churches.

Rev. King appeared on the scene shortly after the bomb shattered one side of the home of Allen Robertson, a 59-year-old hospital attendant.

This bomb was thrown between the Robertson house and a filling station.

Two Negro taxi drivers and another employee of the cab company suffered cuts and scratches from flying glass and wood.

Robertson and his wife and daughter were alseep in another part of the house when the blast occured.

After a mob of about 300 angry Negroes crowded the area, Rev. King cautioned:

"Don't get your guns. Don't shoot back and fear no one.

Will Change Hearts

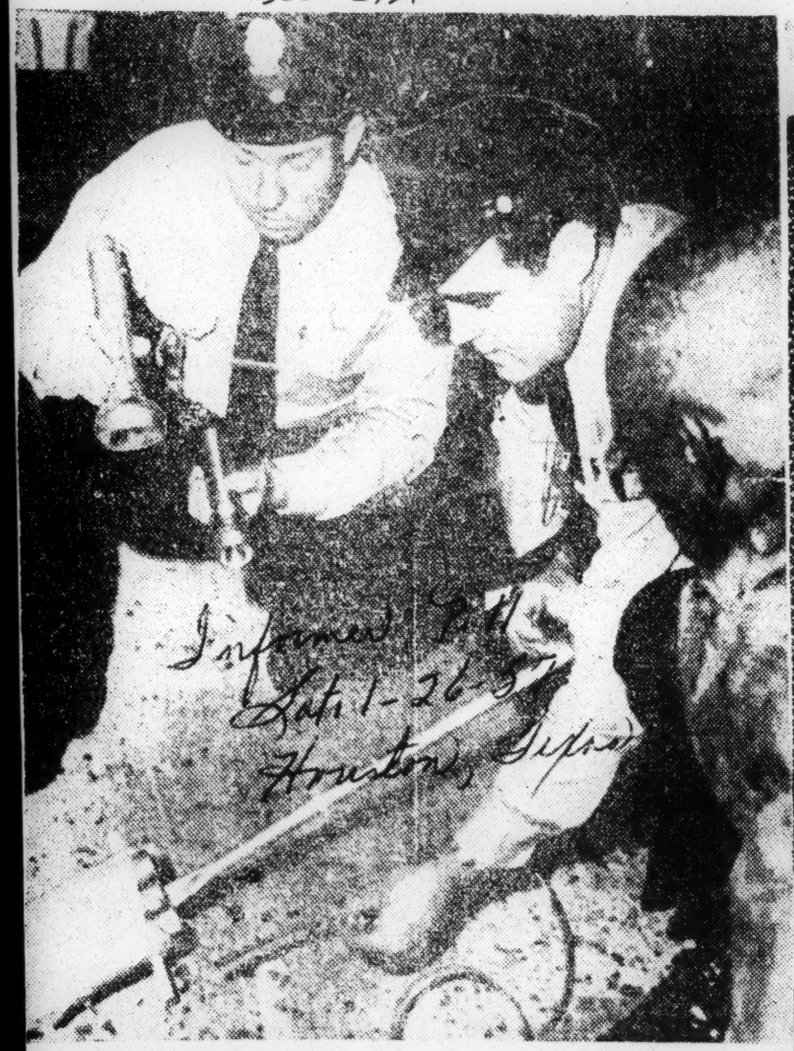
"Through our suffering we will chnge the hearts of those who are cowardly enough to throw dynamite at our homes."

Later in the day, Rev. King preached a sermon at his Bell Street Baptist church and called on his followers for continued resistance without violence.

"We've got to let it be known allover Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes," he said.

The 28-year-old leader said Negroes must continue to follow a policy of nonviolence because "our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the federal government in here, that will be white folks, too." He added: "The World is looking at Montgomery. We will determine the integration move over the south.

"Even in the face of death we must struggle to save our nation."



Informed Bill
Date 1-26-57
Houston, Texas

WHITES THREATENED — Officers of the Alabama State Police de-fuse an 11-stick bomb which failed to go off in the yard of a home belonging to Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro Lutheran church, and one of the leaders of Montgomery's bus boycott. Rev. Graetz and his family escaped injury from another hate bomb, which virtually demolished their home, but would have been wiped out if the second bomb (above) had exploded as they sought to escape. (Newspress Photo).

Courier-Journal
Mon 1-28-57
Louisville, Ky.
p. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

BOMB DISMANTLED . . . Assistant State Toxicologist Vann Pruitt, Jr., center, examines dynamite tossed on porch of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., at Montgomery, Ala. He's aided by Detective Lt. E. Y. Lacy and Highway Patrol Director Bill Lyerly.

NEW BOMB MISFIRES AT HOME OF NEGRO

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Another Explodes Injuring Three At Montgomery

Reward Offered

Mon. 1-28-57

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27. —A second attempt to blow up the home of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. misfired Sunday but another Negro's home was bombed in a new outbreak of racial violence.

p. 1

Twelve sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were tossed on the porch at the home of Rev. King, a leader in the long and bitter fight against segregation. But the bomb failed to explode.

Three Injured

Another bomb tossed between a Negro house and a filling station a short distance away did go off, however, and damaged both buildings. Two Negro taxicab drivers and a third employe of the cab company headquartered at the service station suffered cuts and scratches but no one was seriously injured.

Rev. King, a Baptist minister, and members of his family were away from home at the time. The pro-integration leader said he hasn't occupied the white frame residence "for some time."

Reward Offered

The bombing was another in a series of outbreaks of violence which began shortly after segregation was ended on Montgomery city buses Dec. 21 under a Federal Court order. The Supreme Court ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Buses have been ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were heavily damaged by dynamite explosions Jan. 10.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the City Commission decided Sunday to offer a $2,000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone who has thrown any bombs." After the Jan. 10 bombings, Gov. James E. Folson posted a similar $2,000 reward.

Courier-Journal
Official

A crowd of several hundred Negroes quickly gathered at the scene of Sunday's bombing and Rev. King told them:

"We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes."

p. 1

There are about 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, a city of 135,000.

Mon. 1-28-57

Later, Rev. King told his congregation in Sunday service that "even bombing 50,000 homes would not stop it because others would reach up and take the banner."

Negroes must continue to follow a policy of non-violence, the 28-year-old minister said, "because, "our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the Federal Government in here that will be white folks too."

Some of the Negroes at the bombing scene were visibly angered and police arrested two on charges of disorderly conduct. They were booked at City Jail as Vourlie Wilkins, 28, and Samuel Wallace, 26. They were released on $100 bond each.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal, who arrested Wilkins, said the Negro was "trying to incite a riot." He said Wilkins, talking in a loud voice to others in the crowd, accused police of not trying to solve the recent bombings and attacks on city buses.

Police said the bomb which misfired at Rev. King's home could have destroyed that house and several others if it had gone off. It had two fuses, both of which apparently had been ignited but burned out. One fuse had burned within an inch of the dynamite.

Det. Lt. E. Y. Lacy said the bomb was "still smoking" when he reached the house and the area was quickly cleared and roped off. Asst. State Toxicologist Vann Pruitt Jr. disarmed the bomb with help from Detective Lacy and state Highway Patrol Director Bill Lyerly.

Three Negroes also escaped injury when the home of Allen Robertson was shattered in Sunday's explosion. Robertson, a 50-year-old hospital attendant, said he and his wife and daughter were asleep.

One side of the Robertson house was blown in and window panes were shattered in the service station a few feet away.

Det. Capt. E. P. Dixon said the three employes of the taxicab company were questioned but declined to say what information if any they were able to give. He identified them as Albert McHanney, James Richardson and Eddie McWhorter. They were treated by a city physician for cuts and scratches.

Two Bombs Thrown in Bus Fight

Post & Times-Herald
Washington D.C.
Mon. 1-28-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27 (AP)—A second attempt to blow up the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. misfired today but another Negro's home was bombed in a new outbreak of racial violence.

p. 3 A

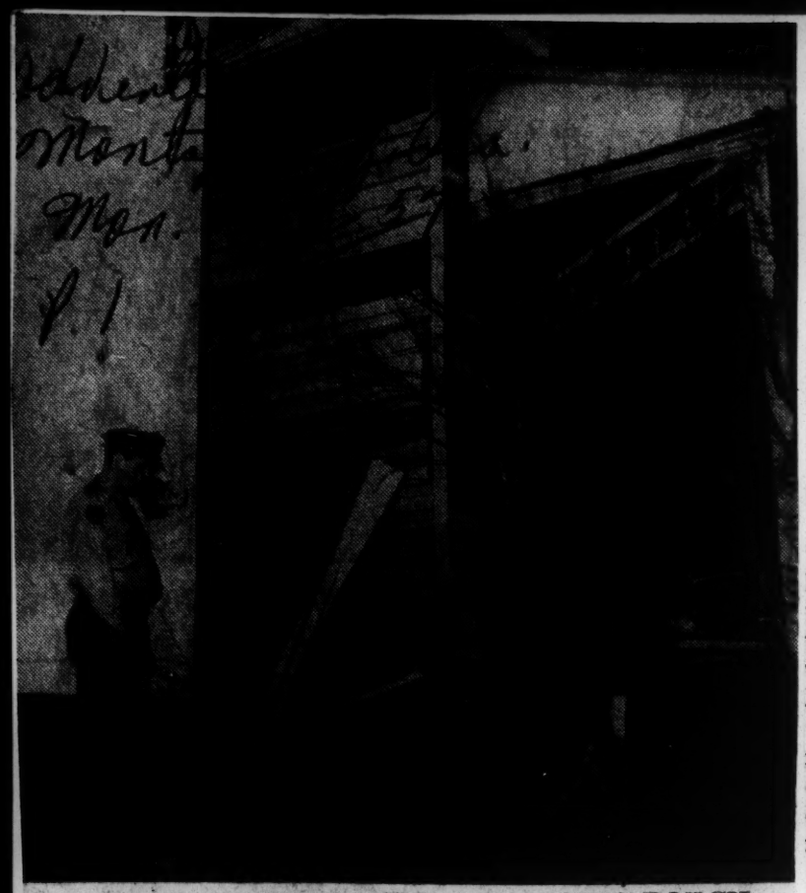
Twelve sticks of dynamite tied around a metal tube were tossed on the porch at the home of King, a leader in the fight against segregation, but the bomb failed to explode.

Another bomb tossed between a Negro house and a filling station a short distance away did go off, however, and damaged both buildings. Three Negroes suffered cuts and scratches but no one was seriously injured.

King, a Baptist minister, and members of his family were away from home at the time.

The bombing was another in a series of outbreaks of violence which began shortly after segregation was ended on Montgomery city buses Dec. 21 under a Federal Court order. The Supreme Court ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Buses have been ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers



BOMB SPLINTERS HOUSE FRAME, PORCH
Policeman Looks Over Damage To Robertson House

were heavily damaged by dynamite explosions Jan. 10.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the City Commission decided today to offer a $2000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone who has thrown any bombs." After the Jan. 10 bombings, Gov. James E. Folsom posted a similar $2000 reward.

A crowd of several hundred Negroes quickly gathered at the scene of today's bombing and King told them:

"We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality, it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes."

There are approximately 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, a city of 125,000.

King appealed to the Negro community to "remain calm."

"Let us not get our guns," he urged, "because that will not solve the problems. Through our suffering, we are going to transform the hearts of those who are cowardly enough to throw bombs and shoot pistols."

More Blasts Rock Montgomery, But . .

"Bombs Will Not Stop Us"—King

Journal and Guide P. 1 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 2-2-57

Special to Journal and Guide

MONTGOMERY, Ala — They can bomb every colored home in Montgomery if they want to, but that will not stop us from trying to gain equality, Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the effort to secure unsegregated use of public facilities declared here Sunday night after a bomb tossed on the porch of his home misfired.

Even as Rev. Mr. King was making this observation, two colored citizens were being taken to jail charged with "trying to incite a riot."

THE MEN were two of the crowd that gathered at Rev. Mr. King's home after a home nearby and a service station were bombed in a new outbreak of violence here.

Three persons suffered slight injuries in the explosion at the service station and three others escaped injury when one side of their home was blown in by a dynamite bomb blast.

THE PERSONS who gathered at the site of the bombing were told by Dr. King: "We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes." There are 50,000 colored citizens in Montgomery's population of 125,000.

The two men arrested on "riot" charges were Veurlie Watkins, 28, and Samuel Wallace, 26. The two were taken to jail after Police Chief G. J. Huppenthal said that they accused police officers of not trying to solve other bombings here and attacks on city buses.

• • •

IN THE LAST six months, more than a dozen colored homes and churches have been bombed. Even though rewards totaling $4,000 have been offered, no arrests have been made.

No arrests have been made either, in cases in which city buses have been peppered by bullets and rocks. On one bus, an expectant mother was shot in both legs.

THE BOMB that misfired on Rev. Mr. King's porch was made up of 12 sticks of dynamite and had two fuses. Investigators said that if the bomb had gone off it would have destroyed Rev. Mr. King's home "and several others."

The bomb that did go off splintered windows at a service station used as a taxicab headquarters and blew in the side of the home of Allen Robertson, a hospital attendant.

Mr. Robertson and his wife and daughter were asleep in their home when the explosion took place. They escaped injury, however, Rev. Mr. King and his family were away from home when the bomb misfired there.

38b 1957

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
BOMBING, SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1957

$2,000 Offered In City Search For Dynamiters

'Dud' Spares King's Home; Another Hit

Advertiser Mon. 1-28-57

A $2,000 reward has been posted by the City Commission for information leading to the arrest and conviction of dynamiters who yesterday planted two bombs—one a dud on the Rev. Martin Luther King's front porch—and the other which damaged a combination Negro service station - taxicab stand and a private house.

An explosion rocked the home of Allen Robertson, 342 S. Jackson St., at 4:30 a.m. The blast also blew out some windows of the Peoples Service Station and Taxi Co. next door at the corner of High and Jackson streets. No injuries were reported although damage to the two buildings was called "extensive" by Fire Chief Robert L. Lampley.

Yesterday's attack on the Rev. King's home was the third—once before with dynamite and once by gunfire which was not reported to police.

Twelve sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were tossed on the porch at the home of King, a leader in the long and bitter fight against segregation. But the bomb failed to explode.

DAMAGED BOTH

Another bomb tossed between a Negro house and a filling station a short distance away did go off, however, and damaged both buildings. Two Negro taxicab drivers and a third employe of the cab company headquartered at the service station suffered cuts and scratches but no one was seriously injured.

King, a Baptist minister, and members of his family were away from home at the time. The pro-segregation leader said he hasn't occupied the white frame residence "for some time."

The bombing was another in a series of outbreaks of violence which began shortly after segregation was ended on city buses Dec. 21 under a federal court order.

A crowd of several hundred Negroes quickly gathered at the scene of today's bombing and King told them:

"We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality, it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes."

50,000 HOMES

Later King told his congregation in Sunday service that, "Even bombing 50,000 homes would not stop it because others would reach up and take the banner."

Montgomery has become "a city that is dangerous to live in," King told an almost full church.

Negroes must continue to follow a policy of nonviolence, the 28-year-old minister said, because, "our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the federal government in here that will be white folks too."

So far city authorities have refused offers of outside help in curbing violence. Negroes have appealed to President Eisenhower to say something about the situation.

Some of the Negroes at the bombing scene were visibily angered and police arrested two on charges of disorderly conduct. They were booked at city jail as Vurlie Wilkins, 28, and Samuel Wallace, 26, and released on $100 bond each.

Advertiser

ACCUSED POLICE

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal, who arrested Wilkins, said the Negro was "trying to incite a riot." He said Wilkins, talking in a loud voice to others in the crowd, accused police of not trying to solve the recent bombings and attacks on city buses. P. 2-A

Police said the bomb which misfired at King's home could have destroyed that house and several others if it had gone off.

King returned to his home about an hour after the bomb was found. He didn't say where he and his his family had been living but told friends, "I haven't stayed here for some time."

The house was brightly illuminated from floodlights installed under the eaves after an earlier bomb attack last Jan. 30. No one was injured in the first explosion although King's wife and new-born baby were in the house.

Three Negroes also escaped injury when the home of Allen Robertson was shattered in today's explosion. Robertson, a 59-year-old hospital attendant, said he and his wife and daughter were alseep.

One side of the Robertson house was blown in and windows were shattered in the service station a few feet away.

King appealed to the Negro community to "remain calm."

"Let us not get our guns," he urged, "because that will not solve the problems. Through our suffering, we are going to transform the hearts of those who are cowardly enough to throw bombs and shoot pistols."

Bomb Blast Rips Home Of Montgomery Negro

Constitution Mon. 1-28-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27 (AP)—A dynamite bomb, tossed during the pre-dawn darkness, shattered a Negro's house and damaged a service station early today while another fizzled out at the home of the city's top integration leader.

Police said that an unidentified Negro cab driver was slightly injured and three other cab company employes shaken up when a bomb exploded between a Negro residence and a combination service station and Negro cab stand.

Another bomb was hurled at the home of the Rev. M. L. King, Jr., just across the street, but the crude package of 12 sticks of dynamite bounced off the front door and smouldered without exploding on the porch.

A crowd of angry Negroes formed around King's house following the explosion, but King, leader of a drive to integrate city buses here, helped police avoid a possible riot.

The City Commission today offered a $2,000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone who has thrown any bombs."

Two Negroes were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct after the crowd of "about 500" Negroes formed around King's house.

Ruppenthal said that Vurilie D. Wilkins was arrested after he made a "soap box" speech criticizing police action in integration incidents and calling for action.

King, who was gone with his family from his home at the time the bomb was hurled on the porch, told the Negroes milling around his house "don't get your guns—don't shoot back—but fear no one."

2d Bomb Try At Residence Of Negro Fails

Courier-Journal Mon. 1-28-57
Louisville Ky.

But Another Device Explodes Nearby

P. 1

By The Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 27.—A second attempt to blow up the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., misfired today, but another Negro's home was bombed in a new outbreak of racial violence.

Twelve sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were tossed on the porch at the home of King, a leader in the long and bitter fight against segregation. But the bomb failed to explode.

Another bomb tossed between a Negro's house and a filling station a short distance away did go off, however, and damaged both buildings.

Three Negroes escaped injury when the home of Allen Robertson was shattered in the blast. Robertson, a 59-year-old hospital attendant, said he and his wife and daughter were asleep.

Buses Ambushed

King, a Baptist minister, and members of his family were away from their home. The pro-integration leader said he hadn't occupied the white frame residence "for some time."

The bombing constituted another in a series of outbreaks of violence that began shortly after segregation was ended on Montgomery city buses December 21 under a Federal Court order. The Supreme Court ruled City and State bus-segregation laws unconstitutional.

Buses have been ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Four Negro churches and the homes of two prointegration ministers were heavily damaged by Dynamite explosions January 10.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the City Commission had decided today to offer a $2,000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone who has thrown any bombs." After the January 10 bombings, Governor James E. Folsom posted a similar $2,000 reward.

A crowd of several hundred Negroes quickly gathered at King's home today, and King told them:

Courier-Journal

"We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality, it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes." P. 12

There are about 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, a city of 125,000.

Later, King told his congregation in Sunday service that "even bombing 50,000 homes would not stop it because others would reach up and take the banner."

Montgomery has become "a city that is dangerous to live in," King told an almost-full church.

Negroes must continue to follow a policy of nonviolence, the 28-year-old minister said, because, "our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the Federal Government in here, that will be white folks too."

So far, City authorities have refused offers of outside help in curbing violence. Negroes have appealed to President Eisenhower to say something about the situation.

Fuses Burned Out

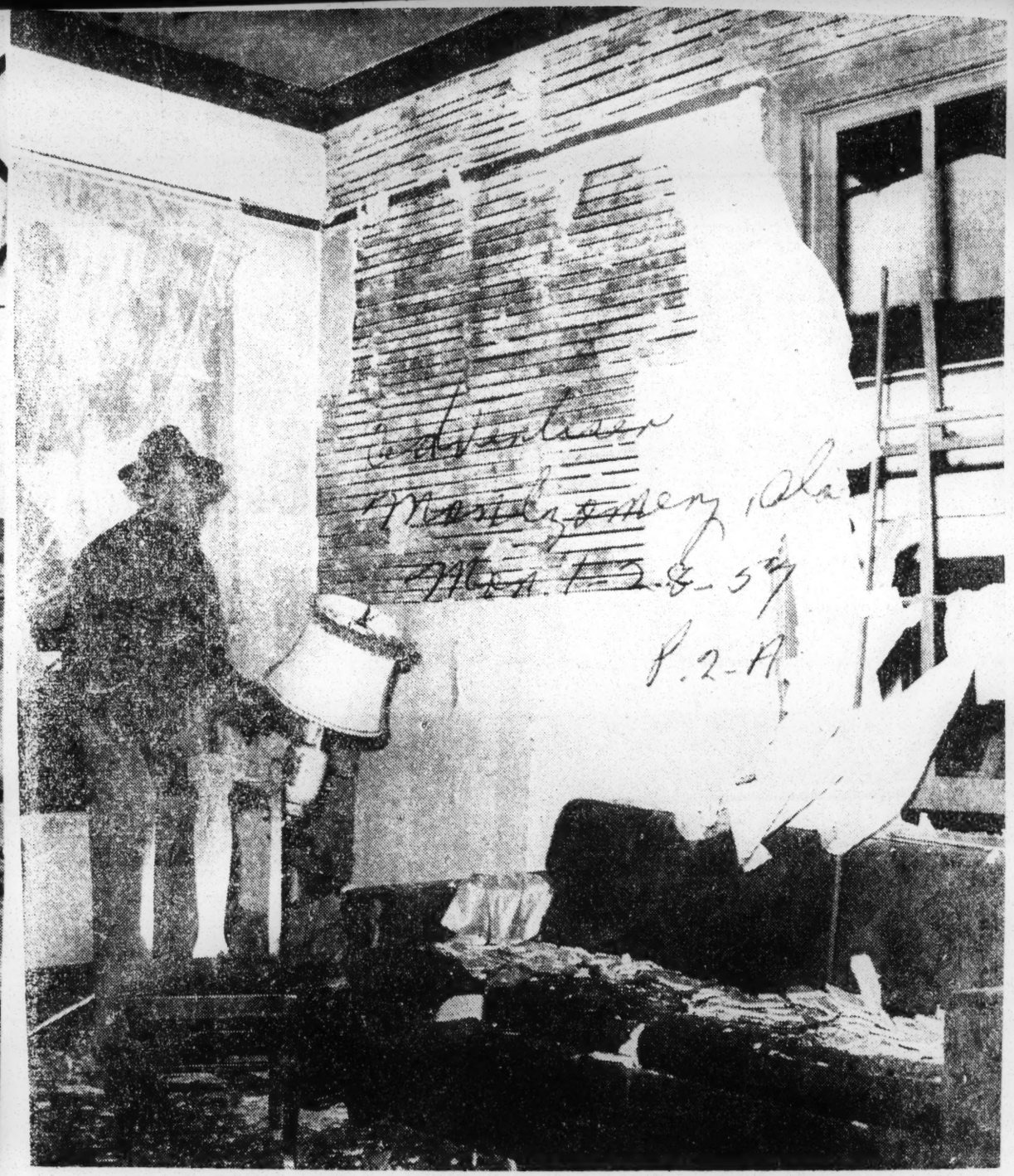
Police said the bomb that misfired at King's home could have destroyed that house and several others if it had gone off. It had two fuses, both of which apparently had been ignited but burned out. One fuse had burned within an inch of the dynamite.

Detective Lieutenant E. Y. Lacy said the bomb was "still smoking" when he reached the house and the area was quickly cleared and roped off. Assistant State Toxicologist Vann Pruitt, Jr., disarmed the bomb with help from Lacy and State Highway Patrol Director Bill Lyerly.

King returned to his home about an hour after the bomb was found. He didn't say where he and his family had been living, but told friends, "I haven't stayed here for some time."

The house was brightly illuminated from floodlights installed under the eaves after an earlier bomb attack last January 30. No one was injured in the first explosion although King's wife and newborn baby were in the house.

TENSE MOMENT AS POLICE DISARM STILL SMOULDERING BOMB
Toxicologist Pruitt (center) Pulls "Teeth:" Lverly (left) and Lacey Help



BLAST SHATTERS WINDOWS AND WALLS OF NEGRO'S HOME
Unidentified Negro Attempts To Straighten Up Living Room After Attack

Darkness Still Shrouds Alabama Bombing Case

World
Sat. 1-26-57
P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — The coming of the first official report by police here on the bombing of six Negro churches and homes has uncovered no more than was already known.

In addition, Police Chief J. G. Ruppenthal said at a press conference last week he does not see a break in the case at present. He said his officers are following all leads to apprehend the persons or persons responsible for the Jan. 9 bombing of the Negro property.

Ruppenthal said suspects of both races have been questioned, but none were held.

Meanwhile two Montgomery police officers have consulted with Birmingham police officials, but declined to make their discussion public.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 1-28-57
P. 2-A

38b 1957 ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
BOMBING
4 CHURCHES - 2 RESIDENCES

Four churches, two ministers' homes blasted—

Bombings hit Montgomery, buses halted again

No one hurt in new violence; bus fired on

News P. 1 Thurs. 1-10-57
B'ham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10—(AP)—A mass renewal of violence, with four Negro churches and two ministers' homes bombed, left Montgomery without a public transportation system today.

City bus service, racially integrated under a federal court order, was halted by the city commission "until further notice" as a safety measure.

The bombings, in which no one was reported injured, came today less than 12 hours after a city bus was ambushed by gunfire, the sixth such incident since segregation ended on buses Dec. 21.

THOUSANDS OF workers in this city of 125,000 were left stranded and had to find rides with friends or in taxicabs or walk to their jobs. Taxicab companies, both white and Negro, were jammed with calls.

It was perhaps the biggest single outbreak of violence in the South since the fight to preserve segregation began with announcement of the U. S. Supreme Court's school integration decision in May, 1954.

The order to halt bus service indefinitely was announced by Mayor W. A. Gayle, who also called a conference of all three city commissioners later in the day.

AT WASHINGTON, the Justice Department said it is looking into the bombing incidents.

An aid to Atty. Gen. Brownell said the preliminary injuiry was "automatic," to determine whether there has been any violation of federal law. The FBI makes such inquiries and afterward submits a report to the Justice Department's Criminal Division for a determination of what further action, if any, is indicated.

Gov. James E. Folsom and Bill Lyerly, Alabama public safety director, made a dawn survey of the bombings. Folsom said he would meet with Gayle later to discuss the situation.

One corner of the Bell Street Baptist Church was blown away for 10 feet in each direction at the rear of the building. The choir loft behind the pulpit was wrecked and part of the ceiling above the pulpit knocked loose.

Police said they were still investigating a bombing of the Mt. Olive Church on the southwest edge of Montgomery.

BOTH THE HOME and the church of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, one of the leaders in the long bus boycott which preceded the start of integration, were heavily damaged by bombs apparently made of dynamite.

A corner of the front porch was blown off Abernathy's home. The Negro minister was reported in Atlanta where Negroes also have started a campaign to end bus segregation.

MAYOR W. A. GAYLE
'. . . We can handle it'

Another bomb blew off doors and part of the roof of the Negro First Baptist Church where Abernathy is pastor.

News P. 11

THE HOME of Rev. Robert Graetz, a white minister who serves an all-Negro congregation at the Trinity-Lutheran Church, was another target of the bombing attacks. The front door was blown in and walls damaged.

Eleven unexploded sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were found in front of Graetz's home. Police defused them.

The white minister also was active in the Negro bus boycott and has supported the integration campaign. Another bomb exploded at his home several months ago, but he was out of town and no one was hurt then either.

A THREE-FOOT SECTION of wall by a door was blown out of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church in today's outbreak. The pastor, Rev. H. H. Johnson, is another integration leader.

Gayle rejected suggestions of calling in state or federal law enforcement officers.

"We don't need any additional help," he said. "We can handle the situation ourselves."

EARLIER IN THE EVENING a shotgun blast was fired into a city bus as it was finishing one of the first evening runs since recent bus shootings brought a ban on night operations. It was the sixth armed attack on buses.

ONE OF FOUR NEGRO CHURCHES BOMBED IN MONTGOMERY OUTBREAK
. . . Violence at State Capital brings heavy damage to Mount Olive Baptist

News P. 11
Thurs. 1-10-57
B'ham, Ala.

THREE OF THE BOMBS went off within a short time of each other around 2 a.m. After a lull of about an hour at least one more explosion was reported.

A bomb exploded in the yard of Graetz' home last August with only minor damage. The youthful pastor said this morning that "they were quite a bit closer this time."

"I suppose someone will blame it on the Negroes again," Graetz said. "But it's more ridiculous than ever."

Mayor Gayle said after the August bombing that Negroes might have been responsible in an effort to win sympathy and contributions for the boycott.

After the birdshot charge was fired at the bus, Gayle told the bus company to halt buses for the night. Later he ordered the indefinite suspension.

DRIVER C. P. CANTY was returning to the company parking lot with an empty bus about 5:45 p.m. when a shotgun blast from a passing car hit a window about 10 feet behind him.

GOV. FOLSOM INSPECTS BOMB DAMAGE
In Dawn Tour of Shattered Churches and Homes

Folsom Posts $2,000 Reward For Information On Bombings

Advertiser Fri. 1-11-57
Montgomery, Ala.

An aroused Gov. James E. Folsom, disturbed by the sudden outbreak of racial violence in Alabama, posted a $2,000 reward yesterday for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the "hoodlums" who dynamited four churches and two homes here early yesterday.

The announcement of the reward was made by Col. Bill Lyerly, director of the Department of Public Safety. Lyerly said the reward also applied in Mobile, where two bombings also were reported yesterday.

Noting that the governor deplored the acts of violence, Lyerly quoted Folsom as saying the bombings could have been done by "Negro hoodlums, Communist hoodlums, or by white hoodlums, but whoever did these bombings must certainly be hoodlums."

Gov. Folsom made a personal inspection of the bomb damage inflicted here, being taken on a dawn tour by Col. Lyerly. Later he assured city officials his "full cooperation" during the tense situation.

"I talked privately with Mayor Gayle today," Folsom said, "and assured him the state was ready at any time to help if our services are necessary to maintain peace and order."

Advertiser

Folsom disclaimed reports that he might order out the National Guard, adding that "I think it is a little late to do that. The damage has already been done."

However, Folsom said he was keeping close watch on all developments through Lyerly, and declared emphatically that he would not condone any damage to life, limb or property in any community in Alabama.

Fri. 1-11-57

DESEGREGATION:

Newsweek

Terror in the Night

Mon. 1-21-57

Atlanta, Ga.

All through the day, people agreed afterward, the ominous sensation of foreboding that filled the city of Montgomery, Ala., had been heightening; as the afternoon waned, one observer said, the sensation was verging on panic.

P. 20

Part of the reason might have been the weather—it was one of the hottest January days on record in the "Cradle of the Confederacy" (80 degrees), and the night would be thick and oppressive.

But most of the feeling came from the knowledge that the city's desegregated buses* were due to resume their afterdark runs for the first time in eleven days: The night runs had been canceled after four buses had been shot at in three nights (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 7).

Most of the good people of Montgomery, white and Negro alike, hoped that the resumption of service would proceed smoothly, but they were in for bitter disappointment. That night in Montgomery was a night laden with such terror as few citizens could remember.

At 5:45 p.m., a shotgun blast from an oncoming automobile shattered a window behind the driver on a bus empty of passengers. Mayor W.A. Gayle promptly ordered the night runs halted again and the buses returned to the shops. But the terror continued.

A night newsman for the Associated Press, Henry Bradsher, was driving near a Negro residential district at 1:55 a.m. when suddenly, through the quiet of the night, came the roar of a dynamite explosion somewhere nearby. Four minutes later, as Bradsher cruised the tree-lined streets in his car, looking for the scene, there came another explosion.

A police car sirened past and Bradsher followed it to the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, where most of the stained-glass windows and part of the wall had been blasted out.

At 2:01 a.m., a third blast rocked the district; a fourth came in seven more minutes; a fifth, at 3 a.m.; a sixth, an hour later; and to thousands of Montgomery citizens now wide-awake, it sounded as though a madman was hurtling through the streets, tossing bombs right and left.

Madmen the dynamiters might have been, but the targets of their hatred formed a pattern.

Two homes were blasted, those of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church. (By a miracle no one was injured, though there were persons sleeping in both houses.) Both men had been leaders in the fight for integration.

The other explosions all but destroyed two churches—the Bell Street Baptist and Mount Olive Baptist—and extensively damaged the Reverend Abernathy's First Baptist and the Hutchinson Street Baptist. (Damage: Estimated at upwards of $50,000.)

Reward Offered: Next morning, the City Commission canceled all bus service, day and night, for an "indefinite" period. Gov. James E. Folsom offered a reward of $2,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the "hoodlums" responsible. A group of about 25 white Protestant ministers and a Jewish rabbi issued a public statement calling for an act of repentance by all citizens "for the violence done against the homes of some of our citizens, against houses of God, against peace, order, and good will of our community."

And The Montgomery Advertiser warned in an editorial:

"The issue now is no longer segregation. The issue now is whether it is safe to live in Montgomery, Ala."

The FBI moved agents into the city, and later the City Commission declared a state of emergency. The commission added twenty policemen to the force and warned parents to keep a watch on their children, to keep teen-agers off the streets after midnight.

By the weekend the situation had quieted, but the general tenseness not only in Montgomery but elsewhere in the South moved Negro leaders meeting in Atlanta, where bus segregation also had become an issue (see RELIGION), to send an appeal to President Eisenhower. They asked him to make a speech in a major Southern city, to "use the weight of your great office to point out to the people of the South the moral nature of the problem." They also asked Vice President Richard M. Nixon to make a tour of the South. And the Negroes revealed that their appeal to the White House had the seconding of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

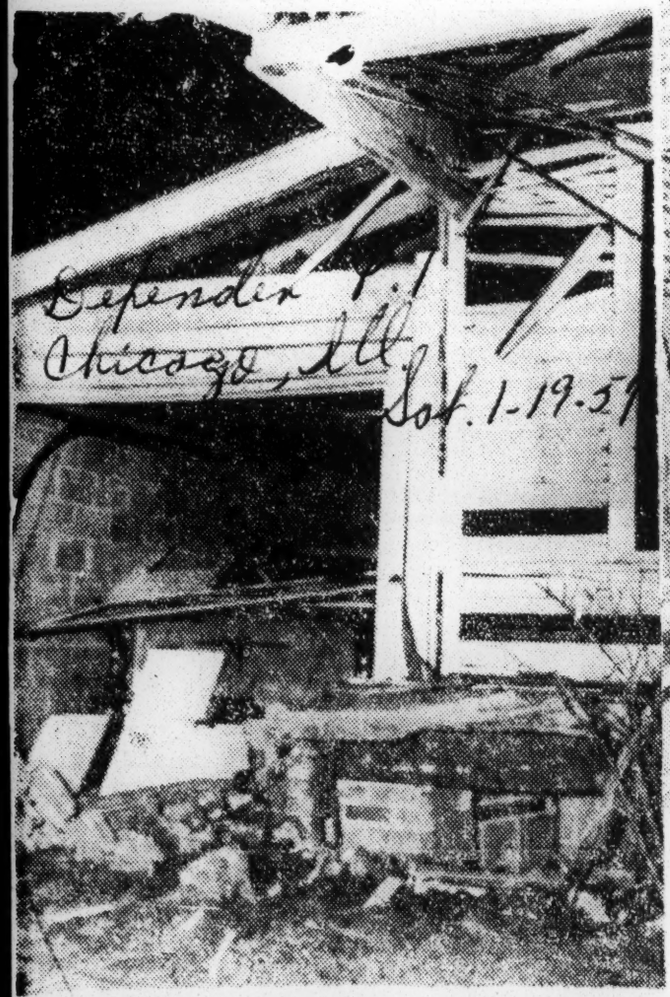
Newsweek p. 21

United Press

Target of hatred: A Negro church

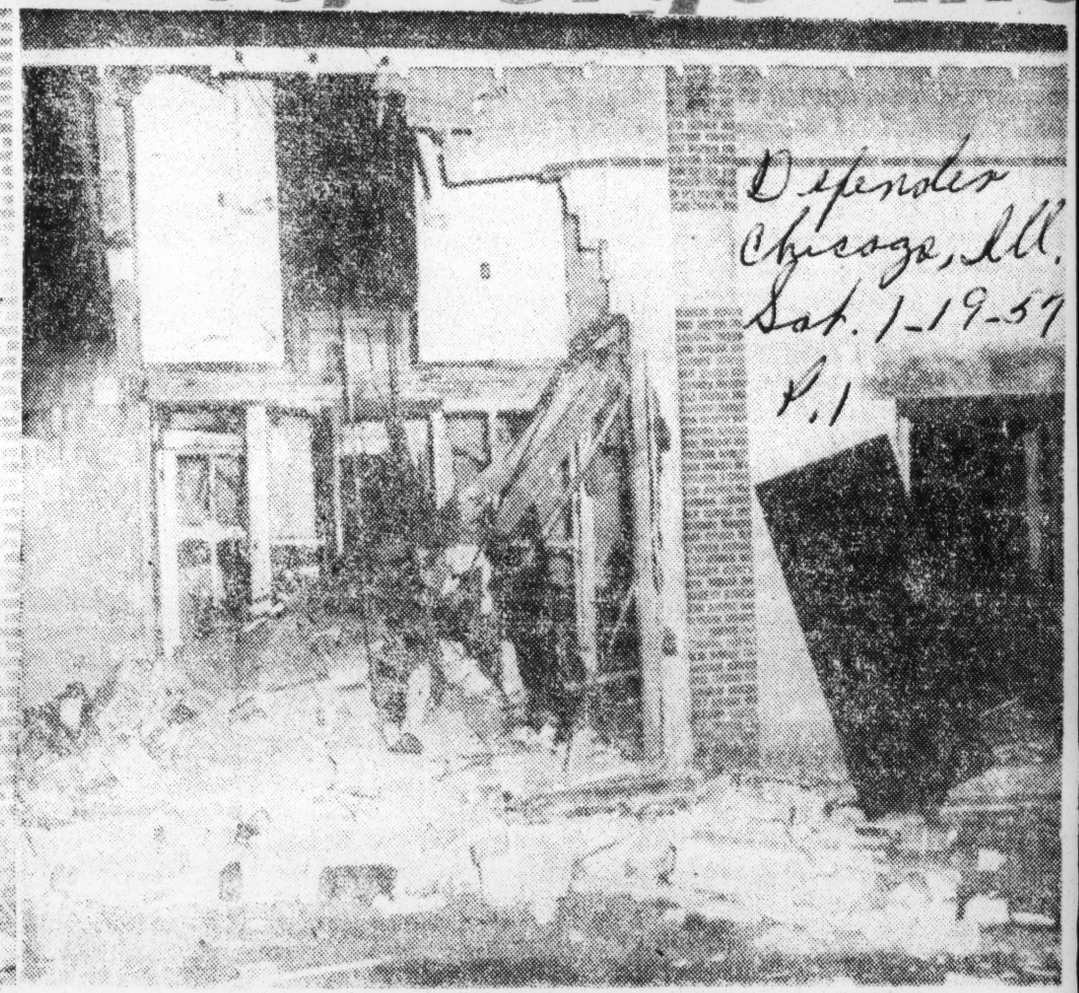
38b 1957 ALABAMA MONTGOMERY, ALA. BOMBING

Bomb 4 Ala. Churches; Urge Ike To Act



Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-19-57 P.1

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-14-57 P.1



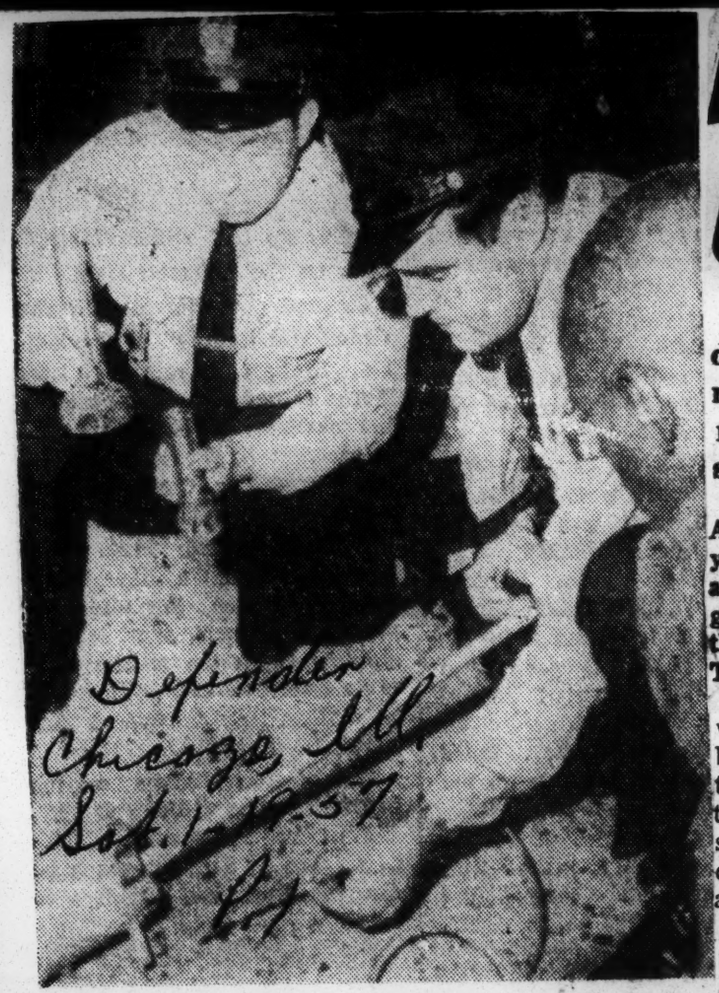
Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-19-57 P.1

ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY, in a violent and desperate outburst against the due process of law, last week bombed four Negro churches and two homes in Montgomery, Ala., where bus segregation has been declared unconstitutional. The FBI launched an investigation into the bombings, which included (from left) destruction of car port and damage to home of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a leader in the bus integration fight; extensive damage to the Mt. Olive Baptist church, scene of meetings of Negro leaders; almost complete demolition of the Bell Street Baptist church. At extreme right, Montgomery Police officers C. L. King and A. E. Bland engage in the ticklish task of defusing a bomb

Bomb 4 Alabama Churches; Urge Eisenhower To Act

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 1

Sat. 1-19-57



Defender Chicago, Ill Sat. 1-19-57 p. 1

which had been placed at the home of another Negro church leader. Violence failed to halt drive for bus desegregation.

One pastor, surveying the wreckage of his church structure, said: "Well, we will surely have to build now."

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Six dynamite explosions damaged four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers in Montgomery, Ala., last week, as Negro churchmen in Atlanta pushed a "religious war" against bus segregation.

The home of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Negro leader in a year-long Montgomery boycott against bus segregation in Montgomery, was heavily damaged in the series of bombings early Thursday morning.

Montgomery police said there were no reports of injuries in the bombings in the Alabama capital city, where a bus desegregation movement which since has spread to other major southern cities first began more than a year ago.

The Rev. Abernathy is one of some 50 Negro leaders from throughout the South in Atlanta last week for an area-wide strategy meeting to expand the campaign against "jim crow" seating practices in the South. His wife and child, sleeping in a back bedroom, were terrified by the early morning blast, but escaped injury.

Police who investigated said "the front of the house was torn up considerably and also damaged inside."

There were no witnesses in the attack on the minister's home, or in any of the other Montgomery explosions, police said.

Defender

FOUR CHURCHES

Also hit were four churches, two of which had been used for Negro mass-meetings during the Negro population's year - long boycott, and the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, a white minister of the all-Negro Trinity Lutheran church.

The Montgomery City Commission declared a state of emergency in the wake of the bombings, added 20 policemen, and Safety Commissioner Clyde Sellers summoned a citizens auxiliary police force to duty.

p. 2

Mayor W. A. Gayle, after an emergency meeting of the city commission, urged parents to keep all teenagers home after midnight, and "know the whereabouts of the kids at all times.

Sat. 1-19-57

LEADER FIRM

The emergency measures followed in the wake of the dynamite-bombings this morning of four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers who led a move for an end to segregation on city buses.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, whose home was bombed, said the wave of violence would not end the quest for freedom by Montgomery Negroes.

"They may destroy our churches, destroy our homes," he said, "but there are two things they will never destroy — that's our faith in God, and our desire for freedom."

* * *

In Atlanta, Negro leaders from 29 Southern communities called on President Eisenhower to visit the South to urge acceptance of the Supreme court decisions on segregation.

PLEA TO IKE

Leaders who mapped plans for a Southwide non-violent program to end racial segregation on buses called on the President to personally move into the South "to defend American citizens unjustly and brutally attacked at home."

"Extreme violence continues to be directed toward Negro people in the South who merely seek rights guaranteed every American citizen by the U. S. Constitution," the steering committee of four southern ministers told the President. Their letter added:

"Negroes, who seek to vote, are driven from their lands in Mississippi on threat of death. In Tennessee, Negro children have been attacked. In Florida stoning and cross-burning are used to obstruct justice. Negro leaders are threatened.

"In Alabama, Christian churches litreally have been destroyed by dynamite and TNT. Numerous individuals including women, have been beaten on the streets. The homes of Negro and white leaders have been bombed."

TEN STATES

The Negro leaders who come from 10 Southern states pointed out that the maintenance of law and order in the nation "finally rests squarely on the executive branch of the government — directly on the President.

"But beyond your constitutional power, as president, you possess and can wield an immense moral power," the leaders wrote the President.

They urged the President "to point out to the people of the South the moral nature of the problem faced at home and abroad by the unsolved civil rights issues and the violent racial disorder that will arise again and again until these issues are solved."

The appeal to the President was suggested by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late President, who wired the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., in connection with the bombing of Negro churches in Montgomery, the first city in the South to end bus segregation under a federal court order.

ROOSEVELT PLEA

Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Deeply distressed by violence which has occurred. Would suggest appeal to the President since this is Supreme Court order."

The group added an appeal to Attorney General Herbert Brownell for a conference at the earliest possible date to discuss recent actions in the South including what they called "attempts of local officials to use the public authority, including arrest powers, to subvert the clear mandates of the court."

Brownell has stated previously that discrimination against bus passengers on account of race is "a crime against the United States." Referring to that the group asked for a clarification of the federal government's position in the segregation dispute "to the end that justice might prevail and that the supreme law of the land shall be upheld."

NO TIMETABLE

The group, called together by ministers who had led moves to break the race barrier on buses in Montgomery, and arrests of bus riders in Birmingham and Atlanta.

The four — all leading integration movements in their cities — reminded Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell of an earlier promise to prosecute anyone who would aid transit systems in maintaining segregation. They asked for a conference for "clarification" of this stand in the light of recent southern incidents.

"The question before the nation," the group told the President, "is no longer whether there shall be segregation or integration, but rather, whether there shall be anarchy of law."

in Montgomery, Birmingham and Tallahassee, decided on no Southwide time-table for similar moves in other cities. The Rev. King said, however, that he does not believe it will take more than three years to accomplish complete integration in the field of transportation.

Success in one area, he said, eases the task in other cities. He added that integration largely must be accomplished outside legislative halls, and declared:

"If we can develop the proper local spirit, it is hoped we won't even have to go into local courts. If we have to go to court, however, we will."

COURSE OF ACTION

The Rev. C. K. Steele, of Tallahassee, said that the sense of the group was that where court action appeared necessary, the most expedient procedure would be to seek declaratory judgments in the federal court, such as was done in Miami.

The Negro leaders decided on a permanent organization and planned another meeting "soon" probably to be held in New Orleans. A local group currently is planning a bus desegregation move in the Louisiana city.

"The Conference on Transportation and Non-Violent Integration," as the group calls itself, issued a call to all Negroes "to assert their human dignity." It added:

"We ask them to seek justice and reject all injustice, especially that in themselves. We pray that they will refuse further cooperation with the evil element which invites them to collide against themselves in return for bits of patronage. We know that such an assertion may cause them persecution; yet no matter how great the obstacles and suffering, we urge all Negroes to reject segregation."

STRESS NON-VIOLENCE

Spokesmen for the group stressed that all its programs will emphasize non-violence.

Each community will decide on its own specific course of action with local conditions determining how and when desegregation moves will come.

Leaders of the conference — ministers M. L. King, jr., of Montgomery; F. L. Shuttlesworth, of Birmingham; C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, and T. J. Jemison, of Baton Rouge — suggested direct prosecution by the U. S. Justice department might be appropriate, in view of bombings

Arrests Bared As Break Looms In Bombing Case

2 White Men In Custody; Roundup Set

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. P. 1

At least two white men—and possibly more—are being held in connection with the recent wave of seven bombings which have rocked Montgomery since Jan. 10.

From an unimpeachable source, The Advertiser has learned that "a big roundup" of suspects is eminent. The case is expected to break fully in "a day or so," the source said. Adv. 1-30-57

The Advertiser has been cooperating with Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers and Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal in withholding news of the arrests, which began Sunday. The pair were arrested shortly after a Negro service station and a Negro home at High and Jackson streets were bombed at 4:30 a.m. Sunday.

OTHER CITIES

The investigation is not confined to the Montgomery area. Other cities are involved and several other law enforcement agencies are cooperating in the manhunt. An unconfirmed report indicated the FBI is being "consulted."

The police department's detective division, as well as top police brass, will not discuss the case. No names have been released, but one of the prisoners is reported to have a criminal record.

One or both of the prisoners was believed to have "talked" to city detectives.

BIRMINGHAM TRIP

According to informed sources, all suspects now involved are from Montgomery. However, others from out of town have been under suspicion since Detective Capt. E. P. Brown went to Birmingham on Jan. 17. The trip was made to compare a dynamite bomb found by three youngsters near Chisholm on Jan. 13. It compared in many respects—fuse, caps, masking tape, and the type of explosive—with an unexploded bomb found three days earlier at the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white minister of a Negro congregation.

At that time Brown, Ruppenthal and Vann Pruitt, a state toxicologist here held a press conference to report on the progress they had made. Brown said "several suspects" from "out of town" — presumably from or from near Jefferson County—were being carefully eyed by the sleuths here and in Birmingham.

In addition, officers at that time said the type of dynamite used in the bombings was of the "ditching variety common to South Alabama. Investigators from Montgomery have since been scouring southern Alabama cities such as Troy, Selma, Brewton and even Prattville.

Violence erupted here during the 381-day long Negro bus boycott. Targets have been buildings and people, Negro and white. The Rev. Mr. Graetz has been a two-time victim. The Rev. Martin Luther King, 28-year-old Negro leader of the integration movement, was a bomb target twice, including a dud tossed on Jan. 27 and reporedly he was shot at once.

At 2 a.m. on Jan. 10—a damp, figgy morning — a series of six explosions rocked this city. The targets: four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers, Graetz and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister and a leader in the Montgomery Improvement Assn. which sparked the bus integration movement here.

The dynamite ring (sources indicate it was a group of at least three which planned and carried out the bombings) zeroed in on the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Old Selma road and Southern bypass; Bell Street Baptist Church, 503 Oak St.; Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, 924 Hutchison St.; First Baptist Church, 347 N. Ripley St., and the homes of Abernathy and Graetz. This was on Jan. 10.

On Jan. 13 the clue-laden three-stick bomb was found under a seldom-used bridge near Chisholm.

The bombers remained inactive until last Sunday when they hurled a bomb in an alley between the Peoples Service Station and Taxicab Co. and the home of Allen Robertson, 60-year-old Negro hospital orderly at St. Margaret's S. Jackson St.

While police were investigating the explosion, an officer discovered a 12-stick unexploded bomb on the porch of the home of Rev. King, a few hundred feet down Jackson street.

The area was cordoned off and, risking their lives, Pruitt, Detective Lt. E. Y. Lacy and State Safety Director Col. Bill Lyerly dismantled the bomb. It, too, was similar in many respects to the other unexploded bomb.

Police declined to speculate if there was any connection between the bombings and the six ambushes of city buses. The gunning of the buses resulted in the City Commission ordering service halted on two different occasions.

Only yesterday the city commission extended a 5:15 p.m. curfew one half hour for the convenience of later riders. Police cars still escort many of the late buses.

8 Whites Held In Violence at Montgomery

Constitution P. 1 Atlanta

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30 (AP)—Police disclosed tonight that at least eight white men have been arrested as participants in recent violence in Montgomery and some have confessed. Const. 1-31-57

At a dramatically tense news conference, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said:

1. "Seven or eight" men are being held in connection with the recent series of seven bombings of Negro homes and churches which started after segregation was ended on city buses here last month.

2. Another man has signed a statement that he fired into a bus the morning of Dec. 31. It was the sixth such attack on integrated buses in the first 10 days after the segregation barriers were lowered.

Sellers said police have "several confessions and statements tying in with certain bombings." He declined, however, to identify any of the men held in connection with the bombings, explaining that no formal charges have been filed yet.

ALL MAY FACE JURY

Advertiser P. 1

Court Hearing Set Today For 7 Held In Bombings

Fri. 2-8-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Seven white men arrested after the bombing of Negro churches and homes in a recent outbreak of racial violence in Montgomery face hearings this morning in City Court.

But there were strong indications that the charges against all the defendants will be passed over without testimony to the Montgomery County Grand Jury which convenes next Monday.

Four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and the Rev. Robert Graetz, were shattered by dynamite Jan. 10. Another bomb failed to explode at the home of Graetz, the white pastor of a Negro church.

Seventeen days later, a bomb damaged another Negro home and an adjoining service station and taxicab stand while still another was found unexploded at the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Negro fight against segregation.

The bombings, and six gunfire attacks on city buses which occurred earlier, came after racial segregation was ended on the buses under federal court order.

Three of the white men arrested by city police are charged only with conspiracy in connection with the bombs which failed to go off at the homes of Graetz and King. Those defendants are Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap, the latter an ex-convict.

Since the conspiracy charges are misdemeanors, they normally would be handled by City Recorder Eugene Loe. Maximum penalty is $1,000 fine and six months hard labor.

However, there were indications that Loe will waive jurisdiction and let the evidence against Hall, Bodiford and Dunlap go to the grand jury next week along with the more serious charges against the other four men—Henry Alexander, James D. York, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr.

Alexander and York are charged with dynamiting Abernathy's home while the Negro minister's family was sleeping in the house. Under Alabama law, that offense carries a possible death penalty. Advertiser

In addition, Alexander is accused of bombing the Negro service station-taxicab stand and with ambushing a city bus. P. 3-a

Britt is charged with dynamiting Abernathy's church and another church; with bombing the taxicab stand, and with conspiracy in connection with the unexploded bomb at King's house.

Livingston is accused of the bombing of the Hutchinson St. Baptist Church, another of the four damaged in the Jan. 10 out-

break.

The dynamiting of public buildings is punishable under Alabama law by a maximum of 10 years in prison.

BY CITY RECORDER

Advertiser P.1

Bombing Cases Sent To Jury

Sat. 2-9-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By AL McCONAGHA

The cases of seven white men charged in connection with a rash of anti-Negro bombings and bus shootings here were placed yesterday in the hands of the Montgomery County Grand Jury which convenes Monday.

In a police court jammed with spectators, City Judge D. Eugene Loe announced that the cases against the defendants would be continued for two weeks.

Loe said the continuance was a result of an agreement between prosecution and defense attorneys that the evidence against the seven men will be presented to the grand jury next week.

LOE

Loe said the charges will be dropped in police court if the grand jury fails to indict any of the men.

The announcement came as an anti-climax for the huge crowd that packed the room. Loe made his pronouncement at the opening of the court session, handed copies of the statement and pictures of himself to the dozen newsmen present, and the room was quickly emptied.

Clerk of Circuit John R. Matthews said 50 subpoenas have been delivered to people who will eventually make up the 18-person jury. The jury sessions are secret and no indication was available as to what day the cases will be considered.

After the court session, Loe said he had previously "turned down flat" proposals by both sides for a continuance, but that he had later changed his mind.

The defendants, all residents of Montgomery, were arrested after four Negro churches, a service station and taxicab stand, and the homes of two Negroes and a pro-integration white minister were bombed in a wild outbreak of violence following the end of bus segregation.

Advertiser P. 8-A

Two other dynamite bombs were found unexploded.

Before the bombings, the newly integrated city buses were ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs.

Three of the seven men arrested were charged only with misdemeanors in connection with the unexpected bombs. Loe could have tried these men yesterday. But under the agreement he continued their cases until Feb. 22 to give the grand jury time to investigate the charges.

The grand jury convenes on Monday. Any of the seven men indicted would face trial in Circuit Court the following week.

Loe also carried over the felony charges against the other four defendants who are charged with the bombing of the two of the Negro churches and the home of one pastor, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, on the leaders in the fight against segregation.

Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York are accused of dynamiting Abernathy's home while members of his family were asleep in the house.

Alexander also is charged with bombing a Negro service station and taxi stand, and with firing a pistol into a city bus from a moving truck. No one was hurt in the ambush.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., another defendant, is accused of the service station bombing and of bombing Abernathy's church and anothe Negro church, and with conspiracy in an unsuccessful attempt to bomb the home if the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and another integration leader.

A bomb containing 12 sticks of dynamite was found on the front porch of King's house the morning of Jan. 27, the same day the service station and an adjoining Negro residence were damaged.

Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., also is charged with bombing one of the four churches which were shattered Jan. 10.

The defendants facing misdemeanor charges are Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap.

Hall and Bodiford are accused of an unsuccessful attempt to bomb the home of th Rev. Robert Graetz, the white pastor of a Negro church; Dunlap is charged along with Britt in connection with the bomb that misfired at King's home.

One bomb damanged Graet's residence Jan. 10 but no one has been charged with that offense yet. Instead, Hall and Bodiford were arrested in connection with the throwing of a dud bomb at the Graetz home the same day.

All seven defendants are free on bonds ranging from $250 to $13,000.

egrated bus ions sought

American

1-16-57

ROCK, Ark. — The Rock NAACP has an- that it wrote on Jan. U.S. Atty. Osro Cobb, ask- bring about imme- with the anti- rulings of the Inter- Commerce Commission U.S. Supreme Court terminals here.

P.3

terminals are operated Greyhound, Trailways and Buslines (formerly Pacific) and maintain entrances, waiting and other facilities for white patrons.

NAACP asserts that practices are in criminal of an Interstate Com- Commission order which into effect on Jan. 10, year ago — and decisions of the U.S. Court.

letter also informs Mr. that on Dec. 21 the Little NAACP sent registered to the three companies calling their attention alleged violations but of them had taken to eliminate the prac-

NAACP requested the U. "to take immediate require these compan- comply at once with the eliminating all segrega- kind in connection facilities and services

ge Upholds Assault Verdict

5-30-57

ROCK, May 29 (AP)— Guy Amsler yester- contention of Citi- Co. that it had been court judgment be- racial seg-

awarded Mrs. against the in connection with her by Mrs.

Dorothy Mae Payne, a Negro, while they were passengers on a bus last September.

The jury returned a judgment against Mrs. Payne for $1,500.

Phillip Carroll, attorney for the company, filed a motion for a new trial, which Amsler overruled.

Carroll contended that Mrs. Wright's attorney "made statements calculated to influence the jury to punish this defendant for abondoning segregation on its buses. That the jury, all white, did so is demonstrated by the inconsistent verdict."

The motion declared that "in no event should the damages payable by the company exceed the amount payable by the woman who made the assault."

The company operates intracity buses here and in adjoining North Little Rock.

Attorney ... 4 ... Bus Lines

LOS ANGELES — Four bus companies, 18 Shreveport (La.) policemen and that Louisiana city were sued for $400,000 by Atty. Isaiah H. Spears of Pasadena, Calif.

The suit, filed in Federal Court at Shreveport, asserts Spears' civil rights were violated last Nov. 13 by police officers while he was waiting to board a bus for Dallas.

He also charges he was "unlawfully and wrongfully assaulted, abused, humiliated, ... and threatened with being placed in jail."

■

SPEARS SAID a policeman ordered him to use another door, and when he did enter the door he was ordered to take a seat. When he refused, he said 18 officers converged on him and he finally changed his ...

Attorney Spears recently won a damage suit for a Wichita Falls, Tex., woman in a civil rights action.

Those named in the suit are Continental Bus System, of Dallas; Continental Trailways Bus System; Continental Dixie Lines, Inc.; Continental Southern Lines, Inc., of Alexandria, La.; the city of Shreveport, La., and 18 John Doe, all members of Shreveport Police Department.

... Files $25,000 ... Railroad Bias Suit

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) — Railroads last week were hit with a discrimination damage suit ... 16-year-old ... charged she was denied ... accommodations be-

... Railroads as defendants.

The petition charged that the girl was forced to travel from La-Fayette, La. to Los Angeles in a day coach even though she held a first class ticket with sleeping car accommodations.

The complaint added that the girl suffered "great discomfort and aggravation of the condition of her eyes" in the day coach. The suit pointed out that Miss Washington has had eye cataracts for nine years.

The petition said the girl's father, Leonard Washington, bought her ticket here last July and sent it to her in Louisiana. It explained that when Miss Washington presented the ticket to the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, an affiliate line, she was forced to travel on the day coach.

Stood From Albuquerque To Dallas

Sacramento Bee, 6-29-57

Woman Sues Greyhound Bus Co For Bias; Asks $35,000

Houston, Texas

SAN FRANCISCO — A 60-year-old Richmond, California, woman last week filede suit in U S District Court here charging that Pacific Greyhound Bus Lines discriminated against her because she is a Negro. She asks $35,000 damages.

Mrs Margaret Cummings said she purchased a reserved seat ticket last December 19, in San Francisco for a trip to Pittsburg, Texas. When she arrived at Albuquerque New Mexico, the next day, she complains, a Greyhound agent ordered her and all Negroes from the bus.

The woman said she had to wait until 1:45 the next morning out of doors in the cold because the station "made no provisions for Negro persons to wait indoors."

Mrs Cummings said that when she finally was permitted to board a bus she had to stand from Albuquerque to Dallas-- 650 miles. The experience, she added, not only caused her great discomfort but also aggravated a high blood pressure condition from which she suffers.

38b 1957

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

President Eisenhower Turns Letter From Bus Integration Leaders Over To Dept. Justice For Study And Advise

No White House Decision On Speaking Tour In The South On Race Issue

Washington, D. C. Jan. 28 (DSN) —President Eisenhower has turned over the letter sent to him by the Southern Negro leaders of the bus integration movement to the U. S. Department of Justice for study and advise it was revealed last week.

The letter was sent to the President following a recent meeting of Southern Negro leaders in Atlanta, Georgia after their efforts at immediate integration of city buses in several southern cities had been met by a series of violent incidents and arrests of some of the principals involved in the movement.

The movement against continued segregation in the south which started in Montgomery, Alabama, where it took the form of a non-violent resistance campaign, under the leadership of Rev. Martin Luther King fixed the pattern for effort which spread to several other southern cities.

The letter to the President called on him to speak out against the violence aimed at Negro leaders and urged him to make a tour of the south and speak out against the rising racial tension resulting from the decision of the United States Supreme Court abolishing segregation.

The news that the President had turned the letter over to the Department of Justice for study and advise has aroused considerable discussion here. In informed circles there has been heard opinions which point out that no matter how kindly the President might look at the situation regarding the Negro and segregation it is doubtful whether he could give his approval to their non-violent resistance campaign. It being pointed out that resistance itself is a form of violence whether no matter by what name it might be called, and that resistance being a form of coercion is contrary to the American Democratic process. This group is strongly of the opinion that if the President chooses to speak out after being advised by the Justice Department that he is likely to point out the un-American aspects of the resistance movement.

With the President apparently waiting for the Justice Department to study the letter and give him its advise there was no indication from the White House in regard to his making a speaking tour through the south to speak out against violence and increasing racial tension.

Atlanta conflict—

News

Warrants issued on Negro leaders

Thurs., 1-10-57 P. 58

Birm., Ala.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 — (AP) — Warrants for the arrest of six Negro ministers charging them with violating state segregation laws were obtained today by Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins.

The ministers, led by the Rev. William Holmes Borders, yesterday boarded a bus and sat in seats normally used by whites. Praying, singing and reading the Bible, the six said their purpose was to test the city's traditional racially separate bus seating pattern.

THE GROUP had planned a similar ride today, but apparently called it off after Jenkins secured the warrants from the office of Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb. They were signed by Fulton Civil Court Judge J. Wilson Parker.

The police chief said he anticipated a peaceful surrender of the Negroes and that one already had called to volunteer to meet him at the jail.

Named on the warrants were Borders and the Revs. R. Joseph Johnson, H. Bussey, R. B. Shorts, R. H. Williams and A. Franklin Fisher.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield earlier had asked the arrest of violators of state laws on buses. Earlier Gov. Marvin Griffin had ordered the state militia alerted.

Borders and his followers gathered at his church, the Wheat Street Baptist Church, at noon. He said he knew nothing of the warrants and announced his intention of continuing to board buses and take a seat in the white section until he was arrested.

LAST NIGHT Borders, leader of the "love, law and liberation movement," told a cheering Negro mass meeting that Negroes were going forward with their plan to sit where they want on buses at "whatever the cost."

He said only preachers will attempt to ride desegregated at this time, that they will try again today, tomorrow, Saturday, "and then Sunday we will try to ride again before church."

The organized Negro attempt to take the front seats of Atlanta buses was the first in the Georgia capital and the third in a Southern capital.

Buses at Montgomery were integrated under federal court order Dec. 21 after a 381-day Negro bus boycott. A move to ride integrated on buses at Tallahassee, Fla., led to temporary suspension of bus service by the governor. Service resumed this week under a new bus seat assignment plan of the Tallahassee City Commission.

IN ATLANTA, the governor said he would not hesitate to use the state militia to preserve life and property.

Griffin said he was instructing the adjutant general of Georgia to hold his forces ready to put down "any riots, insurrections and breaches of the peace" at a moment's notice.

Southeastern Negro leaders plan to work out strategy for integrated transportation in the South at meetings here today and tomorrow.

The Atlanta desegregation move was led by Borders. He and five other ministers boarded a bus in the downtown section and took seats in the front section. A transit system supervisor walked over and ordered the driver to let the bus "sit there."

ALL WHITE passengers except one left the bus. Supervisor R. L. Wages called a crew of mechanics who tinkered briefly with the vehicle and then drove it.

Borders said his group thought the bus was headed for a transit system parking lot and garage near the downtown section.

"But it passed the garage and turned left on boulevard and I don't know where it was going," he said. "We pulled the cord and got off about a block after it turned." No arrests were made.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield declined comment on the governor's standby order to the militia. But he said that city police would "if this issue is forced upon us, uphold the state law."

OTHER SEGREGATION developments included:

New Orleans—The Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., spokesman for the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and the New Orleans Improvement League, said the two groups would start federal court action "just as soon as possible" in an effort to end segregation on the city's street cars and buses.

Tallahassee—Tallahassee Negroes were urged last night to register as voters to throw solid support behind the Rev. K. S. Dupont, bus integration leader, who has qualified as a city commission candidate. He is the first of his race to qualify to run for a city office in the Florida capital since reconstruction days.

Beaumont, Tex.—An explosion at a Negro residence in a mixed neighborhood last night shattered front windows and ripped a shallow hole in the lawn, but none of four persons inside was injured. It was the second explosion of the week here. An explosion Monday night damaged the sidewalk in front of the home of Dr. Ed Sprott, Negro physician and a former official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

MOBILE—Police said an explosion early today caused slight damage to the home of a Negro but that none of eight persons in the house was injured. Walter Johnson, 51, told officers a cross was burned in front of the house Nov. 23.

Police also reported the burning late last night of three crosses in front of residences occupied by Negroes not far from the Johnson home.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The stage was at least partially set for the school segregation drama with only a slight hint of fireworks from Tennessee lawmakers. Five bills, designed to implement a "moderate" school segregation, were placed before the Legislature yesterday.

The bills, aimed at creating a voluntary pupil assignment system for the public schools, were introduced shortly after Gov. Clement went before a joint session and outlined his five proposals.

Close on the heels of the segregation bills came two others which the sponsoring Memphis delegation said were aimed at curbing the activities of the NAACP. One prohibits "lobbying" by groups of individuals opposing passage of racial legislation unless properly qualified; the other requires such groups to submit lists of their members, contributors, fees etc.

An unexploded bomb was found this morning under the home of William Jackson, Negro in the same section where Johnson lives. This one consisted of three sticks of dynamite in a copper pipe. Police said the fuse had fallen off.

Later a mass meeting of Negro resident to discuss the bus desegregation issue was postponed indefinitely. The meeting had been tentatively scheduled for tonight.

The postponement, a spokesman said, was agreed upon "in view of the earnest desire of Mobile colored citizens to avoid a hasty strategy to effect bus desegregation which would give the few persons here opposed to law and order an excuse to appeal to hatred and incite violence."

Atlanta Jails Negroes Riding Front Of Bus

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 1-11-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Six Negro ministers who took seats in the white section of an Atlanta Transit System bus yesterday were arrested today on charges of violtating Georgia's segregation laws.

P. 2-A

Taken to the Fulton County jail, they quickly made bonds of $1,000 each, and their attorney, A. T. Walden, said the stage is set for a U.S. Supreme Court review of state statutes requiring racially separate seating on buses.

The Rev. W. H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church and leader of the first organized attack on Georgia bus segregation, said now that the issue is in the courts, there will be no further efforts by his group for desegregated bus riding.

RIDE ATTEMPT

Arrested with Borders were the Revs. R. Joseph Johnson, H. Bussey, R. B. Shorts, R. H. Williams and A. Franklin Fisher.

The desegregated ride attempt by Borders and his team yesterday ended somewhat decisively when a transit system supervisor pulled the bus out of service as defective and sent it toward a garage.

Singing, praying and Bible reading, the Negroes rode the bus for a short distance and got off.

Borders and a group of about 50, principally ministers, were holding another meeting preparing for further desegregated bus riding attempts when they learned warrants had been issued for their arrest.

STATE LAWS

The issue was bought to a head by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who instructed Police Chief Herbert Jenkins to take out the warrants. They were signed by Fulton Civil Court Judge J. Wilson Parker and specifically charged violating of the state segregation laws.

The ministers had planned to "march down to the courthouse."

However, the patrol wagon, in charge of Police Capt. J. L. Moseley and Negro detective Howard Baugh, arrived at the Wheat Street church while the group was still there and arrested all but Johnson, who reported to the county jail a short time later.

While the crowd milled around, the arrests were handled quietly with Walden identifying each of the men named in the warrants to Moseley. So many newsmen and photographers crowded into the wagon there was just room for the ministers, leading Borders to quip:

"There's no segregation on this bus."

STERN FACE

A large man whose somewhat stern face easily lights up with laughter, Borders also remarked to the crowd as he entered the patrol wagon:

"Anyone else out there who ought to be in jail, come on in."

5 ATLANTA PASTORS SEIZED IN BUS WAR

Commercial Appeal

Official P. 1

Memphis, Tenn.

Fri. 1-11-57

Jim Crow Law Violations Charged—Blasts Rock Montgomery

(Picture on Page 12)

By The United Press

ATLANTA, Jan. 10. — Atlanta officials arrested Negro leaders Thursday for violating Jim Crow seating laws and bomb-rocked Montgomery, Ala., declared a state of emergency in the South's gravely worsening bus crisis.

Officials of Montgomery stopped all bus service, called in auxiliary police and warned parents, Negro and white, to get their children off the streets. Six dynamite blasts shook the city early Thursday.

Reward Is Offered

Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama offered a $2,000 reward for information leading to conviction of the terrorists.

A police patrol wagon picked up five Negro preachers at an Atlanta church before they could begin a mass march with others to the courthouse to post bond on charges of violating segregation laws.

A sixth preacher, whose wife was ill and who was not arrested, was named in warrants sworn by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who said he was "bound to uphold state laws."

Laws Not Attacked

Georgia's segregation laws have not yet been attacked directly in the flurry of court actions that has seen the start of the first integrated bus riding in Southern history against a background of dynamite blasts and sniper shots from the dark.

The six charged were among a dozen Negro clergymen who made a brief "test run" in the traditional white section of an Atlanta bus Wednesday.

Those arrested were Rev. William Borders, leader of Atlanta integration forces; Rev. Roy Williams, Rev. R. P. Shorts, Rev. A. Franklin Fisher and Rev. H. Bussey. Rev. Joseph Johnson was named but was not picked up.

Tests Are Expected

The five ministers were taken to Fulton Tower, the old gray stone county jail, booked, fingerprinted and placed under $1,000 bail each. All five posted bail and were released in a matter of minutes.

Undaunted, the preachers said "this is exactly what we wanted" as they climbed into the patrol wagon.

"We won't need to ride the buses any more until this thing is resolved in the courts," said Rev. Borders, explaining that the arrests would clear the way for an immediate test of Georgia bus segregation laws.

Commercial

The imperial wizard of the revived Ku Klux Klan, E. L. Edwards, called on Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia to discuss the integration crisis but was re-

News
Thurs. 1-10-57
B'ham, Ala.
P. 50

Associated Press wirephoto

ATLANTA NEGROES LEAVE BUS AFTER INTEGRATED RIDE

. . . Arrest warrants put off mass demonstration today

ferred instead to state Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook. They conferred in private.

"The Klan is fully aware of the situation that exists," said Mr. Edwards, making a rare appearance at other than a Klan ritualistic session. "We realize it is the outcome of communist-trained agitators to stir up racial turmoil."

He said he hopes Georgia can dispose of its racial troubles "without bloodshed," but "the main thing is that the people of Georgia have assured me they are not going to have desegregation."

Six separate explosions caused heavy damage but no injuries in Montgomery before dawn. The targets were four Negro churches and the homes of two supporters of a year-long boycott of the segregated bus line before the United States Supreme Court struck down the Alabama racial barriers in intrastate transit.

Stop Order Given

At a tense meeting during the morning, the City Commission decided that "an emergency exists and that it is necessary for the life, health and property of the citizens of the city of Montgomery that bus service be temporarily stopped."

Mayor W. A. Gayle noted that 20 additional policemen now are being processed into the force and meanwhile Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers has called "his auxiliary policemen into action" to assist the regulars patroling the city.

"It is requested that parents of all teenage children, white and Negro, male and female, know the whereabouts of their children at all times and have them at home by midnight unless accompanied by a parent," the mayor said.

Shaken but still determined, the Negro community vowed to carry on its integration struggle "in the face of death."

"The issue now is no longer segregation or integration but mob rule over law and order," said Rev. Martin Luther King, who hastened to Montgomery from Atlanta when he heard of the new blasts.

King, the top leader of the Montgomery boycott, had joined other integration leaders in Atlanta for a meeting to discuss their common problems. He hoped to rejoin the parley later.

Another Comes Home

Another who came home to Montgomery was Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, whose home and church both were targets of the dynamite bombers. His wife and baby were at home but were not hurt by the blast.

"They may destroy our churches, they may destroy our homes, but there are two things they will never destroy," Abernathy said. "That is our faith in God and love for our fellow men and our desire for freedom."

Another blast damaged the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white Lutheran minister who has sympathized with the Negroes and whose house also was a dynamite target last August.

A second crudely rigged dynamite bomb was found on the Rev. Mr. Graetz' lawn Thursday morning but was dismantled before it could explode by Charles G. Stokes, 52, a neighbor who was on an Army demolition squad in World War II.

Governor Folsom made a personal survey of the bomb damage and said that "any group or groups of persons that will stoop to bomb the house of worship endangers the lives of every man, woman and child of this state. The people themselves, working together, can stamp out such anarchy as this.

Bombs At Mobile

The trouble already had spread to Mobile, at the southern end of Alabama, where J. C. Leflore, former local executive secretary of the NAACP now outlawed in the state, reported an attempt to bomb his home. Leflore called off a mass meeting scheduled for Thursday night to discuss integration of Mobile buses.

Another Negro, Walter Johnson, reported that dynamite damaged his home in a "fringe" neighborhood of Mobile Wednesday night.

In Tallahassee, Fla., Gov. Leroy Collins said he would order a resumption of city bus service when he had determined that buses could operate in an atmosphere "of harmony, and peace and good will."

Negroes Arrested

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Six Negro ministers who took seats in the white section of an Atlanta Transit System bus yesterday were arrested today on charges of violating Georgia's segregation law.

Taken to the Fulton County jail, they quickly made bonds of $1,000 each, and their attorney, A. T. Walden, said the stage is set for a U.S. Supreme Court review of state statutes requiring racially separate seating on buses.

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Singing, praying and Bible reading, the Negroes rode the bus for a short distance and got off.

BUS SEGREGATION TEST TO AWAIT INDICTMENTS

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

The validity of Georgia's segregation law governing city buses is expected to be challenged by attorneys representing six local Negro Ministers who are charged with "violating the state segregation law."

The charges were made after the six ministers were arrested for riding in the front section of a local bus, Jan. 10.

Chief counsel for the defendants, S. S. Robinson, hastened to point out that the warrants issued for the arrest of the six ministers do not constitute a criminal case. He explained that they must first be indicted by the grand jury.

The Fulton Grand Jury is currently in session. If the charges are not considered by the January-February grand jury session, then it is expected to be considered at the March-April term.

AFTER INDICTMENTS

Once the grand jury returns an indictment then counsels for the defendants will know what defense is necessary said Robinson.

He said given the time "we will proceed into the Federal district court and request a declaratory judgement and injunction."

However, he pointed out that to invalidate the state's racial segregation law governing public buses, it would not be necessary to go into Federal court, because, he said the defendants' defensive pleadings would properly raise the invalidity of the state's segregation laws, since the United States Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation in Alabama is unlawful. That ruling is applicable to all states.

USE EVERY LAW

Robinson continued: "We will use every law available to us."

He explained, "the right of action in Federal court on part of these defendants has been crystallized.

The time for filing suit in Federal court will of necessity follow completion of the immediate matters of presently pending cases."

He named the pending cases as the income tax case brought against the local branch NAACP by the State Revenue Commission; and the Horace Ward-University of Georgia case.

Defense attorneys in this case, except R. E. Thomas, are the same attorneys who represented the defendants in the NAACP case, and the Ward case.

They are Attorneys Austin T. Walden, Mrs. Romae Turner Powell and Donald L. Hollowell.

The six defendants are the Reverends William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church and chairman of the newly organized Love, Law and Liberation Movement; R. S. Shorts, Presiding Elder of Williams-Atlanta District of the CME Church; R. W. Williams, pastor of Smith Chapel Baptist Church; A. Franklin Fisher, pastor of West Hunter Street Baptist Church; Howard Bussey, pastor of Perry Homes Baptist Church; and B. J. Johnson, pastor of Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church.

Tallahassee Police Chief Orders Halt To Violence Against Negroes

Advertiser 1-2-A

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Police Chief Frank Stoutamire declared angrily today that shooting and stoning of homes of Negro integration leaders has got to stop.

"I don't stand for that sort of thing," the veteran officer said after receiving reports that windows of two Negro homes were smashed by gunfire and a brick last night.

Jrn. 1-18-57

The two cases of violence were the latest in a series which erupted after Negroes halted a long bus boycott and started "riding integrated" on Christmas Eve.

"That's not my kind of law enforcement," Stoutamire declared.

I'm meeting my policemen shift by shift and telling them I expect them to do something about it. I'm going to tell them to find out who is doing it and bring them into court."

Stoutamire has said repeatedly he believed that vandalism aimed against leaders of the Negro Inter-Civic Council is the work of teen-

"I don't care who is doing it, whether it's my boy or your boy, it's got to stop," he said.

Hit by the latest acts of violence were the home of the Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Inter-Civic Council, and the car of Dr. M. C. Williams, secretary of the coun-

Montgomery, Ala.

The vandalism came during a meeting of the council. Steele told the meeting that "no group of Negroes could move freely in and out of white communities as long as youngsters have been moving in our community throwing rocks and shooting guns without being arrested."

Steel's home is next door to the church. Reporters attending the meeting heard no shots but singing and applause were loud and frequent and could have drowned the noise. Members of his family were not at home.

Windows of Steele's home have been shattered twice previously by bricks. He said a gun had been fired at his house Tuesday night but that he had not reported it.

The council said an attorney was studying the city's new bus seat assignment ordinance and that no new attempts to take any seat would be made until the attorney makes his report.

A council spokesman said the plan could result in "integration as well as segregation."

Since the plan was put into effect last Friday, Negroes have been observed riding in the front, in the middle and at the rear of buses. Apparently an effort is being made by drivers to space whites and Negroes on the buses.

The ordinance provides that drivers shall assign riders to numbered seats, and no mention is made of segregation. The segregation clause of the bus franchise was knocked out by the city commission as having "doubtful validity."

Governor Ends Bus Service Ban In Tallahassee

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 1-12-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP) —Governor Leroy Collins today ordered Tallahassee bus service resumed as of 4 p.m. today.

The governor had suspended operations of buses Jan. 1 after incidents of violence followed a decision by Tallahassee Negroes to start "riding integrated."

He said the resumption of service will test "The good will prevailing among and between the people of both races and of the ability of the bus company to furnish a needed public service with due regard to every citizen."

Bus Seat Law Defied, 6 Held In Tallahassee

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 1-20-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 19. (AP)—Six university students—three white and three Negro—were arrested by Tallahassee police Saturday for refusing to take seats assigned them on a city bus.

File A

The arrests were the first under the new bus seat assignment ordinance adopted last week by the city commission as an outgrowth of a bus integration dispute here.

Police Capt. Wayne Todd said the three white students were from Florida State University and the three Negro students were from Florida A&M University. Todd was interviewing the six, one by one, and gave no immediate details.

* * *

THE ONLY STUDENT who was identified was L. D. Speed of Tallahassee. He is the son of Dan Speed, a leader of the Negro Inter-Civic Council which has spearheaded the bus integration movement.

The ordinance requires passengers to take numbered seats assigned them by the driver and provides they can be arrested if they refuse. Maximum penalties are 60 days in jail and a $500 fine.

Meantime, a leader of the Negro bus integration movement said it had not yet been determined "whether any pattern is being followed in assignment of seats that would violate our constitutional rights."

SIX MEN ARRESTED ON TALLAHASSEE BUS

Commercial Appeal

Three Whites, Three Negroes Sit Together

Sun. 1-20-57

ALL COLLEGE STUDENTS

Memphis Press

By The United Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 19. —Police arrested three white and three Negro men sitting together on a bus Saturday and charged three of them with violating Tallahassee's new stopgap ordinance to save segregation.

Two Negroes and one white man, all college students, were charged with violating the ordinance providing that the bus driver shall assign seats on a basis of "weight, health and safety." They were released under $50 bond each.

No Charges Filed

One Negro and two whites were released without charge but ordered to appear in City Court Monday as material witnesses in the case.

Johnny Herndon, a student at Florida A&M University for Negroes and one of those charged, said, "We were all friends and we decided to sightsee." He said the bus on which they were arrested was the second one they had ridden on an integrated basis Saturday.

Besides Herndon, those booked were Joe Spagna, 25, of St. Petersburg, student at all-white Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed, 24, A&M student and son of a prominent Negro integration leader.

Summoned as material witnesses were Jon Folsom, 24, of Miami, Florida State student; Jim Kennedy, 24, former State student now working for the State Road Department; and Harold N. Owens, 22, A&M student.

Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, Florida attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented the students. He told reporters the arrests might lead to a test of validity of the seating ordinance.

The youths were charged with a misdemeanor which could lead to a penalty of a $500 fine or 60 days in jail.

Not Challenged

Herndon said the youths sat "integrated" on the first bus without challenge.

He said the group met at Speed's grocery store to start their tour. The store is owned by Dan Speed, integration leader and father of Leonard.

Herndon said when the group got on the Park Avenue-Monroe Street bus, they sat separately at first. Later, he, Spagna and Speed got up and moved into seats with the other three.

"The bus driver told us to move into assigned seats. We refused and he offered us our money back. When we still would not leave, the driver drove to a filling station and called the police."

Herndon, a veteran of the Korean War, is married and has one daughter. He said he is originally from Lake Park, Ga. He is studying political science at A. and M. University and said he used to be a member of the NAACP "but have not paid my dues this year."

Police identified the bus driver who reported the mixed riding as Emory Elkins of Tallahassee.

Pronounces Jim Crow's Benediction

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-5-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—"Segregation is as dead as a door nail. And the sooner some of these folks around here realize it, the better it will be for everybody."

That was plain-spoken language of U.S. Judge Dozier Devane here late Thursday night as he issued a restraining order preventing the police department and city officials from interfereing with operation of city buses on an integrated basis.

Judge Devane's order was issued at the request of the Cities Transit Co., Inc.

* * *

OFFICIALS OF the company during an unprecedented night hearing at Judge Devane's home contended that the city had damaged its business by arresting its drivers and business manager.

The nine drivers, including two recently employed colored men, were arrested Wednesday

y refused to molest co ssengers who insisted on ight to sit anywhere on uses.

at the company had nged its policy was evident

Bus situation in a nutshell

MONTGOMERY — Except for two minor incidents, integration has proceeded smoothly since a Federal Court order killed city and state segregation laws. A sniper shot a woman passenger in her legs Friday.

BIRMINGHAM — Twenty-two members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, arrested for ignoring racial signs on buses, go on trial here January 3. After the trial Arthur Shores, their attorney, has indicated he will ask the Federal Court for an order declaring city jim-crow laws null and void.

TALLAHASSEE—U.S. Judge Dozier Devane granted the bus company a temporary restraining order barring interference with operation on an integrated basis. The seven months boycott has been ended.

MIAMI — NAACP lawyers, Thursday, Jan. 3, will ask a Federal court to issue an injunction preventing the city and the bus company from enforcing segregated seating laws.

MOBILE — Segregation signs were removed from all city buses Wednesday after colored leaders had addressed letters to the city commission and the company asking that discriminatory seating be ended. The city commission ordered the signs replaced, but the bus company has failed to comply.

NASHVILLE — This city's Authority is expected to municipally-owned Transit integrate its vehicles this week after George Cate, legal counsel, ruled city and state segregation laws are no longer valid.

TAMPA—A NAACP letter to city and bus company officials warned that a drive to end bus seating segregation is impending in the Federal District Court.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Plans were mapped by ministers here to advise their members to ignore racial signs next week when they ride the buses. Police have hinted they would continue to enforce segregation.

hen the manager, Charles L. Carter appeared at the principal transfer point and watched colored passengers take seats in front.

Afro-American

WHEN THE company refused to return to the old policy, the city commission, after a seven-hour meeting, revoked its franchise.

The company's attorney said the commission's action was illegal in that the city had failed to give a 30-day notice as required in the contract.

In addition to asking for the restraining order, the company sought a ruling on the validity of Tallahassee and Florida segregated seating laws.

It also demanded $100,000 in damages from five city commissioners, the city manager and the police chief as individuals.

THE CITY in turn filed suit in the state Circuit Court asking that the bus company be compelled to operate again on a segregated basis or forfeit its franchise.

If the company is forced to resume segregation, it will again lose its colored passengers from whom in the past it has drawn the major share of its revenue.

This was made clear by the Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Inter Civic Councio, which had sponsored the seven months' boycott.

* * *

"WE WILL either ride in peace or walk in protest," he said.

"We have walked for seven months, and if it becomes necessary for the sake of justice and brotherhood, we will walk for seven years."

The decision of the ICC to end the boycott came after a mass meeting attended by more than 200 persons Sunday night.

Riders Get Bus Numbers

Herald Jan. 1-13-57 Miami, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — City buses, back on the streets after an 11-day "cooling off" period, operated under a new seat assignment plan Saturday that kept white riders up front and Negroes in the rear.

Bus drivers, given full responsibility for seating passengers so as to insure "the maximum health and safety of passengers to the end that life and limb will not be endangered by violence," doled out seat numbers to each passenger, giving white riders the front seats from one to 20 and Negroes the back seats from 20 up.

P. 9

Nobody challenged the new plan and Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said there have been no incidents.

C. L. Carter, manager of Cities Transit, Inc., said drivers are assigning space as required by the city ordinance "and they will continue to so assign space. We sincerely hope that all the people will help us in trying to work things out under the ordinance," he said, adding bus transportation is being operated for all the people "and we will exert every effort to give the best possible service."

The Negro Inter-Civic Council which is spearheading the desegregation campaign that led to temporary suspension of bus service New Year's day, scheduled a mass meeting Sunday night to decide its next step.

Many of the buses made their runs empty or with just one or two riders and a few drivers neglected to assign seat numbers on the early runs. But Negroes moved voluntarily to the rear. Gov. LeRoy Collins' order restoring service at 4 p.m. Friday caught everyone by surprise and numerous riders of both races were not aware of it as late as 2 p.m. Saturday.

Buses rolled out on the streets with seats numbered from back to front, odd numbers on the right side and even numbers on the left, the numbers are over the windows above the seats.

"Take seat 14," the driver of one bus told his first passenger, a young white girl. Several other white women and a boy boarded and got seat assignments, all numbered below 20 and all in the front.

The lone Negro rider was assigned seat 23 in the rear and took it with a scowl but no comment. The white passengers generally treated it as a joke, but took the assigned seat.

One white girl was so flustered, she forgot to pay her fare and the driver neglected to ask for it. She got up a few minutes later and dropped in her 15 cents.

Race Violence Must Stop, Collins Tells Tallahassee

Constitution P. 2 Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 18-57

Calls on City's Police To Act Sternly After Negro's Parsonage Is Shot Up

By BARBARA FRYE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 17 (UP)—Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins today urged local authorities to take "immediate and effective" steps to forestall further violence in the Negro campaign to integrate buses in this state capital.

Collins, who suspended bus service for almost two weeks recently after a flare-up of racial troubles, issued the statement after shotgun blasts peppered the empty Baptist parsonage of the Rev. C. K. Steele, head of the integration drive.

Steele disclosed he, his wife and five children will "sleep out" at the homes of friends until the violence stops.

"INEXCUSABLE"

"This kind of lawlessness is inexcusable and it must be stopped," Collins said. "It is essentially a local problem and should be remedied by local action to protect persons and property and to prevent further embarrassment to this community and the state."

"I hope the city and county authorities realize the necessity for immediate and effective action."

In Montgomery, Ala., where bus desegregation was ordered by the Supreme Court, Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthall said tonight that several suspects had been arrested in the dynamitings of Negro homes and churches but all were released for lack of evidence.

WHITES AND NEGROES

He said the suspects included both whites and Negroes.

In another facet of the integration problem, the Tennessee House of Representatives rushed through Gov. Frank Clement's segregation proposals. The measures have not yet been acted on by the Senate.

The five bills provide for a program of voluntary segregation, pupil assignment, transportation, transfer of students and joint use of schools.

ORDERS TO POLICE

Tallahassee Police Chief Frank Soutamire said he was going to stop rock-throwing and shooting here. "I'm meeting my policemen shift by shift and telling them I expect them to do something about it. I am going to tell them to find out who's doing it and bring them into court."

Both Stoutamire and Mayor John Humphress expressed a belief the violence is being committed by "high school kids," but Humphress added, "it is dangerous and must be stopped."

Collins restored bus service last Friday as a "test of good will" in Tallahassee.

Ministers Sue Transit System In Atlanta

Call P. 7 Jan. 6-21-57

ATLANTA. — (INS) — Two Atlanta ministers have filed an injunction in federal court against segregation of city buses.

In the first direct legal attack on public segregation in Atlanta, the Rev. Samuel W. Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter asked the court to issue an injunction to halt segregation.

The ministers charged their civil rights were violated when they were ordered to move to the rear.

The suit named as defendants the Atlanta Transit System, Inc., the Georgia Public Service Commission, Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Atlanta Chief of Police Herbert Jenkins.

It was filed by the chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thurgood Marshall, another New York Attorney, Robert L. Carter, and five Atlanta Lawyers.

The Rev. Porter charged he was "humiliated" by the bus driver who ordered, "Boy, get up, move to the back and let these folks sit down.

The two accusers were not among the six ministers arrested and indicted for violating the segregation law earlier this year in Atlanta. Trial of the six, which was to take place in Fulton County Superior court, has never been set.

Bus Riders Assigned;

Newst Observer P. 3 Jan. 1-13-57 Raleigh, N.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP) —Tallahassee bus drivers began assigning riders to seats today as the city's transit system moved back to normal after an 11-day shutdown caused by racial violence.

There were few riders and no incidents in the first experiences with a new seat assigning plan ordered into effect by the City Commission to reduce friction and preserve peace.

As passengers boarded buses drivers pointed to seats which they were to occupy—a requirement of the new operating rules.

The old segregated seating requirement set forth in the bus franchise agreement was tossed out by the commission last week as having "doubtful valididy." The new ordinance makes no reference to race.

In determining where passengers are to sit, the drivers are supposed to take into account such factors as weight distribution and the need for preventing violence.

In some instances Negroes were observed sitting near the front of a bus occupied by a white passenger, but with the small number of riders there was no opportunity for a real test.

Gov. Leroy Collins ordered a resumption of service yesterday. He said the action would test "the good will prevailing among and between the people of both races."

Riders who refuse to take the designated seats and decline to accept reimbursement of fare are subject to a fine or jail sentence.

12 Negroes on Bus Defy Segregation In Georgia

Courier-Journal Thurs. 1-10-57
Louisville, Ky. P. 6

From Wire Dispatches

Twelve Negro preachers yesterday defied Georgia segregation laws by sitting in the white section of an Atlanta bus.

Governor Marvin Griffin ordered his militia to stand by to guard against "riots, insurrection, and breaches of the peace."

The Governor announced that any such breaches of the peace "will not be tolerated in any part of Georgia."

Griffin attacked "out-of-state agitators" for threatening the peace and tranquillity of Atlanta in an obvious reference to the bus demonstration, the first bus integration move in Georgia.

Told To Alert Guard

Griffin said he has instructed the adjutant general, the officer in charge of the Georgia National Guard, "to alert his forces in a stand-by status subject to call on a moment's notice."

"Riots, insurrection, and breaches of the peace will not be tolerated in any part of Georgia whether emanating from out-of-state agitators brought in for the purpose of promoting racial strife and discord or whether such circumstances arrive from domestic sources," Griffin said.

Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield declined to comment on the Governor's stand-by order. He repeated an earlier statement that City police would, "if this issue is forced upon us, uphold the State law.

Sing and Pray

The ministers began the first phase of a so-called "love, law, and liberation" movement when they boarded a bus at a downtown stop and took seats in the front section normally reserved for whites.

While they sang, prayed, and read the Bible, the vehicle operated by the Atlanta Transit Company—pulled over to the curb and was reported out of service due to mechanical difficulty. The bus later drove off and the Negroes got off after riding six blocks.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church and leader of the campaign against segregated bus seating, told some 1,000 cheering Negroes in an Atlanta church last night that "we are going to ride the buses like chariots in Heaven or we are going to push a wheel barrow in hell."

Ban Is Reinstated

In Montgomery, Ala., a city bus was struck by a shotgun blast from a passing car last night and Mayor W. A. Gayle immediately reinstated a ban on night bus operations.

Six Negroes Are Arrested In Atlanta

Courier-Journal Fri. 1-11-57
Louisville, Ky. P. 7

Stage Set for Review Of State Bus Laws

Atlanta, Jan. 10 (AP)—Six Negro ministers who took seats in the white section of an Atlanta Transit System bus yesterday were arrested today on charges of violating Georgia's segregation laws.

Taken to the Fulton Tower (County Jail), they quickly made bonds of $1,000 each and their attorney said the stage was set for a United States Supreme Court review of State statutes requiring racially separate seating on buses.

The Rev. W. H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church and leader of the first organized attack on Georgia bus segregation, said that now the issue is in the courts, there will be no further efforts by his group for desegregated bus riding.

Arrested with Mr. Borders were the Rev. R. Joseph Johnson, the Rev. H. Bussey, the Rev. R. B. Shorts, the Rev. R. H. Williams and the Rev. A. Franklin Fisher.

The issue was brought to a head by Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who instructed Police Chief Herbert Jenkins to take out the warrants.

Negroes End Bus Push Here, Plan Court Test

Constitution Fri. 1-11-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY BRUCE GALPHIN

Atlanta Negro ministers called off their "up-front" seating strategy Thursday after six were arrested for violating the state's trolley segregation laws.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, leader of the effort, declared, "We've got one of the things we want."

"There's no need for us to ride any more right now," he told a noon gathering at Wheat Street Baptist Church. He said the arrests can serve as the basis for legal attack on bus segregation.

GUARD STILL ALERTED

The arrested preachers were later released on bond.

The Georgia National Guard, meanwhile, remained on the standby alert ordered Wednesday by Gov. Griffin. The governor was not available for comment on speculation that he now may countermand the alert order.

A challenge to the transit segregation laws developed from another direction Thursday.

ATTORNEY'S LETTER

Negro attorney A. T. Walden revealed he had asked Atlanta Transit Co. president, Robert L. Sommerville, in a letter dated Jan. 8, whether the company intended to maintain segregation "in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court."

Walden said Sommerville replied that the Georgia laws had never been declared unconstitutional.

Observers viewed Walden's letter as a preliminary move toward seeking a declaratory judgment against the segregation statutes in federal court.

It was believed the Negro attorney hopes a faster decision may be obtained in federal court than on an appeal of the arrest of the ministers.

The churchmen arrested Thursday were six who boarded an Amsterdam trolley Wednesday and took seats usually occupied by whites. They were:

The Rev. Mr. Borders and the Revs. R. Joseph Johnson, H. Bussey, R. B. Shorts, R. H. Williams and A. Franklin Fisher.

HARTSFIELD ORDERS

Constitution

Warrants were sworn out on the instance of Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, who was instructed to take the action by Mayor Hartsfield. The writs specifically charged the ministers with breaking segregation laws. P. 12

About 50 ministers and other interested persons met at the Wheat Street church at noon. Borders said the original plan had been to repeat yesterday's tactics, gradually expanding operations until there would be two or three Negroes testing the law on every trolley in the city.

However, Borders said, "If we've got a warrant then we've got one of the things we want."

WARRANTS SERVED

At first the ministers, who had heard in advance of the warrants, decided to walk several blocks to the courthouse to surrender themselves. While they were making arrangements for bond, a patrol wagon arrived at the church.

The ministers walked voluntarily to the wagon. Warrants were served by Capt. J. L. Moseley and Howard Baugh, a Negro detective.

Jrn. 1-11-57

All but one of the churchmen were on hand to meet the wagon. The sixth, Johnson, was not at the Wheat Street church but voluntarily turned himself in early in the afternoon.

$1,000 BONDS SET

The six ministers were booked, jailed and then released on bonds of $1,000 each.

They scheduled another mass meeting at the Wheat Street church at 8 p.m. Thursday.

A closed session was held at Ebeneezer Baptist Church at 2 p.m. with talks slated by pro-integration leaders from other Southern cities.

In a statement at Fulton Tower, Borders declared that "the Montgomery movement and ours here are distinct." He apparently was replying to statements by Gov. Griffin and the Rev. W. T. Bodenhamer of the States Rights Council that "outside agitators" were responsible for Wednesday's integration test.

NEGROES IN ATLANTA DEFY BUS TRADITION

Commercial Appeal Thurs. 1-10-57
Memphis, Tenn.

12 Hymn-Singing Preachers Sit In White Section

'OUTSIDE AGITATORS' HIT

(Picture on Page 56)

By WILLIAM TUCKER
United Press Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Jan. 9. — Twelve hymn-singing Negro preachers defied Gov. Marvin Griffin in his own capital Wednesday by riding in the traditional white section of a bus. The Governor held hasty conferences with his aides and said "outside agitators" should be jailed.

But the Negroes called the peaceful six-block ride an example for members of their race in Atlanta to follow. They said the ministers will continue to ride the buses on a non-segregated basis "to uphold the Supreme Court decision" despite the local and state racial separation laws which Governor Griffin has sworn to defend.

New Orleans Next

A Negro group in New Orleans also made preliminary plans to start riding the buses and trolleys on a mixed basis, thus bringing virtually every Deep South metropolis into the issue. But New Orleans Mayor deLesseps Morrison turned down a formal request to integrate the transit line. The Negroes plan future court action.

The Negroes boarded the Atlanta bus at a busy downtown stop as leaders of integration movements in other Southern cities gathered here to discuss their common problems at a meeting starting Thursday.

Carrying their Bibles, they assembled at the bus stop and waited for about 30 minutes until a bus came along with sufficient room for them to take front seats without crowding white passengers.

Trolley Jumped Wire

As the chanting Negroes took forward seats and the bus started off its trolley jumped off the wire. While this was being fixed all but one of the white passengers got off. A bus line dispatcher ordered the bus route sign changed to "special" so no more passengers would get on. After six blocks, the Negroes alighted and the demonstration was over.

Rev. William Borders, a Baptist minister and leader of the local "love, law and liberation" movement, said the bus integration plan here was independent of those in such cities as Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

"We think there will be no trouble here," he said. "Atlanta is more liberal and a city of advanced thinking."

"We won't argue integration or segregation and we won't try to provoke any incidents by such actions as sitting by white women," Rev. Borders said.

In News Conference

Governor Griffin heard about the Negroes' action as he was conferring with Georgia editors at his mansion on the forthcoming legislative session. He said he had expected that groups of Negroes from Alabama and Florida would attempt to "provoke an incident" on the eve of the integration strategy meeting.

"We can do without hoodlums and goons in Georgia," the Governor said. "If I could catch anyone attempting to incite the people to violence I would do my best to stop it before lives are endangered."

Citing his powers under the Georgia riot laws, the Governor said he was charged with the responsibility of preventing trouble."

"I would call on these people to disperse and if they did not I would put them all in jail."

He disclosed that he had been up since daylight conferring with state safety officials and other aides in anticipation of such an incident.

Georgia Militia Stands By After Negro Bus Seat Row

News + Observer P. 1

Thurs. 1-10-57

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 9 (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin tonight put the state militia on a standby basis shortly after six Negro ministers launched on organization attack on segregated seating on Atlanta city buses.

Raleigh N.C.

Griffin told a hastily called news conference he was instructing the adjutant general of Georgia to hold his forces ready to put down any "riots, insurrection and breaches of the peace" at a moment's notice. P. 1

"I shall not hesitate to utilize the full powers of the governor as commander in chief of the armed forces of the state to the end that human life shall be preserved and properly protected from destruction," he said in a statement.

The governor said it had been called to his attention that the "public peace and domestic tranquility in the city of Atlanta area are now threatened by provocations arising from utterances and incitements of out-of-state agitators."

Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield declined to comment on the governor's standby order. He repeated an earlier statement that city police would "if this issue is forced upon us, uphold the state law.

News + Observer

"Our police do not go on buses unless they are asked to do so by the transit company. They have not yet been asked," he added. P. 2

Earlier today the ministers began the first phase of a so-called "love, law and liberation" movement when they boarded a bus at a downtown stop and took seats in the front section normally reserved for white people.

While they sang, prayed and read the Bible, the vehicle operated by the Atlanta Transit Co. —pulled over to the curb and reported out of service due to mechanical difficulty.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the White Street Baptist church and leader of the campaign against segregated bus seating, said "we will do something else." He said the next move will be planned at another mass meeting of Negroes at his church.

He indicated the campaign, emphasizing nonviolence, will continue until "they let us ride in peace," or the issue comes to a showdown.

Meanwhile, state and city officials commented cautiously on the movement in the Georgia capital, a stronghold of segregation. Georgia laws require white and Negro races to be seated separately on city buses.

State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said, "The initial responsibility for preserving the peace is vested in local authorities. The bus companies and their drivers also have some responsibility in keeping the peace on buses."

Cook added, "It all depends on the magnitude of the situation as to what the state may or may not do."

Borders reported the movement was "100 per cent local" and that "we have been having prayer meetings for about six weeks."

The decision to launch the desegregation move was made at such a meeting last night.

As planned, Borders and his group gathered at Atlanta's downtown Five Points and after passing up one bus as too crowded, boarded a trolley bus and took seats in the front section.

MORE MORE MORE MORE

A transit system supervisor walked over and ordered the driver:

"Let it sit there."

White passengers left the bus, and the supervisor, R. L. Wages, called a crew of mechanics who tinkered briefly with the vehicle and then drove it off, as the Negroes sang, prayed and read the Bible.

Borders said his group thought the bus was headed for a transit system parking lot and garage near the downtown section.

"But it passed the garage and turned left on Boulevard and I don't know where it was going," he said. "We pulled the cord and got off about a block after it turned."

R. L. Sommerville, president of the transit system, said: "It was a simple case of minor mechanical trouble. A repair crew went out and fixed the bus. It is rolling again now."

Borden said that in the desegregation effort, "there will be no unkind words, no blows passed, no arguments on racial matters. If one of us is struck, no Negro will come to his aid. If they put us in jail, we'll go. If they kill us, we'll die."

The Bus Issue Is With Atlanta

Daily World

The action Wednesday by a group of ministers in boarding the buses in challenge to the segregation pattern and the subsequent position taken by the City of Atlanta that it would enforce a state law requiring segregation on public buses, it seems the way has been cleared for a court ruling on the issue in this city and state.

Thurs. 1-10-57 P. 6

In the light of the Montgomery decision and several other Federal court decisions, and, especially one by a Federal Judge in Miami just a few days ago to the effect that laws requiring segregation were unenforceable, we would hope that Atlanta could gracefully maintain her good usages and offices by resolving this bus issue without the need for further litigation.

But, if official Atlanta takes the position that she is bound to uphold a state law requirement for segregation on the buses, the question is a legal one as far as Atlanta is concerned and we hope it will be settled in a court as soon as possible.

There have been no reports of an arrest, but is is believed that sufficient action has been taken by those defending segregation to provide a basis for a court declaratory judgement and thereby settle the controversy without a whole lot of fanfare or a long drawn out hassle to the chagrin of those who would seek to retain segregation.

Atlanta, Ga.

In any event, our city has a good name for race relations and we hope nothing will be done in the present situation to change this record. We consider Atlanta much farther advanced in race relations than some of the other cities where the buses have become a source of tension. So our city is expected to act accordingly in meeting the current issue here.

NEGROES MIX WITH WHITES ON BUS—Dr. William Holmes Borders (center), Negro leader and pastor of Atlanta's Wheat Street Baptist Church, rides a public bus yesterday in disregard of segregated seating rules. He sits in front of white passengers contrary to transit company regulations. (AP Wirephoto)

SEPARATE SEAT ATTACK STARTS

Times-Picayune

Atlanta Bus Immediately 'Out of Service'

Thurs. 1-10-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (AP)— Gov. Marvin Griffin Wednesday night put the state militia on a standby basis shortly after six negro ministers launched an organized attack on segregated seating on Atlanta city buses.

New Orleans, La.

P. 3

Griffin told a hastily called news conference he was instructing the adjutant general of Georgia to hold his forces ready to put down any "riots, insurrection and breaches of the peace" at a moment's notice.

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Six Negro ministers, singing, praying and reading the Bible, Wednesday launched the first organized attack on the traditional racially separate seating pattern on Atlanta city busses.

Their initial attempt to take seats in the front section—normally reserved for white people—on an Atlanta transit system bus ended somewhat indecisively when the vehicle was immediately pulled out of service as mechanically defective.

But "we will do something else," said Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church and leader of the campaign against segregated bus seating.

'Love, Law, Liberation'

Borders said the next step in the "love, law and liberation movement will be planned at another mass meeting of Negroes at his church.

He indicated the campaign, emphasizing nonviolence, will continue until "they let us ride in peace," or the issue comes to a showdown.

Meanwhile, state and city officials commented cautiously on the movement in the Georgia capital, a stronghold of segregation. Georgia laws require white and Negro races to be seated separately on city busses.

State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said "the initial responsibility for preserving the peace is vested in local authorities. The bus companies and their drivers also have some responsibility in keeping the peace of busses."

Mayor Backs State Law

Cook added "it all depends on the magnitude of the situation as to what the state may or may not do."

While expressing hope that Atlanta's record for good race relations will be preserved, Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield declared:

"If this issue is forced upon us, the city must in a decent way uphold the state law."

Word of the bus desegregation move came to Gov. Marvin Griffin as he was briefing a group of Georgia daily newspaper editors on the state's financial affairs. The governor told the editors he had information the attempt might be made and that "we are trying to handle our problems as judiciously as possible."

He also said he would invoke the state's police powers against anyone "caught inciting people to riot or violence."

Atlanta Faces Bus Intergration Move Calmly

Advertiser

ATLANTA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Atlanta is taking calmly the bus integration attempt begun 10 days ago by the city's Negro leaders.

A survey by the Associated Press shows an evident lack of reaction to the court test precipitated Jan. 9 when six singing, scripture-quoting Negro ministers took seats in the white section of an Atlanta Transit Co. bus.

They have been indicted for violating Georgia's segregation laws.

Transit President R. L. Sommerville, who admits he is in the middle on the challenge to tradition, summed up his company's feelings to the absence of reaction: Mon. 1-21-57

"It's wonderful."

'HOPEFUL, HELPFUL THING'

"The lack of reaction is the most hopeful and helpful thing in this whole situation," he said. "Atlanta is maintaining its wonderful tradition in race relations.

"We are thankful that there has been no inflammatory action by extremists on either side," he added. "It is our great hope to keep tempers on a level keel."

The first organized attack on Georgia's bus segregation laws caused hardly a ripple among the state's legislators who have just completed the opening week of the 1957 session.

There has been no official comment from the lawmakers and very little recognition of the problem. Montgomery, Ala.

One unidentified solon, on a trolley ride from the capitol to the downtown area, was overheard suggesting in a lighter vein, "Why don't we just go ahead and let the Negroes sit in the front of the buses and the white people in the back?"

Meanwhile, four bills were introduced in the opening days of the general assembly strengthening the governor's hand in dealing with school integration attempts.

GUARD ON STANDBY

Gov. Marvin Griffin, who put the National Guard on a standby basis after the Atlanta bus incident to put down "any riots, insurrection and breaches of the peace," said a week later that he had no specific plan to counter the desegregation effort.

"I'm going to maintain order in Georgia. Whoever is responsible for the disorder is going to answer for it," he declared. He added that "race relations are excellent" in the state.

Atlanta's segregated seating came under fire when a team of ministers led by the Rev. William Holmes Borders boarded a trolley bus in the downtown area and took seats in the front section normally reserved for white patrons under the state's laws. They refused to take back seats when ordered to do so.

A supervisor immediately pulled the bus out of service as mechanically defective and sent it to a garage with the Negroes riding it part of the way.

The next day all six were arrested and released on bond. A grand jury subsequently indicted them after an hour-long consideration. The prosecutor said he will bring them to trial in the regular course of procedure.

LOVE, LAW, LIBERATION

Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, one of the largest Negro churches in the city, called the campaign the "love, law and liberation movement."

The campaign, except for community prayer meetings every Tuesday night, has been halted pending legal moves.

"The case is in the hands of the lawyers and the courts and we are awaiting the outcome," Borders said. In the meantime, the Negroes have continued to ride on a segregated basis without incident.

A. T. Walden, Negro attorney for the movement, said information from their sources indicates the rank and file of whites are unconcerned "or at least not upset" by the effort.

"Our feeling is that the whites, at least the better informed whites, feel that bus integration is inevitable," he said.

Atlanta police officials reported a complete lack of reaction or incidents in connection with the case

GET FEW LETTERS

The Atlanta Journal reported the bus incident has resulted in about five letters a day to its "letters to the editor" department. About one in ten is in favor of the integration move, the others for segregated buses.

The morning Atlanta Constitution, has received "about a dozen" letters on the subject since the incident, with sentiment "about half and half."

John Pennington, a Journal reporter assigned to the story, observed that people are interested in it "But I've found no particular optimism on the part of the Negroes and no fear or hysteria on the part of the whites."

"A few of the 'old heads' premost people I've talked to have dicted there'll be trouble but shown little or no reaction," he declared.

Samuel Adams, reporter for the Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper, said he found no bitterness among the Negro people.

"There is strong feeling to abide by the law and to keep as much peace as possible," he said, "But at the same time to push ahead for their goal."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

He said white people he interviewed generally were indifferent to the situation, many regarding it as "much ado about nothing."

Twenty-one Southern cities have desegregated their buses without difficulty, according to a survey by the Southern Regional Council. The Council, an interracial group devoted to "equal opportunity for all," said the end of compulsory segregation came in each case without court action, usually by a policy change of the transit company. The changes evoked no incidents or organized protests, it said.

Cities listed were Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and Winston Salem, N.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex.; and Newport News, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke Va.

The council said it learned that in most cities checked passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating.

In contrast, the council said, in Montgomery, Birmingham and Tallahassee "segregated seating has been met by both official resistance and sporadic violence by lawless elements."

Arrest Of Six Ministers Sets Stage For New Court Tests On Segregation

Call Fri. 1-18-57 Kansas City Mo. P. 1

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP) — With the arrest of six bus riding Negro ministers here Thursday, the stage was set for a United States Supreme Court test of Georgia's segregation laws.

Taken to Fulton county jail where they posted $1,000 bond each were the Rev. W. H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church and leader of the organized protest; the Rev. R. Joseph Johnson, the Rev. H. Bussey, the Rev. R. B. Shorts, the Rev. R. H. Wililams and the Rev. A. Franklin Fisher.

Atty. A. T. Walden, their attorney, announced immediately that his clients will carry their fight for desegregation of Atlanta and Georgia buses to "the highest court in the land."

The crusade was launched by the ministers on Wednesday. Their first move was to board a bus at a downtown Atlanta stop and take seats in the front section. which traditionally is reserved for white passengers.

The bus, operated by the Atlanta transit company, pulled over to the curb after going about six blocks. The driver declared it out of service "because of mechanical difficulty."

Rev. Borders, who labelled the to desegregate the buses now that a test has been made.

The six ministers and about 50 of their colleagues were holding a meeting when they received campaign as a "law, love and liberation movement," said there will be no further efforts by his group word that warrants had been issued for their arrest.

The issue was brought to a head when William B. Hartsfield, mayor of Atlanta, ordered Police Chief Herbert Jenkins to take out the warrants.

Judge J. Wilson Parker of Fulton County Civil Court signed the warrants, which specifically charged the clergymen with violating the state segregation laws.

Later in the day, the ministers were taken to a large room of the county jail where they were fingerprinted and posted bonds.

The cases must be presented to the Fulton county grand jury and if presentments are returned, will start on their way to the federal courts.

The demonstration led Gov. Marvin Griffin to put the Georgia militia on a stand-by notice for fear of "riots, insurrection and breaches of the peace."

In a prepared statement, Griffin said: "I shall not hestitate to utilize the full powers of the governor as commander in chief of the armed forces of the state to the end that human life shall be preserved and property protected from destruction . . ."

He added that "the public peace and domestic tranquility in the city of Atlanta area are now threatened by provocations arising from utterances and incitements by out-of-state agitators."

The arrest of the Atlanta ministers who deliberately occupied the forbidden front seats of a bus to establish a test case, ended plans of the group to fan out over the city until Negroes were riding every line without regard to long-standing local custom.

The Rev. William H. Borders said the arrests, on warrants ordered by Atlanta Mayor William Hartsfield, moved the matter of challenging legality of the Georgia law from the streets into the courts. Police Chief Herbert Jenkins asked for a grand jury investigation.

"We've got a legal fight, and that's what we were after," Borders said from an open jail cell Thursday afternoon as he waited to be fingerprinted.

The Rev. Mr. Borders left for Washington Saturday after calling off a bus integration plan " that would have eventually seen two or three Negroes on the front of every bus in Atlanta."

However Borders said, "There's no sense going on riding buses now, until this thing is settled in the courts."

Borders and five other Negro ministers were arrested when they occupied front seats on a city bus Wednesday in violation of state segregation laws.

Thursday night Borders conducted the third Negro mass meeting in three days at his church, and told an estimated 2,000 followers that his arrest made eventual integration almost a certainty.

"We can't possibly lose this case if it's brought before the Supreme court," he said, "because the court could not rule that segregation is unlawful in Alabama and lawful in Atlanta or Georgia."

He scheduled the next mass meeting for his return from the nation's capital Tuesday, January 15, and urged Negroes not to attempt bus mixing or "even discuss it on the street corners," until the courts have made a decision.

DE-SEGREGATED BUSES AT ANY COST. — Dr. William Holmes Borders (at mike), pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church in Atlanta, is shown telling a crowd of about 1,200 persons that the campaign against segregated bus seating in Atlanta would "go forward at whatever the cost." Borders and other clergymen boarded a city bus last week and took seats in the white section, contrary to transit company regulations. They were arrested and put in jail.—Wide World Photo.

FIVE MINISTERS PUT IN JAIL.—Sitting behind bars in the Atlanta city jail are five Negro clergymen arrested on charges that they violated Georgia's segregation laws. At the right is their leader, the Rev. William Holmes Borders. They were held in jail pending the posting of $1,000 bonds. The arrests resulted from a group of some 20 Negro ministers taking public bus seats "up front" which are customarily reserved for white passengers.—World Wide Photo.

Jailed Atlanta Leader Keeps Sense Of Humor

By ROBERT SCHOENHOLT

ATLANTA, Ga. (INS)—A stocky 51-year-old minister—who took his trip to jail in a jovial manner—is content to sit back now and let the courts handle a situation which he had thought earlier was fraught with personal danger.

William Holmes Borders, pastor of the largest Negro church in the South, described his move to purposely violate the law — the Georgia segregation law — as an "open and above board" attempt to get a court test of the 67-year-old statute.

He was calm and triumphant through the routine of fingerprinting after his arrest and release on $1,000 bond. He insisted the Atlanta movement was "entirely independent" of similar actions in other cities across the South.

"We had things planned for six weeks," the Rev. Mr. Borders said, "before I ever heard of a south-wide meeting of leaders to plan an end to segregation on buses."

Borders, first of five ministers to board the police department paddy wagon Thursday, Jan. 10, never for a moment lost his smile, or his sense of humor.

He seemed relieved that he had been arrested. The night before he had said he would either "ride the buses, or ride a chariot in heaven, or push a wheelbarrow in hell."

The minister, a former philosophy teacher born in Macon, Ga., who attended Morehouse college in Atlanta before moving to Evanston, Ill., said he felt the Atlanta Segregation law test would not result in violence, such as marked de-segregation efforts at Montgomery, Ala.

Atlanta people are just not that kind of people," he said.

Borders, who attended Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, and later obtained his master's degree from Northwestern, had prepared his test-case carefully. He said he was confident the resulting court proceedings would bring a ruling outlawing bus segregation in the largest city in the southeast.

And, he said, he believes the transition would be accomplished peacefully. He as sure Atlanta Negroes would provoke no incidents.

Borders, who returned to his native Georgia 19 years ago after seven years as pastor of the Second Baptist church in Evanston, had urged his followers to "take anything, and be ready not to give it back."

The minister, still smiling cheerfully, concluded: "The things we can do—we can be kind, and even humorous."

Atlanta Mayor Is Right Concerning Race Baiting

In any argument, he who gets angry first is very likely to lose.

Members of 30 civic, religious and fraternal groups in Mobile, Ala., seem to have that truth foremost in mind.

These groups have issued a joint statement condemning racial violence and urging full enforcement of ordinances outlawing violence.

The joint statement in Mobile came after the fact. Mobile had suffered from a campaign of violence. More trouble seemed imminent.

In Atlanta where race relations have continued good, Mayor William B. Hartsfield has made a timely appeal to keep them that way.

The mayor urges the application of sound common sense and inherent decency in race relations.

He declared that demagoguery—that is, appeal to passion—and its twin brother, violence, have no place in a city of honor and decency.

He said by implication that there is no place for such an appeal in the coming mayoralty campaign in Atlanta.

Not all of us agree with Mayor Hartsfield as to the timing of that campaign, but surely every thinking citizen can agree as to the plane on which it should be pitched.

In any community anywhere, there is an element whose emotions never arise above sadism, lust and hate. This group is neither rational nor principled.

He who gives it encouragement becomes an accomplice to violence and murder.

Bus Effort Called 'Foot In The Door'

No law nor no custom that only a minority wants in our country will ever stand. What difference does it make as to which end of a bus we ride in as long as it's transportation or which school we go to if we have good teachers and schools. That is only an excuse to get a foot into the door. Let me ask any crusader for integration if they would be willing for their daughter or son to marry into the colored race. I think their answer would be "No." And that's the final answer as sure as water flows down hill.

C. C. MORGAN.

Gardendale, Ala.

Boycott to Ballot Short Fla. Step

Pro-American Baltimore, Md. P.3

Sat 3-9-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — "We are very gratified at the interest our people showed in Tuesday's election," one of this city's leading businessmen told the AFRO this week.

This leader, Daniel Speed, was talking about the first effort made here in recent history to elect a colored person to a post in the city's government.

The candidate, the Rev. King Solomon Dupont, was defeated by a three to one margin in a race that saw 72.6 per cent of the registered voters march to the polls, by Davis Atkinson, white.

* * *

THE VOTING was quiet and without incidents during the 12 hours the polls were open in this city which has been marked with racial flareups since a move to desegregate the buses was begun last May.

During the election campaign, the Rev. Mr. Dupont's home was bombed, but the courageous minister refused to pull out of the race.

One of the leaders of the Inter - Civic Council, which sparked the bus boycott movement, the Rev. Mr. Dupont's campaign was led by J. O. Mobberly, president of the State Colored Businessmen's Association.

SOME 2,405 colored persons voted for the Rev. Mr. Dupont, plus 123 white citizens. Atkinson received a total of 6,804 votes.

Mr. Speed told the AFRO that 87 per cent of the colored registered voters turned out to vote for their candidate.

There are some 15,000 colored citizens among the 50,000 population of Tallahassee.

"The election was very encouraging," Mr. Speed said, "and we're going to continue our efforts to get colored citizens registered and are going to run someone for office in every future election."

3 Students Jailed, Fined For Changing Bus Seats

Herald Tribune P. 5 New York

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Mar. 4 (AP).—Municipal Judge John Rudd today ordered three university students to serve a sixty-day jail sentence and pay a $500 fine for violating Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance.

Sun 3-5-57

The sentence was the maximum provided in the ordinance which requires bus drivers to seat riders in numbered seats on the basis of weight distribution health factors and other considerations.

The students' Negro attorney, Francisco Rodriguez, of Tampa, announced an appeal would be taken to Circuit Court.

Those sentenced were Joseph Spagna, twenty - five - year - old white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. and M. University for Negroes.

Judge Rudd handed down the sentences after overruling a motion for a new trial.

In convicting the students last week, Judge Rudd overruled their claim that the ordinance was unconstitutional. Mr. Rodriguez labeled it a mere "subterfuge to perpetrate the un-American practice of segregation."

Messrs. Herndon and Speed have filed suit in Federal District Court challenging constitutionality of the bus-seatings ordinance on grounds it violates their constitutional rights of equal protection under the law.

Following the Municipal Court convictions, Mr. Rodriguez petitioned Federal Judge Dozier Devane to make the city court proceedings a part of the Federal case and to rule immediately on the constitutionality question. No hearing has been set yet on the new motion.

Federal Judge Allows Trial To Procede In Tallahassee

American Appeal

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 1. —(AP)—Federal Judge Dozier Devane Friday refused to interfere with a municipal court trial of two Negro University students charged with violating Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance.

Sat 2-9-57

Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Devane said he was barred by Federal law from exercising jurisdiction over a municipal court.

P. 13

He set a hearing for Feb. 12 on a motion by the city of Tallahassee and Cities Transit, Inc., to dismiss the suit in which the Negroes also are asking to prevent further enforcement of the ordinance on grounds it violates their Constitutional rights.

No date has been set yet for the municipal court hearing in the case of Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, students at Florida A. & M. University here.

The students were arrested Jan. 19 on charges of refusing to take seats assigned them by the driver when they were arrested with a white student from Florida State University.

Negro Stores Stoned, Shot In Tallahassee

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 1-16-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP) —Violence erupted again today in Tallahassee's integrated bus seating row with the stoning of two Negro business establishments.

Police said unidentified persons hurled bricks through the plate glass windows of Dan Speed's gro- glass windows of Dan Speed's Gro-

by a margin of 10 to one admit that they will not be disturbed when segregated seating ends on Miami's public transportation.

It was generally conceded that the ending of segregated seating could have been effected more quickly in Miami if there had been less publicity about it.

ONLY A FEW white bus riders said they opposed integrated seating but even they admitted there was nothing they could do about it.

P. 1

One Southern-born white stated "I guess I'll have to buy a car now."

The majority of the white riders said they had no intention of discontinuing riding the bus.

On the other hand, a number of Negroes who had previously refused to ride the buses because of the segregated seating now state they will start riding public transportation.

firm the shooting, but Williams said the bullet holes are there."

Gov. LeRoy Collins, when advised of the latest stonings, said the attacks "appear to be local enforcement problems for city police."

He said apparently there was no serious threat to any of the people involved, and that he was not contemplating another suspension of bus service, or any other action.

Speed is chairman of the "ride integrated" campaign of the Inter Civic Council.

George Dupont, owner of the meat market, is a brother of the Rev. K. S. Dupont, vice president of the council and a candidate for city commissioner in next month's municipal election.

Police said one of the bricks had tied to it an obscene note addressed to the Rev. Dupont. The note warned him to withdraw from the city commission race.

The stonings were the latest in a series of incidents since Negro leaders on Christmas Eve called off a seven-month boycott of buses and announced Negroes would resume "riding integrated."

The home of Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Inter Civic Council, has been stoned twice, another Negro store has been blasted by shotgun fire, and a cross has been burned on the lawn of Steele's church.

Collins exercised emergency police powers after the earlier vio-

Governor backs law?

Pro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat 1-12-57

BY SAMUEL F. YETTE
AFRO Staff Correspondent

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida Gov. Leroy Collins remained unavailable for comment Friday night on the bus crisis in his state, but an administrative assistant, who said he talked with the Governor and was authorized to express the Governor's "known views" on the question, said that "no governor in Florida has ever said what he (Collins) will say in his inaugural address Tuesday."

P. 1

The Governor's assistant, John Perry, indicated that the 47-year-old Democratic Governor would take the people by surprise when he discusses the inflamed racial issue in Tuesday's address at the capitol here.

* * *

"HE WANTS to do something quite constructive in the inaugural address," Mr. Perry said, adding that for that reason, the Governor "is reluctant to discuss the issue at this time."

In view of Federal District Judge Emett Choate's recent ruling in the test case in Miami, it seems likely that the Tallahassee-born Governor will ask the people of his state to face the inevitable, though painful, change to integrated seating on buses and do so without further violence.

Judge Choate ruled on Thursday that Florida and Miami bus segregation laws are unconstitutional.

In his oral opinion, he said, "I have no hesitation in saying that these (bus) segregation laws are unconstitutional and unenforceable."

Pro American

JUDGE CHOATE, alone, made the ruling, indicating that there was not sufficient question of constitutionality to warrant the customary three-judge hearing for constitutional determinations.

Sat. 1-12-57

He said the question of constitutionality had been answered by the Federal Supreme Court in the recent Mont-

In Miami

White Bus Riders Accept Decline of Segregation

Courier Section Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIAMI, Fla.—White bus riders generally accepted the news that segregation laws had been struck down in Miami and indicated that they were surprised that it had not happened earlier.

Sat 1-12-57

A newspaper poll at one of the city's busiest intersections where many Negroes and whites board the bus revealed that white riders

Market. The stonings occurred shortly after midnight.

Dr. M. C. Williams, secretary of the Inter Civic Council which has spearheaded the integration drive, said shots apparently from a .45 caliber pistol, were fired into Speed's store.

Police said they could not con-

lence and ordered bus service suspended New Year's Day.

He restored the bus service Jan. 11.

Collins' Rule Won't Affect Bus Situation

gomery bus case.

Governor Collins halted the bus operation about 6 p.m. New Year's day after the homes of four colored families had been stoned and a grocery store fired upon.

* * *

THE REV. C. K. STEELE, president of the Inter-civic Council, and whose parsonage home was bombarded with rocks about 3 a.m. Jan. 1, said that "everything is pretty much at a standstill" until the buses are returned to operation.

In the interim, he said, "about the only thing we can do is capitalize on the situation by preparing the people to return to riding the buses orderly and without violence."

To do this, Mr. Steele said that his group is "giving out instructions on how to avoid violence by being courteous, kind, not going to the aid of someone in trouble, and avoiding unnecessary conversation."

* * *

"BUT THEY are also instructed not sit in the back of the buses," he said.

Mr. Steele said that integration on the buses was "going smoothly" until "radio station men started on-the-spot reporting of our riding."

He said that the radio station's reporting of the incidents "inflamed the feelings of pro-segregationists," moving them to violence.

Charles L. Carter, manager of the local transit company, gave "no comment" to all questions pertaining to his suit for $100,000 filed against the city of Tallahassee for "inconvenience and loss of money" suffered when he and nine of his drivers were arrested last week.

* * *

THE ARRESTS followed Mr. Carter's refusal to relinquish the bus company's franchise as demanded by the city.

The city demanded that the franchise be revoked when the bus company refused to enforce segregation following the legal integration of buses in Montgomery, Ala.

In between his "no comment" answers, Mr. Carter volunteered the opinion that "the free-lance carpet-baggers" are to blame for the trouble in Tallahassee.

He said that there probably would have been no trouble in Tallahassee if newsmen (mostly those paid by space rates, he said) had not attempted to forecast trouble "to make an extra dollar."

* * *

HE SAID that he "went along" with the governor's suspension of bus service because it was done to protect peace.

Mr. Carter's sympathy with the Governor's position is understandable, if not expected, since the bus company's lawyer, Charles Ausley, is a law partner to Attorney (Gov.) Collins.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The decision of Federal Judge Emmett C. Choate in Miami striking down down the Florida segregation laws will have no direct effect on the Tallahassee bus situation according to Gov. LeRoy Collins.

The governor had ordered the buses in Tallahassee to stop operating after the homes of Negroes were stoned, including that of the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the campaign to integrate bus seating in the state capital.

Governor Collins stated that Judge Choates' decision "doesn't have any immediate or direct effect on the situation at Tallahassee.

"It may have some effect on the attitudes of the people and in that sense it will affect the local situation," the Governor stated.

HE SAID HE WANTED the buses in Tallahassee to resume operating "as soon as possible.

"As soon as I feel the attitude of the people will justify resuming the bus service, I will so order. And that includes the attitude of both the white and the Negro people."

When announcing that he had declared an emergency in Tallahassee, Governor Collins said:

"The reality of the situation is that a great majority of the citizens of Tallahassee, both white and Negro, are not deeply concerned with the issue at hand. Furthermore they are peaceful and law abiding. They are willing to abide by the law, whatever that may be, and this has not been specifically determined here."

Governor Collins obviously does not admit that the law has been specifically determined although the Federal Court had consistently upheld the Supreme Court decision.

Trial Of Students Postpone

White and Colored Collegians Defy Segregation Law

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— (INS) — Tallahassee's unique "assigned bus seating" ordinance remains in effect this week with the constitutionality trial of the new law postponed indefinitely.

The trial was postponed "indefintely" Monday on the request of an attorney for the city who said he was not prepared.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— (INS) — Five college students, and a Florida state employee were arrested by Tallahassee police Saturday afternoon for not taking assigned seats on a city bus.

The six, three Negroes from Florida A. & M university, a Negro college, a white state department worker, and two white students who told police they were from Florida State university, were arrested when they sat together, refusing to obey the city's unique bus seating ordinance.

They told police they met on the Florida A. & M. campus and had come to the city together on a "sight seeing" tour. They said they would not sit where the driver placed them.

Tallahassee, following federal court decisions declaring bus segregation out in other cities, now operates under an "assigned seating" plan whereby the bus driver is given the lawful right to assign seats to bus passengers.

The Negroes arrested were Leonard D. Speed, son of Dan Speed, chairman of the Negro "Ride the Bus" campaign in Tallahassee; John Herndon, and Harold Owens of Tampa, also said to be a Florida A. & M. student.

The arrested whites were Jon Folsom, Miami, Joe Spagno of St. Petersburg, both university students, and Jim Kennedy, a clerk at the State road department.

An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Francisco Rodriguez, of Tampa, was at the police station shortly after the incident. He said the arrests were definitely not set-up to create a "test case" against the new bus seating arrangement.

Leaders of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, a pro-integration organization, were also at the station following the arrests, but said they had no hand in the day's events.

The six prisoners were questioned for more than two hours after their arrest at a downtown bus stop.

Herndon, who said he was from Lake Park, Ga., and was a Korean war veteran, said the group met on campus this morning and just decided to go sight seeing.

He said they rode a bus from the campus into town, transferred to another bus, and were sitting together when the bus driver told them to split up. When they refused, he said, the bus driver called the police.

Equal Seating on Bus Asked

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec 11 (AP)—A Negro delegation asked the city council Tuesday to begin a first come, first served policy on seating in city owned buses. The council took no action.

Councilmen will have a special meeting later to consider the request that segregated seating be ended on city buses.

The Negro citizens co-operative committee, led by the Rev. Enoch E. Davis, a Negro Baptist minister, asked the city to remove signs requiring that Negroes must seat from the rear.

The delegation also asked that bus operators not interefere with bus seating and the the city's civil service rolls be opened to include Negro bus drivers.

Also asked was an improvement program, aided by contributions from Negroes, in Campbell park for Negroes. The group asked further for improved police protection and employment of more Negro policemen.

Councilmen appeared sympathetic to the park improvement request, but gave no hint on how they felt about bus seating.

Bus-Seat Assignment Law Upheld, Florida Negroes' Jail Terms Affirmed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov 15 (AP)—Circuit Judge W. May Walker today upheld constitutionality of Tallahassee's bus-seating assignment ordinance.

He took the action in affirming fines and jail sentences handed three Negro students for violating the ordinance.

The students were Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, who attended Florida A. and M. University for Negroes, and Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg who attended Florida State University.

Municipal Judge John Rudd adjudged the three guilty of violating the ordinance last Feb. 27 after overruling their claims the ordinance was unconstitutional on grounds it was a subterfuge to perpetuate segregation.

The three students were sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $500 each.

Judge Walker made no comment in upholding the sentences.

The ordinance requires bus drivers for the Cities Transit Co. to assign riders to seats on the basis of health factors, weight distribution and other considerations.

City Solicitor Edward J. Hill said the city had a legal right to set up a seat numbering arrangement for assignment of passengers.

The ordinance was enacted after the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, Inc., a Negro integrationist group, began riding buses integrated.

The council called off a seven-month bus boycott last December to start its integrated riding.

Pending a court ruling on the validity of the ordinance, Tallahassee Negroes have made no further efforts to ride integrated.

Negro Leaders Adopt New Tactics

Integration of Miami Buses Is Delayed for Six Months

Position On Action Reversed

Herald

Judge's Remarks Cause Change

P.1

Integration of the races on Miami Transit Co. buses, which seemed imminent two weeks ago, appeared Friday to be set back at least six months and perhaps a year.

Negro leaders adopted a cautious new approach in U.S. District Court and withdrew a motion that Judge Emett C. Choate decide the case summarily — without trial.

Miami

Withdrawal of the motion means the case brought by four Negro bus riders will be set for trial at docket soundings in April and June.

Sat. 2-2-57

Court officials said the case coming up numerically probably would be set in June for trial during the summer.

G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the Negroes, said he withdrew his motion in compliance with a remark by Judge Choate in another case.

The judge said, in dismissing a summary judgment motion brought in the Miami Springs golf course integration case: "These segregation cases are serious matters to everyone. By their nature it is better to have full hearing and let everyone produce his own evidence."

Graves said he felt Judge Choate's remarks applied to all integration cases. A hearing set for Monday in the bus case was canceled.

Graves' action came despite the fact that Judge Choate already has orally declared state and city bus segregation laws unconstitutional and that he won't hesitate to strike them down.

The new tack will not give Judge Choate the chance to put his oral ruling into an immediate formal order.

Judge Choate dismissed Miami Transit Co. as a defendant in the case and let the City of Miami answer the Negro petition. But he said the answer would not change his mind.

The city did file an answer and Graves moved for immediate judgment, contending that the answer left no issue of fact.

If City Commissioners appeal Judge Choate's eventual decision, integration of the buses would be delayed six months after the trial, while the 5th Circuit Court, New Orleans, processes the appeal.

Fla. groups at odds on bus ruling

Sat. 2-2-57

Baltimore, Md.

MIAMI, Fla.—A heated situation among colored leaders was brewing here last week as two factions were at odds over the recent bus integration ruling handed down by Federal Judge Emett C. Choate.

Leaders split into two groups, one being the "Liberals" who are pressing for immediate bus integration in light of Judge Choate's ruling that segregation on state buses is illegal and the other group being the "conservatives," who are willing to let desegregation of buses come by easy stages.

The "conservative" faction led by Father John E. Culmer, rector of St. Agnes Episcopal Church, are alleged to be strong supporters of anti-colored Democratic Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida.

* * *

LAST WEEK, the "conservative" group met with City Manager E. A. Evans and appealed to the city to accept the Federal order desegregating buses without further delay in the interest of preventing violence.

Father Culmer said: "Miami is ready for this thing. Any delay would give the lawless element time to organize." The group asked Evans to lend assistance in integrating Miami's buses at the earliest possible moment.

Evans said the decision would be up to the City Commission after Judge Choate's final decision is made. Judge Choate already has said he will hand down a final and official order declaring the city's bus segregation laws unconstitutional. But he allowed the city an opportunity to file an answer to the suit brought about by four colored bus riders.

The judge has set Feb. 4 as the date for hearing a motion for immediate decision on the suit.

* * *

LIBERAL FACTIONS want immediate desegregation of buses. This faction is headed by the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami NAA and also an Episcopal minister.

Meanwhile, the Miami City Commission has promised to meet with all factions before deciding whether to carry its fight for bus segregation to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Miami Negroes Shun Front Seats in Buses

World-Telegram & Sun P.11

New York

By the United Press.

Negro leaders in Miami advised members of their race to sit where they please on city buses today but thousands of Negro riders took their usual places in the rear.

Sat. 2-16-57

City attorneys concede the local bus segregation law is unconstitutional and a federal judge has ruled it illegal. But the city has asked dismissal of the ruling on a technical ground.

Bus drivers were instructed to ask Negroes to move to the rear of buses as required under the existing law.

Meanwhile, racially integrated buses started running again in Montgomery, Ala., after a suspension of nearly a week in the wake of an outburst of violence.

The Miami Council of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People last night issued a statement saying Negroes now have a legal right to board Miami buses as equals of whites.

Nothing to Violate, Says NAACP Man

G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the NAACP in Miami, said Saturday that he doubted that the City of Miami would ever arrest Negroes for sitting wherever they choose on city buses.

"They may arrest them for disorderly conduct or other charges of that sort but they won't try to enforce a defunct segregation ordinance," Graves said.

He added that newspaper reports calling Federal Judge Emett Choate's ruling against municipal bus segregation laws 'informal' were erroneous.

"Choate's decision was a formal written opinion of the court," Graves said. "The city has time to appeal it, of course, but it is still a formal ruling."

Graves made his statement while commenting on the disorderly conduct case brought by Laura Beckton, a Negro, against a city bus driver.

The bus driver, J. H. Mehaffey, was found innocent Friday by City Court Judge Mitchell Goldman.

"The segregation issue never came up," Graves said. "The case was ruled entirely on the basis of disorderly conduct."

Bus Law 'Useless' In Arrests

Herald P.1

Sun. 2-17-57

Miami, Fla.

Passenger Plans To Bring Suit Against Bus Driver

Daily World Wed. 4-17-57 Atlanta, Ga.

MIAMI, — (INS) — A 20-year-old man, who allegedly was struck in the face with a money changea when he failed to heed a Miami bus driver's orders to move to the rear of the vehicle, said Tuesday he is hiring an NAACP Attorney to represent him in court.

Charles Nesbitt, who swore out an assault and battery warrant against 47-year-old bus driver Elmer Post late Monday, said he has hired G. E. Graves, Jr., an Attorney in numerous integration suits brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Post told police the man had made several trips on his coach recently and sat directly behind the operator. Monday, several white occupants of the bus complained, Post said, but Nesbitt refused to take a seat in the rear of the vehicle.

Nesbitt, who was treated at a hospital for a cut forehead, said he was struck with a coin changer when he refused to follow the bus driver's order.

Says Driver Attacked Him

Negro's Face Gashed In Bus Seating Fight

Herald 9-2-B Tues. 4-16-57 Miami, Fla.

By AL CHICCKINE
Herald Staff Writer

A 20-year-old Negro charged a Miami Transit Co. bus driver with assault and battery Monday after he said the driver smashed him in the face with a money-changer when he refused to move to the rear of a bus.

Charles Nesbitt, of 1742 Ali Baba Ave., Opa-locka, was treated for a severe forehead gash at Jackson Memorial Hospital following the bloody skirmish on Bus 662 at NW 59th St. and 17th Ave.

Nesbit took out the assault and battery warrant against Elmer M. Post, 47, of 3179 NW 91st St. In doing so, Nesbitt admitted he tried Post's patience by deliberately making three trips from 79th Street to Flagler Street, sitting directly behind the driver.

Post voluntarily surrendered at police headquarters and was released without bond pending trial on the charges in City Court on April 26.

Nesbitt said he got on the bus at 79th Street to go to work and sat down behind the driver. "I heard a few nasty remarks from some white passengers and they made me mad. I decided to stick it out."

Nesbitt said he rode to Flagler Street, then back to 79th. He admitted that Post said nothing to him.

On the second trip to Flagler, Nesbitt said, a white man got on the bus at NW 65th St. and 17th Ave. and took a seat two rows back of him on the opposite side.

"I heard him say "Are Negores allowed to sit up front now?'" and quoted Post as replying "I guess this Negro thinks he does since he is a smart Negro. Get in the back, Negro!"

Nesbitt said he then inquired of the driver "Do I look like a Negro to you?" and that Post answered "Yes." Nesbitt said he retorted, "As far as I know, you could be a Negro yourself."

Nesbitt said Post stopped the bus and struck him across the forehead with his money-changer and ordered him to the rear "before I finish crushing your skull."

Post said Nesbitt's version of the incident was distorted, but declined to give his own complete version.

"He (Nesbitt) was just going to push the issue until there was trouble—and there was. He rode the bus for an hour and a half and kept needling me.

"I have many colored friends as well as white on my line and I try to stay out of trouble." Post denied calling Nesbitt a Negro at anytime during the dispute.

Negro of 1742 Ali Baba Ave., Opa-locka.

Nesbitt—given a 60-day jail sentence for breach of the peace and $50 or 20 days on the profanity charge—boarded Post's bus April 16 at NW 79th Street and 17th Avenue.

Testimony showed the youth sat immediately behind the driver for almost an hour and a half, paying three fares, and refusing to go to the rear when asked.

During this time, witnesses said, passengers kept up a running stream of remarks directed to Post about Nesbitt's seating.

Finally one passenger asked Post if Negroes were allowed to sit up front. Post testified that he replied "no, but this one is a smart one."

Angry words followed between Post and Nesbitt. Witnesses said Post pulled the bus over, got up and smashed the money changer in Nesbitt's face.

Post testified he struck Nesbitt after constant needling. He said Nesbitt called him foul names.

Nesbitt told the court Post started the name-calling by referring to him as a "nigger."

Ed Cowart, attorney for Post, said his client had "every justification for striking Nesbitt.

"The boy asked for what he got," Cowart said.

L. E. Thomas and G. E. Graves, attorneys for Nesbitt, claimed the boy did no wrong in sitting in the seat, and that the breach of peace was not his doing. They were unsuccessful in attempts to make segregated bus seating an issue in the trial, and may appeal.

Sobieski ruled the youth's action, "by design or orders of some organization or of his own accord, was bad judgment. We will not tolerate such meddling in a situation that time alone can cure.

"I feel that Post's action in striking Nesbitt was tantamount to self defense," Sobieski said.

Nesbitt is crippled and walks with a marked limp.

'He Asked for It'

Driver Cleared, Negro Convicted In Fight on Bus

Herald 1-C Miami, Fla. Tues. 5-7-57

By ALAN MacLEESE
Herald Staff Writer

A white bus driver who admitted hitting a young Negro passenger in the face with a money changer was found innocent of an assault charge Monday.

The Negro was sent to jail for breach of the peace and profanity in a dispute over the seat he took on the bus.

Both cases were heard before Miami Municipal Judge Francis A. Sobieski, who proclaimed: "The city will not tolerate meddling with a situation (segregation) bigger than all of us."

On trial were Elmer Post, 47, of 3179 NW 91st St., Miami Transit Co. driver, and Charles Nesbitt, 20-year-old

Tallahassee Bus Plan Assigns Seats to Riders

Star Times. 1-8-57 Washington, D.C. P.8-A

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP).—An unusual seating plan was ordered by the City Commission today in an effort to preserve traditional segregation on Tallahassee city buses.

The plan allows drivers to assign riders to specific seats for which they are handed tickets.

Passengers will be required to occupy the assigned seats under penalty of a possible $500 fine or a 60-day jail sentence unless they elect to have their fares refunded.

The commission yesterday substituted the plan for the segregation section of the city bus franchise which the city officials said now had "doubtful validity" in view of recent court decisions.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of a Negro organization working for integrated seating, declined comment on the action until the plan can be studied.

The new system can not be started for a few days at least, however, since city buses are still suspended under a New Year's Day order of Gov. Leroy Collins. No date has been set for buses to resume.

An aide of Gov. Collins said the Governor didn't have any plans to restore service today or tomorrow when large crowds will be in Tallahassee for Gov. Collins' inauguration for a new four-year term.

Today in his prepared inagural address, Gov. Collins appealed to Floridians for mutual understanding on racial problems but declared "it is folly for anyone to expect judicial dictation to compel social adjustment."

He hastened to add that the United States Supreme Court decisions in the segregation field are the law of the land and that no good whatever could be accomplished by defying the court.

He declared, however, that "boycotts, ultimatums and peremptory demands can never achieve what persuasion, peaceful petitions and normal judicial procedure can do for the Negro race."

Racial Situation Stressed

The 47-year-old Florida Governor devoted fully half of his speech to a discussion of tense racial situations growing out of moves for integration.

"In our search for the answer we should begin by being honest with ourselves, by recognizing realities which exist," he said.

"Man's greatest failures have come when he has refused to recognize the realities of a changed situation and failed to understand that to admit the existence of a reality is not necessarily to welcome or even agree with it."

The Governor repeated that he believed segregation laws passed by a special session of the Florida Legislature last summer could be expected to preserve traditional segregation in the State's public schools "for the foreseeable future."

On the subject of racial integration on city buses Gov. Collins said that both races must change their attitudes.

"We should admit that our attitude generally in the past has been obstructive all along the line," he said.

"We must be constructive and practical, white and colored citizens alike must see wrong on their side as well as right. Our strength to support the right is weakened if we arbitrarily refuse to admit the wrong."

Gov. Collins used his emergency powers to suspend bus service in Tallahassee after the first acts of violence during the long fight by Negroes to win the right to sit where they choose on city buses.

Tallahassee Tries Out New Scheme

Drivers Assign Number As Each Passenger Boards

BY J. RUSSELL BONER

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The Tallahassee City Commission, in a special meeting, Monday unanimously adopted an ordinance which will provide a "reserved seat" plan for the city's buses.

The ordinance, obviously aimed at maintaining segregation on buses in the Florida capital, calls for seats to be numbered. The bus driver would give each passenger a number and assign him a certain reserved seat on the vehicle.

Call

Under the ordinance, violators (those who would refuse to take the seat assigned by the driver) would be subject to a fine "not exceeding $500 or 60 days in jail, or both."

Bus service of Cities Transit Inc., the Tallahassee Bus company, has been suspended by Florida Governor Leroy Collins in the wake of recent segregation disputes. The governor was not immediately available for comment on the new ordinance.

One section of the ordinance reads:

Kansas City Mo.

"The company shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations governing the seating and placement in its motor buses of passengers transported by it for hire in such a manner as to insure:

"(A) Equal distribution, because of weight . . . ; (B) The maximum health and safety of the passengers being transported by it to the end that life, limb and person of said passenger will not be endangered or threatened by violence or over acts of violence . . . "

Mayor John Y. Humphress declared:

"In taking this action, the City Commission calls upon the citizens of Tallahassee to assist the bus company in discharging its duties under the ordinance when bus transportation is resumed. We urge the people of this community to refrain from any acts or demonstrations which will have the effect of increasing racial tension or which will cause violence, disorder or further breaches of peace in our city."

Details of the ordinance, which amends the bus company's franchise, has not been completely worked out, according to city commissioners.

Meanwhile, two suits, one filed by the city in circuit court and another fled by the bus company in federal court, were dismissed Tuesday by mutual agreement of the parties concerned.

The bus company had asked $100,000 damage from the city in the wake of the squabbles concerning segregated seating and the city had filed a counter suit.

ATLANTA. — (INS) — A Florida city moved into a new experiment in maintaining racial segregation on city buses this week, as a southwide Negro campaign to wipe out racial barriers appeared likely to spread to Georgia.

Negro sources in Atlanta said a mass movement was being organized to end separate seating on transit vehicles in the Georgia capital city. The plan, according to usually well-informed sources, was to have Negroes in large numbers board buses and take seats in the front of the vehicles, in open disregard of local law and long-standing custom.

In Tennessee, buses in Chattanooga operated without enforced segregation, but most riders appeared not to have noticed the elimination of "seat from the rear" signs, and the separate seating pattern continued. Chattanooga was the 22nd city where enforced segregation has ended quietly in the South, but in virtually all instances, voluntary segregation remained the rule.

In Tallahassee, where buses were suspended by Gov. LeRoy Collins under emergency police powers to preserve order, the City commission approved an ordinance giving drivers power to assign seats, on a "reserved seat" basis, to individual riders. The measure carries a $500 fine or 60 days in jail, or both, for persons who refuse to accept a specific bus seat assigned by a driver.

The move was made, the Tallahassee Commission said, to assure "equal distribution (of passengers) because of weight," and to assure that "life, limb and person of said passenger will not be endangered or threatened by violence or overt acts of violence."

Collins suspended bus service in Tallahassee last week for the second time within a year when Negroes launched a "ride where we please" campaign. In Miami, a federal court declaration that Florida segregation laws are "dead" followed the U.S. Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in Montgomery, Ala.

Spokesmen of the Atlanta Negro community refused to discuss the reported plan to move toward desegregation in the Georgia City but rumor of the plan was widespread.

Such a movement as urged at a mass-meeting last week by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., young Baptist minister who successfully led a year-long campaign at Montgomery from which the effort spread.

Current southwide desegregation King, and leaders of desegregation moves from Birmingham, and Tallahassee were scheduled to meet in a strategy session in Atlanta Thursday.

In the Alabama cities, in Tallahassee and in Miami, as well as in Baton Rouge, La., efforts to remove racial bars to indiscriminate seating of bus patrons have been met with official opposition. Negro leaders in Jackson, Miss., have discussed an end to segregation there, but the move was ignored by city and state officials.

Atlanta city officials reportedly held a recent meeting with Community Negro leaders, but refused to discuss the touchy subject publicly. Georgia state officials, including Gov. Marvin Griffn and State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, however, have been outspoken in their desire to maintain segregation in all of its forms in the state.

Cook acknowledged that he had heard of isolated instances of Negroes attempting to ride city buses in Atlanta on an unsegregated basis. Individual riders were either ignored, or in one case, forced from the bus on the pretext that the vehicle had suffered mechanical failure.

"We will not fall for any test case incidents," Cook had said.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(INS)— Four youths were arrested in Montgomery for throwing sparkplugs at one of the recently integrated city buses.

Police Captain E. P. Brown said four white boys, aged 11-15, were apprehended within minutes after they had thrown two sparkplugs at a bus as it passed through a white residential area.

No one was hurt.

Tallahassee's Buses Halted by Governor

Times New York

By The Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1—Gov. Leroy Collins ordered a temporary suspension of Tallahassee bus service today. He said he acted in an effort to prevent further violence in the drive by Negroes to end segregation in bus seating.

Governor Collins' move came several hours after rocks smashed through the windows of the home of a Negro leader of the bus integration movement and two shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store.

Wed. 1-2-57

Emergency powers were granted to the Governor by a special session of the Florida Legislature last summer.

The Legislature authorized the Governor to take control of public facilities to prevent riots and disorders.

The shotgun blasts were fired through the front window of Speed Brothers grocery store, but Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said it was uncertain whether the shooting was connected with bus integration.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter Civic Council, reported to the police that chunks of concrete shattered four windows at his home half an hour after he received an anonymous telephone call.

Times 1-2-57

The Speed brothers are cousins of Dan Speed, who has headed the car pool operated by Negroes during a bus boycott here. The police said, however, that they did not believe the Speeds had been participating in the boycott or in any integration move.

The Governor's proclamation ordering the suspension said that continued operation of buses in Tallahassee under existing conditions "may well endanger life, limb and property of the citizens residing therein, and will cause or tend to cause further breaches of the peace and will endanger the peace and good order of society."

Wed. 1-2-57

In a statement accompanying the proclamation Governor Collins said:

"In this emotionally charged atmosphere and in the face of threats and overt acts of violence, there is only one logical and effective answer for the present and that is the suspension of bus operations. * * *

"I am convinced the suspension of operations until such time as the emergency passes is in the public interest. I confidently believe that, without the opportunity for continuing agitation by those who actually seem to want to provoke incidents, a sound and wise and harmonious solution can be worked out within a relatively short time."

Legal Move Planned

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1 (UP)—City officials will meet tomorrow to consider ways of preventing a test of the city's segregation laws in Federal court.

Robert E. Lindbergh, Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner, said he would meet with officials of the city's legal departments to consider dropping charges of segregation law violations against twenty-one Negroes who defied a city ordinance by riding in the white sections of buses.

They would be charged instead with disorderly conduct under the proposal now being

considered.

Curfew Extension Pondered

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1 (UP) — The Montgomery City Commission will meet tomorrow to consider extending a ban on night bus service.

Buses have been fired on five times since segregation was ended by Federal court order.

FORMER BUS PROTEST OFFICER SEEKS CITY COMMISSION POST

Daily World Thurs. 1-10-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The vice president of the Tallahassee Negro Inter-Civic Council, Rev. K. S. Dupont, qualified Wednesday as a candidate for the City Commission and will oppose Commissioner Davis Atkinson in next month's election. Atkinson is a strong advocate of segregation.

The 53-year-old Rev. Dupont is the first Negro candidate for the City Commission in modern times. He filed for the office Wednesday at City Hall.

Atkinson is serving his first term in office by appointment of Florida Fov. Leroy Collins.

Negroes comprise approximately 20 per cent of Tallahassee's 8,000 registered voters.

Rev. Dupont, born in adjacent Gadsden County, is married and the father of five children.

Burn Cross On Minister's Lawn

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.,—(INS)—The Negro minister who is spearheading the figbt for integrated bus seating in Tallahassee said Thursday he had not requested special police protection, despite a cross burning in 'ront of his church Thursday night

"At the moment that incident was taking place," the Rev. C. K. Steele said, "I was at a meeting telling my people I didn't want any more incidents."

Steele's 11-year-old son, Clifford, saw the four-foot cross blazing on the lawn late last night and called his mother, who doused the flames with a tub of water and called police. The Steeles live next door to the church.

The incident was the second involving the Negro minister in as many nights. Shortly before dawn Tuesday, rocks were hurled through a window of his home.

Meanwhile, Florida's capital city still was without public transportation.

Gov. LeRoy Collins declared a state of emergency New Year's Day in view of the incidents and temporarily suspended bus service.

Lack of transportation was sorely felt this morning when the mercury dipped to a chilly 34 degrees and workers were forced to walk to their jobs or take taxis.

A police spokesman said although Steele had requested no "special" protection, efforts were being made "to see that everyone is protected."

The spokesman said no clues had been turned up as yet in the cross burning.

Georgia Official Hurls Blast

Herald Wed. 1-9-57
Miami, Fla. P. 1

Collins Is 'Giving In,' Says Foe of Integration

ATLANTA — (INS) — Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Tuesday that Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins is "giving in" to integration forces in proposing tolerance toward bus integration.

COOK

Collins, in his inaugural address, most of which he devoted to the South's segregation problem, said he believed white people would not object to bus integration, but that Florida would be able "in the foreseeable future" to maintain school segregation.

"He's giving in," Cook said, adding: "He should know better than that."

"There's no such thing as voluntary segregation," Cook said, referring to Collins' expressed belief that local traditions and customs would work to maintain school segregation.

"Agitators will not be satisfied with integration on buses," the Georgia official said, adding: "They want integration in everything—it is their avowed aim."

He said Collins, in adopting a tolerant attitude to one aspect of the segregation question, "is doing the same thing they did in Tennessee about the schools — leaving it to local communities." This procedure will not insure segregation, Cook said.

He observed: "I can't see the NAACP stopping short of complete integration."

Gov. Collins Halts Buses In Tallahassee Flareup

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 1-2-57 P. 1

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP)—Gov. Leroy Collins today ordered a temporary suspension of Tallahassee bus service in an effort to prevent further acts of violence during the tense bus seating dispute.

Collins took the action under emergency powers granted him by the special session of the Florida Legislature last summer.

The Legislature authorized the governor to take control of public facilities to prevent riots and disorders.

SHOTGUN BLASTS, ROCKS

The action came several hours after rocks were hurled through the window panes at the home of the Negro leader of Tallahassee's bus integration movement and shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store.

The governor's proclamation said that continued operation of the system under existing conditions "may well endanger life, limb and property of the citizens residing therein, and will cause or tend to cause further breaches of the peace and will endanger the peace and good order of society."

In a statement accompanying the proclamation Collins said:

"In this emotionally charged atmostphere and in the face of threats and overt acts of violence, there is only one logical and effective answer for the present and that is the suspension of bus operations. . .

TO REMOVE CAUSE

"I am convinced the suspension of operations until such time as the emergency passes is in the public interest. I confidently believe that, without the opportunity for continuing agitation by those who actually seem to want to provoke incidents, a sound and wise and harmonious solution can be worked out within a relatively short time."

The governor's proclamation was filed with the secretary of state's office and became effective immediately.

It was the first time the governor had invoked the emergency powers granted him by the Legislature.

UNCERTAIN ABOUT TIE-IN

Two shotgun blasts were fired through the front glass window of Speed Bros. grocery store in the Negro section but Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said it was uncertain whether the shooting was connected with the bus situation.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter-Civic Council, reported to police that chunks of concrete shattered four windows at his home a half hour after he received an anonymous telephone call.

Steele said the caller, who appeared to be a teen-ager, told him "Steele, the city buses are fixing to run." After the rock throwing, he said he could see a white youth running from the scene.

No one was injured.

Constitution

The Cities Transit Co. complied immediately with the governor's order, and directed buses to stop rolling at 6 p.m. P. 11

The Rev. Steele denounced the governor's action. He said the actions leading up to the suspension were "concocted by the Florida White Citizens Council."

Steele added: Wed. 1-2-57

"I think it fits into a pattern, "the vandalism last night and the people of the White Citizens Council were trying to impress the governor that there is a state of emergency.

"I think it is tragic that an agency of government would tend to pacify the Citizens Council rather than upholdin law and order."

BUS SEGREGATION FOR FLORIDA IS OUTLAWED BY DECISION IN MIAMI

Matter Already Settled, Federal Justice Declares

MIAMI — (INS) — A Federal Court Judge in Miami Thursday declared the bus segregation laws of the State of Florida and the city of Miami unconstitutional.

Judge Emmet C. Choate, in ruling on a case brought against the Miami Transit Co. Oct. 12 by four Negroes, declared the U. S. Supreme Court has already settled the question and added:

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable."

Meanwhile, the city commission met in an emergency session which lasted only 10 minutes. The commission ordered City Attorney George Okell to study the decision and render a proposal of action in the next few days. Okell said he was opposed to taking legal steps merely "for the purpose of delay if nothing can be accomplished from it."

Judge Choate surprised both parties in the suit, which was handled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The judge told G. E. Graves, Jr., NAACP attorney for the four plaintiffs, Mrs. Maggie Garmon, Mrs. Eleanor M. Fair, Mrs. Alice Jackson and Mrs. Gloria Matthews, that "the courts have already ruled on the power of a state or city to say there must be segregation in buses." He added:

ALREADY SETTLED

"If this is merely a suit to determine the constitutionality of segregation in buses, that has already been settled by the Montgomery (Ala.) case."

In Tallahassee, the Florida capital, Gov. LeRoy Collins said Judge Choate's ruling "may have some effect on the attitude of the people and in that sense will effect the state." The governor Tuesday night suspended operation of Cities Transit, Inc., the Tallahassee bus company which began unsegregated seating recently. Gov. Collins was given such powers by the last state legislature.

After handing down his decision, Judge Choate asked Lee Worley, attorney for the Miami Transit Co., "what do you think about that?" (his decision)

Morley replied that he was "inclined to agree in substance."

Officials of the NAACP hailed the verdict as a "tremendous victory" in the South's segregation battle. Graves said he felt that integration on Miami buses can proceed "immediately."

At the same time, Assistant City Attorney Jack Smith warned that anyone who tried "to use force to make a Negro sit in the back of a bus will be in contempt of Federal court."

Octavio Cuevas, assistant general manager of the bus company, declared that the coaches would continue to operate on a segregated basis until the court's formal opinion is received. "We are still bound by our franchise," he said, "and we will have to wait until the city directs us to disregard the sections of the franchise and municipal ordinances requiring segregation."

Judge Choate gave the city 10 days to contest the case if it wishes to file an answer disputing the constitutional question. Graves said he would file a motion in 10 days for a summary judgment which would make today's ruling a formal opinion.

No Use Wasting Time, Choate Tells Startled Lawyers

Herald Fri. 1-4-57 Miami, Fla. P.1-a

By RONALD T. YORK
Herald Staff Writer

Mixed seating of the races on Miami buses probably will begin in a matter of days.

The long-standing color line was swept aside Thursday by Federal Judge Emett C. Choate in a brief oral ruling from his bench.

He said the City of Miami would be given 10 days to answer his ruling, but added his decision will stand despite any last-minute arguments by city officials.

"There's no use taking a lot of time talking about something that's already been decided," Choate commented to surprised attorneys for the city, the Miami Transit Co. and four Negro petitioners who filed a request for a desegregation order Oct. 12.

The ruling in effect declared two city ordinances unconstitutional. The local laws require white persons to seat from the front of buses and Negroes to seat from the rear.

While the order specified Miami Transit operations, the effect presumably would extend to suburban bus company segregation seating policies if they are challenged.

No cases of immediate Negro efforts to desegregate were reported by bus drivers at a late hour Thursday.

Judge Choate's order would become effective when he hands down a formal written declaration which is expected in a few days.

Transit company officials said they would comply with the order.

The burden of putting Choate's ruling into effect by wiping out existing bus segregation laws fell immediately on city and state officials.

Choate refused to enjoin the bus company from complying with existing laws, and in effect ruled them out of the litigation.

In the crackling atmosphere following the decision, Assistant City Attorney Jack Smith warned that anyone using force to maintain bus segregation may stand in contempt of federal court.

The ruling came on a petition filed in behalf of four Negro women bus riders. They asked that state and city bus segregation laws be declared unconstitutional, and the bus company be enjoined from complying with them.

The Rev. Theo Gibson, president of the Miami chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"We want immediate compliance, as soon as the judge's decision is handed down.

"We've waited long enough. We want everybody getting in line — the company and the drivers."

The Rev. Mr. Gibson said no effort will be made to force the bus integration until Choate's judgment is final.

G. E. Graves Jr., Negro attorney, was surprised and jubilant.

"I thought the judge was going to convene a three-judge court and have us go to trial on this," Graves said.

Graves went to court primed to fight to get his case into court, as in other integration suits.

Herald P.2-a

Smith opened the hearing by arguing that the Negroes "had not exhausted administrative remedies" by first asking city officials to end segregation.

The "administrative remedy" argument has been the first defense in all six integration suits now in Miami federal court.

"If this is merely a suit to determine the validity of segregation on buses, I think that's already been decided," Choate said, ending all argument. He cited the Montgomery, Ala., case in which the U. S. Supreme Court recently made the color line on buses a dead issue.

"I have no hesitancy about striking down these statutes," the judge said. "They are unconstitutional."

Judge Choate refused to enjoin the bus company, he said, because it is a private corporation.

"I don't want by mandate to tell you how to run your business," he told Lee M. Worley, bus company attorney.

"But all this (making Negroes move to the rear of buses) is being done by the bus drivers," Graves argued.

"If, after I strike down the laws, they do it, then they can be brought to court," Choate answered.

He gave the city 10 days in which to answer the petition, a right under rules of procedure. But he said it will have no effect on his decision.

"The courts have already ruled on the power of a state or city to say there will be segregation on buses," Choate said.

"Whether we like it or not, the fact remains that they have no such power."

Worley said he told company officials after the hearing that "eventually, they've got to desegregate buses."

"But we can't do anything until the judge's written opinion comes down," he said.

Judge Rules In Miami Dispute

MIAMI — (INS) — Federal Judge Emmet C. Choate, in a ruling that caught both sides by surprise, ruled Thursday the city of Miami's and the state of Florida's bus segregation laws are unconstitutional.

The judge said the issue had already been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court in its rulings in connection with bus seating in Ala.

Judge Choate was sitting in a case brought Oct. 12 by four Negro bus riders — Maggie Garmon, Eleanor M. Fair, Alice Jackson and Gloria Matthews.

The four plaintiffs challenged segregation statutes and those of the city of Miami.

The suit was backed by the NAACP and requested that a three-judge bench be impaneled to rule on the constitutional question.

Judge Choate commented there was no need for such a panel in view of recent Supreme Court decisions. He said:

"I have no hesitation in saying these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are un-enforceable."

The Miami Transit co., co-defendant in the case along with the City of Miami, said it would continue operating its buses on a segregated basis until a formal order is received.

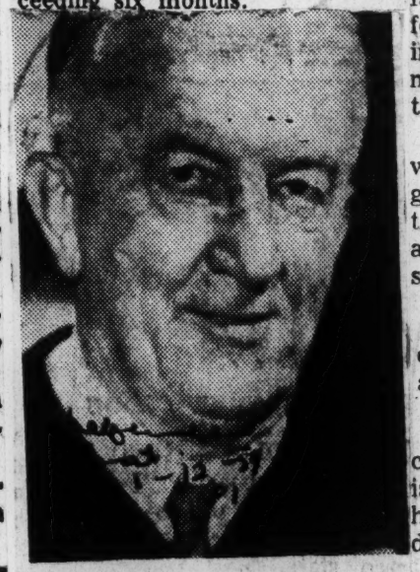
Judge Choate's ruling is expected to have far reaching effects in Florida.

The stage was set for Thursday's verdict when the U. S. Supreme Court, in a series of rulings which followed the historic 1954 verdict outlawing segregation in public schools, struck down the color line in use of other public facilities, including buses.

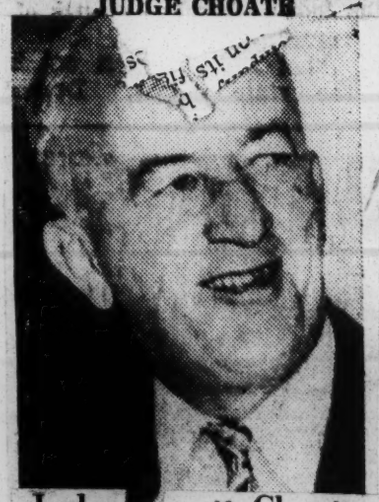
Although numerous suits have been brought by Negroes in Florida's capital city of Tallahassee over the bus seating issue, the heart of the Florida law remained untested until Thursday.

The statutes to which the NAACP took exception were set forth in an exhibit appended to the federal court suit. One of the statutes reads:

"Any white person unlawfully and willfully occupying, as a passenger, any car or part of car not so set apart and provided for white passengers, and any colored passenger unlawfully and willfully occupying, as a passenger, any car or part of car not so set apart and provided for colored passengers shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months."



JUDGE CHOATE



Judge Emmett Choate
. . . color lines "gone"

Appeal Doubtful In Bus Seat Case

2 on Board See Fight Hopeless

Hearn Awaiting Counsel's Advice

Miami city commissioners, faced with an almost certain federal court decision outlawing segregated buses, may make no effort to appeal when the ruling is handed down.

Federal Judge Emett Choate, who said Thursday the segregated seating is unconstitutional, formally ruled Friday against sending the case to a special 3-judge court.

The city of Miami was given 10 days to make further arguments.

If those arguments fail to convince Judge Choate there is sufficient reason for trial, he then will rule the city ordinance unconstitutional.

The city commissioners would have to decide whether to appeal.

Two Commissioners said Friday they felt it would be a waste of time. A third said if the city attorney recommended no further legal action he would go along with the recommendation.

Only City Commissioner James W. High admitted he would be strong for appealing a Federal Court decision outlawing segregation on buses.

George W. DuBreuil joined Otis W. Shiver in declaring that a federal court order would represent the "law of the land" and should be followed. Both said any move the city might make would be a "losing battle."

Though Commissioner B. E. Hearn said he would go along with a recommendation against appeal, he refused to disclose what his attitude would be if the Legal Department went the other way and recommended appeal. He promised to have a statement later, after the recommendation is in.

Mayor Randall N. Christmas refused to be pinned down on how he felt about pursuing the case.

"I'm not about to answer that question," he declared.

But he is expected to vote with High, who said he will demand that "the Commission pursue whatever legal means possible to uphold our ordinance."

If the city doesn't appeal, he said, "a lot of people will resent it."

Counsel for both the City of Miami and the four petitioning Negro bus riders here agreed, Judge Choate said, that the city bus ordinance in Miami is "in all substantial respects identical" to one declared unconstitutional in Montgomery, Ala.

G. E. Graves Jr., counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, whose suit resulted in Judge Choate's decision, said his organization will await the final written order of the court before seeking an end to segregated seating.

G. E. Graves
. . . holding back

Miami OKs Appeal on Bus Ruling

By JUANITA GREENE
Herald Staff Writer

The City of Miami Tuesday authorized the first legal step necessary to appeal a federal court ruling outlawing segregation on Miami buses.

Whether it will go all the way to the U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans will be decided later.

But the City Commission instructed George S. Okell to file an answer to a suit attacking the ciy's bus segregation laws.

Federal Judge Emett C. Choate last Thursday gave the city 10 days to file the answer after dismissing pleas by the city and Miami Transit Co.

At the time Judge Choate gave the opinion that the ordinances were unconstitutional, and said he would not change his mind.

Okell, however, told the commissioners at an informal conference that the city should file the answer so that it would not be prevented from appealing Choate's order if it decided to do so later.

"After filing the answer, and exploring all possibilities before Choate," Okell said, "the city can decide whether to take an appeal if the judge declares the ordinances unconstitutional."

Okell said in the meantime the commissioners should "not presume that the judge will rule against you."

The commission asked the advice of Okell although Olavi Hendrickson also was in the room. Hendrickson was declared Miami's lawful city attorney by the Supreme Court last Friday.

A commission majority indicated it would continue to use Okell as special counsel if not as city attorney in the bus segregation case.

—Herald Staff Photo by Steve Weve

Miami Policemen Order Negro High School Youths off Bus

. . . Joseph Sands, 17, Vernon Clark, 18, refused to go to rear

CONFUSION IN MIAMI—Although a Federal judge recently declared Miami's bus segregation laws unconstitutional, city police still insist on enforcing the segregated seating. Here two high school students, Joseph Sands, 17 (left) and Vernon Clark, 18, refuse to move to rear of bus on orders from driver and police. Later, however, they got off bus when policeman told them to. A formal ruling on the law is awaited.

Two Negro Youths Put Off Bus

By ALAN MacLEESE
Herald Staff Writer

Two Negro high school seniors boarded a Miami Transit Co.-owned bus in downtown Miami Wednesday night, refused to sit in the rear and were ordered off the bus by Miami police.

The officers said they ordered the youths off the bus because "under existing city ordinances they were creating a disturbance."

It was the first racial incident on a bus in this area since the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told its people Tuesday to "sit where you please" on Miami buses.

The youths, Joseph Sands, 17, of 3793 Oak Ave., and Vernon Clark, 18, of 3719 Thomas Ave., boarded the South Miami Coach Lines bus (recently purchased by Miami Transit Co.) at S. Miami Avenue and 2nd Street.

The two George Washington Carver High School students sat down in the seat immediately behind the driver, James Driggers, of 1569 Sunset Dr., South Miami, after paying their 20 cent fares.

Driggers said he asked the youths to sit in the rear of the bus. A number of white persons were sitting in the front and several Negroes in the rear.

"They refused to go to the rear so I sent someone to call police," Driggers said.

When officers Harold Whitaker and W. B. White arrived, the youths were sitting in the front seat, talking to a Herald reporter.

The officers first ordered the youths to the rear, and, on their refusal, ordered them off the bus. The youths, both of whom have lived in Miami most of their lives, complied.

No arrests were made.

Capt. William O'Connell, in charge of the uniformed radio patrol Wednesday night, said "we're supposed to live up to existing city ordinances in cases like this."

Both boys are members of the Christ Episcopal Church, which is led by Rev. Theodore H. Gibson, past president and spokesman for the NAACP.

The boys denied, however, that they were under any specific NAACP instructions to refuse to go to the rear of the bus in order to create a test case.

"We've both been thinking about it and now that the NAACP said it's all right we decided to do it and see what would happen," Sands said.

Octavio Cuevas, executive vice president of Miami Transit Co., said:

"The driver did the only thing he could do: obey the existing city ordinances we must observe under our franchise."

The driver said that none of the white passengers in the front of the bus made any objections about the youths' seating.

Earlier Wednesday Rev. Gibson said "there is no reason for excitement. We are loyal Amer-

ican citizens and will obey all valid laws."

The NAACP advised Negroes that they were not bound to observe segregated seating after acting Miami City Attorney George S. Okell informed Federal Judge Emett C. Choate that the city has never tried to enforce ordinances requiring races to sit separately.

That was the city's answer to a suit by four Negroes to have bus segregation declared unconstitutional. Judge Choate ruled informally that bus segregation was void, but has not yet handed down his formal order.

Rev. Gibson said he made a tour of bus lines Wednesday and found some mingling of races. But it was not general and resulted in no incidents.

Negroes To Mark 1st Anniversary Of Bus Boycott

Advertiser 5-2-6

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 22 (AP)—A week-long observance highlighted by talks by 23 Negro integration leaders was announced by the Inter Civic Council here to celebrate the first anniversary of Tallahassee's bus integration campaign.

Montgomery, Ala.

A Negro congressman, Rep. C. C. Diggs (D-Mich.), will be the leadoff speaker Sunday night at services to be held at a Negro church.

The talks will be part of an institute on the theme "civil rights — non-violence in our times."

Other speakers will be Bishop D. Ward Nicholas of Jacksonville, vice-president of the Florida Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Rep. Ralph Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery, Ala., Improvement Association; Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala., president of the American Christian Human Relations Organization.

Florida House Backs Segregation Bill Veto

Post + Times Herald 6-8-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 7 (AP)—The House upheld the Governor's veto of the "last resort" bill today, beating down a strong segregationist attempt by a vote of 48-42, far short of the required two-third vote.

The action put to death the bill which Gov. LeRoy Collins fought throughout the Legislature and school forces condemned as a threat to operation of public schools.

Attorney General Richard Ervin led legislative fight for the bill which would have allowed schools or any other public facility to be closed by referendum of 25 per cent of the residents of any area.

Ervin had called it a "safety valve" to retain segregated schools when all other means failed.

Rep. Chappell of Marion led the fight to override the veto. Chappell said the measure was "aimed at peace by preventing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from making a peaceful community into a race problem."

Rep. Turlington of Alachua warned the House against overriding the veto, saying the law would hurt white children far more than Negroes.

The bill had gone through the Senate, 26-11, after the House had passed it, 57-36. The Governor put off his veto message for the full five days allowed by law before sending it up last night.

Collins called the bill "wholly unnecessary" and said it was not the "last resort" bill but the "first resort for the agitators."

In Miami

White Bus Riders Accept Decline of Segregation

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 1 Sec. 2

MIAMI, Fla.—White bus riders generally accepted the news that segregation laws had been struck down in Miami and indicated that they were surprised that it had not happened earlier.

A newspaper poll at one of the city's busiest intersections where many Negroes and whites board the bus revealed that white riders by a margin of 10 to one admit that they will not be disturbed when segregated seating ends on Miami's public transportation.

It was generally conceded that the ending of segregated seating could have been effected more quickly in Miami if there had been less publicity about it.

ONLY A FEW white bus riders said they opposed integrated seating but even they admitted there was nothing they could do about it.

One Southern-born white stated "I guess I'll have to buy a car now."

The majority of the white riders said they had no intention of discontinuing riding the bus.

On the other hand, a number of Negroes who had previously refused to ride the buses because of the segregated seating now state they will start riding public transportation.

Graves Jr., who represented four Negro complainants who had sought redress for being segregated on the public buses in Miami.

Judge Choate then told attorneys for the city and for the bus company that he would follow up the oral opinion with a written one "if necessary."

THAT WAS that as far as Miami was concerned. There was some rumblings and some attempt at delaying action on the part of the city . . . but the existing opinion is that segregation on the buses can be ended in Miami without difficulty if the local authorities cooperate.

Judge Choate told the stunned attorneys that he would give the city of Miami ten days to answer his ruling but his ruling would stand despite any arguments by city officials.

"There is no use taking a lot of time talking about something that's already been decided," Choate commented.

The action by Attorney Graves was entered Oct. 12.

Father Theodore Gibson, president of the local branch of the NAACP, and Attorney Graves stated there would be no immediate attempt to effect integrated seating by the 2,000 members of the local branch . . . "but we cannot speak for all the Negroes in the community.

"We want immediate compliance, however, as soon as the written decree is handed down," Father Gibson stated.

• In the meantime Assistant City Atty. Jack Smith warned that anyone using force to maintain bus segregation may stand in contempt of Federal Court.

Bus drivers were instructed that until the judge's decree was made final that any Negro defying the city's segregation ordinance would be requested to sit in the rear . . . "but all you can do is ask them courteously to sit in the back of the bus."

End of Bus Bias Leaves Miami Calm

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-12-57

MIAMI—The unexpected was accepted with expected calmness here last week.

Bus segregation in Florida and in Miami was declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge Emett C. Choate in an oral decision which caught everybody by surprise here Thursday.

• "I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable," Judge Choate told Atty. G. E.

Miami U.S. Judge rules Florida law not enforceable

Afro American p. 1 Baltimore, Md.

MIAMI, Fla.—"You people can just sit anywhere. "As far as I'm concerned, segregation is gone. There's no use taking a lot of time talking about something that's already been decided."

With this brief statement Federal Judge Emett C. Choate of the U.S. District Court ruled that Florida and City of Miami bus segregation laws and ordinances are unconstitutional.

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws (pertaining to buses) are unconstitutional and hence unenforceable," he said.

The Ohio born judge promised to put his oral opinion in writing if necessary.

Sat. 1-12-57

HIS SHORT and to the point opinion took everyone by surprise, even G. E. Graves, attorney for the plantiffs who had petitioned the courts to declare the segregation laws unconstitutional.

Graves filed the petition on behalf of four women on Oct. 12. The petition also asked the court to enjoin the bus company from complying with city and state segregation statutes.

Judge Choate delivered his surprising opinion shortly after assistant City Attorney Jack Smith opened arguments for the defense, claiming the petitioners "had not exhausted administrative remedies."

* * *

AT THIS point, the judge interrupted to say:

"If this is merely a suit to determine the validity of segregation on buses, I think that's already been decided."

He based his ruling on the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision which ordered an end to segregation on the city buses in Montgomery, Ala.

Although Judge Choate declared Florida and the City of Miami segregation laws unconstitutional, he refused to enjoin the bus company because it is a private corporation.

The City of Miami was given 10 days in which to answer the petition.

Afro American

SHORTLY afterward it was reported that the local transit company served notice that its passengers would travel on an integrated seating basis.

Assistant City Attorney Smith also warned that anyone attempting to maintain segregation on the buses may stand in contempt of federal court.

When the judge failed to enjoin the bus company, Graves pleaded that the drivers were the ones who enforced the segregation laws by making colored patrons move to the rear of the bus.

Judge Choate said "If, after I strike down the laws, they do it, then they can be brought to court."

Sat. 1-12-57

LOCAL NAACP officials greeted the ruling as a "real victory."

The Rev. Theo Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP branch, said: "We've waited long enough. We want everybody to get in line — the company and the drivers."

He explained, however, that no efforts would be made to force integration until Judge Choate's decision is final.

Graves told reporters following the hearing that he was taken with complete surprise; that he had come to court prepared for a fight to get the case in the court.

* * *

GOV. LEROY COLLINS commented that the judge's oral ruling "speaks for itself." He did say, however, that the ruling "doesn't have any immediate and direct effect" on the Tallahassee issue.

Last week Federal Judge Dozier A. Devan of Tallahassee said in an offhand statement that all segregation laws are "deader than any doornail."

He told newsmen that Judge Choate's opinion "has no legal effect on litigation pending in my district.

He referred to a pending suit filed to rule on the valdy of Tallahassee bus segregation laws.

* * *

AFTER THE hearing Lee M. Worley, attorney for the bus company, said he told bus company officials that "they've got to desegregate the buses eventually."

City Attorney George S. Pickell said he would have to study the case further before deciding whether the federal judge's ruling would be contested.

Following an emergency meeting called by the City Commissioners to decide if the city should continue its legal battle to maintain segregation, Commissioner Otis W. Shiver said:

"The commission is only kidding itself in ordering further legal study of the problem. We have no alternate but to accept the decision of the court. It's the law, whether we like it or not."

Fla. Bus Segregation Laws Are Ruled Unconstitutional

Weekly Sat. 1-19-57 New Orleans, La.

P. 1

MIAMI, Fla. (ANP) -- A federal judge in Miami Thursday ruled that Florida laws and Miami city ordinances requiring segregated seating on public buses are unconstitutional.

Judge Emmett C. Choate made his ruling on a motion by the city of Miami to have a suit filed by the NAACP thrown out of court.

Choate refused to convene three-judge court to hear arguments in the case, which was filed by Florida branches of the NAACP last Oct. 12, naming the Miami Transit Company, the City of Miami and the individual city commissioners.

The judge said there was no substantial question of constitutional law in view of the recent United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation on public buses in Montgomery, Alabama.

Choate dismissed the transit company as a defendant, ruling that the firm is a private corporation without any connections with the state.

Miami Transit Company officials had contended that in requiring segregated seating it was merely following ordinances of Miami and that it would continue to do so until the laws were changed.

Immediately following Judge Choate's ruling, Florida Gov. Leroy T. Collins announced that the decision would have no effect on his order suspending bus service in Tallahassee, the state capital, where attempts at desegregation have resulted in violence.

Gov. Collins used his emergency powers Wednesday to suspend runs to prevent further violence.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the Negro drive for integrated seating on Tallahassee buses, reported a 4-foot wooden cross was burned in front of his Church late Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the Souths bus-seating troubles continued to spring up in other integration hot spots. Weekly

Courier Learns in Miami

Courier Section

Only One Commissioner Opposes Mixed Seating

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-12-57 P. 3

MIAMI, Fla.—The Courier has learned from reliable sources that only one City Commissioner has expressed the desire to go all out to block integrated seating on buses in Miami.

This same commissioner on other matters involving the race issue has been adamant in his attitudes toward maintaining the status-quo.

The other commissioners, although openly expressing that they have no desire to foster integration, admit that there is no longer any legal way to continue segregation laws.

In Montgomery, Alabama where the desegregation "fever" began two weeks ago when the U. S. Supreme Court ordered an end to segregation of races on public vehicles, a curfew on night bus operations were extended until next Tuesday. Sat. 1-10-57

In New Orleans, there were conflicting reports over the shooting of a young Negro man by police, after the Negro allegedly hurled two segregation markers from a New Orleans bus. New Orleans, La.

Frank Jones, 25, who was given a 50-50 chance to live, was shot in the spine. P. 1

Police said Jones was shot after he threatened a bus driver with a knife -- a charge which Jones denies.

There was also these other developments in the bus segregation controversy:

In Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Alabama, Negroes mapped plans for riding the buses on an integrated basis.

A mass meeting was called by Negro leaders in Mobile to discuss a recent decision of the local bus line to remove the segregation boards.

At Tuscaloosa, the Rev. W. B. Sheeley, a Baptist minister, said he has organized a Negro "Fellowship" which will press for "all rights and privileges of American citizenship."

And in Birmingham, the fourth Alabama city affected by the bus segregation issue, city officials said they would ask for a postponement of the cases of 22 Negroes charged with violating local segregation laws in mixing with white passengers on buses.

Miami Judge's Ruling Surprise To Both Sides

Call P. 1 Kansas City, Mo.

MIAMI.—(INS) — Federal Judge Emmet C. Choate, in a decision that caught both sides by surprise, ruled Thursday, Jan. 3, that the city of Miami's and the state of Florida's bus segregation laws are unconstitutional. Jan. 1-4-57

The judge said the issue had been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court in its rulings on bus seating in Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.

Judge Choate was sitting in a case brought Oct. 12 by four Negro bus riders—Maggie Garmon, Eleanor M. Fair, Alice Jackson and Gloria Matthews—who challenged the constitutionality of Florida segregation statutes and those of the city of Miami.

The suit was backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and requested that a three-judge bench be impaneled to rule on the constitutional question.

Judge Choate commented there was no need for such a panel in view of recent Supreme court decisions. He said:

"I have no hesitation in saying these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable."

The Miami Transit Co., co-defendant in the case along with the city of Miami, said it would continue operating its buses on a segregated basis until a formal order is received.

Miami Negroes sit in back despite plea

News P. 14

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 16—(AP)—Negroes continued to sit in rear bus seats today after NAACP leaders urged them to "sit where they please." Wed. 1-16-57

Bus drivers reported no attempts at integrated seating on last night's runs. A photographer who looked for some pictures of integrated seating returned empty-handed.

The Miami council of the NAACP in a statement yesterday said, "We advise our people that from henceforth they may sit where they please on Miami transit buses."

The action came after the city of Miami had filed an answer to a ruling by Federal Judge Emett Choate that Miami bus segregation laws were unconstitutional.

In the answer, City Atty. George Okell said a suit brought by Negroes aimed at knocking out segregation on buses failed to show that the city was enforcing such laws.

Choate made his informal ruling Jan. 3 during pre-hearing maneuvering in the segregation case, but still has not put the ruling into a formal order.

The Negro leaders urged that no demonstration be made but that the Negro patrons "just sit where they want."

Miami Negroes Shun Urging, Sit Only In Rear of Buses

Courier-Journal P. 5 Louisville, Ky.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Negro leaders in Miami advised members of their race to sit where they please on city buses today but Negro riders on morning runs took their usual places in the rear. Thurs. 1-17-57

Bus company officials had instructed drivers to ask Negroes to move to the rear as required under the existing city law.

The Miami council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night issued a statement saying Negroes now have a legal right to sit anywhere in Miami buses.

Cross Burned In Louisiana

Authorities at Ruston, La., investigated a cross burning and a reported attempt by white men to run down a Negro janitor with their car yesterday.

Police Chief O. O. Osborn said he believed the men who forced Jack Shaffer, 44, to leap for his life were responsible for the blazing cross found near a Negro church at about the same time.

Buses rolled in Montgomery, Ala., for the first time since an outbreak of bombings last Thursday but were to operate during daylight only, with police cruisers trailing each bus on its final run at 5:15 p.m.

Plea Made In Tennessee

The Tennessee White Citizens Councils, headed by John Kasper, proposed that the State constitution be amended to provide for closing public schools in that state in order to avoid court-enforced integration.

"Funds would be appropriated as tuition grants to send children to non-sectarian private schools in the event public schools close." Kasper said.

BUS SEGREGATION FOR FLORIDA IS OUTLAWED BY DECISION IN MIAMI

Matter Already Settled, Federal Justice Declares

MIAMI — (INS) — A Federal Court Judge in Miami Thursday declared the bus segregation laws of the State of Florida and the city of Miami unconstitutional.

Judge Emmet C. Choate, in ruling on a case brought against the Miami Transit Co. Oct. 12 by four Negroes, declared the U. S. Supreme Court has already settled the question and added:

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable."

Meanwhile, the city commission met in an emergency session which lasted only 10 minutes. The commission ordered City Attorney George Okell to study the decision and render a proposal of action in the next few days. Okell said he was opposed to taking legal steps merely "for the purpose of delay if nothing can be accomplished from it."

Judge Choate surprised both parties in the suit, which was handled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The judge told G. E. Graves, Jr., NAACP attorney for the four plaintiffs, Mrs. Maggie Garmon, Mrs. Eleanor M. Fair, Mrs. Alice Jackson and Mrs. Gloria Matthews, that "the courts have already ruled on the power of a state or city to say there must be segregation in buses." He added:

ALREADY SETTLED

"If this is merely a suit to determine the constitutionality of segregation in buses that has already been settled by the Montgomery (Ala.) case."

In Tallahassee, the Florida capital, Gov. LeRoy Collins said Judge Choate's ruling "may have some effect on the attitude of the people and in that sense will effect the state." The governor Tuesday night suspended operation of Cities Transit, Inc., the Tallahassee bus company which began unsegregated seating recently. Gov. Collins was given such powers by the last state legislature.

After handing down his decision, Judge Choate asked Lee Worley, attorney for the Miami Transit Co., "what do you think about that?" (his decision)

Morley replied that he was "inclined to agree in substance."

Officials of the NAACP hailed the verdict as a "tremendous victory" in the South's segregation battle. Graves said he felt that integration on Miami buses can proceed "immediately."

At the same time, Assistant City Attorney Jack Smith warned that anyone who tried "to use force to make a Negro sit in the back of a bus will be in contempt of Federal court."

Octavio Cuevas, assistant general manager of the bus company, declared that the coaches would continue to operate on a segregated basis until the court's formal opinion is received. "We are still bound by our franchise," he said, "and we will have to wait until the city directs us to disregard the sections of the franchise and municipal ordinances requiring segregation."

Judge Choate gave the city 10 days to contest the case if it wishes to file an answer disputing the constitutional question. Graves said he would file a motion in 10 days for a summary judgment which would make today's ruling a formal opinion.

Bus Segregation In Miami Illegal, U. S. Judge Rules

By ROLAND DOPSON

MIAMI, Jan. 3 (UP)—A federal judge ruled today that Miami and Florida bus segregation laws are illegal. The transit company served notice that 100,000 daily riders here will travel on a mixed basis.

Miami has 10 days in which to appeal the decision by District Judge Emett Choate.

But in Tallahassee, the Florida capital, Gov. LeRoy Collins and state legal experts said the ruling had no "immediate or direct" effect on that city. Tallahassee buses were halted on the governor's orders as a measure to preserve order.

7 SOUTHERN CITIES

With Miami now involved, a total of seven Southern cities has been brought into the bus integration struggle which began two weeks ago at Montgomery, Ala. Buses there were ordered cleared of racial barriers by the Supreme Court.

The decision of Judge Choate, 65, caught everyone by surprise. The judge ruled that the U. S. Supreme Court already had decided the question in holding that segregation on buses in Montgomery is illegal.

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable," he said.

The State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, which regulates common carriers in Florida, said there is no state law requiring segregation on buses.

CLAIM RIGHTS VIOLATED

Judge Choate's decision came at a hearing on a motion by city attorneys to dismiss a petition brought by four Negro women. The Negroes complained that their rights under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution were violated when they were required to move from the front to the rear of a Miami Transit Co. bus last October.

The judge ended the hearing 15 minutes after it started.

"There is no use taking up a lot of time talking about something already decided," he said. "If this is merely a suit to determine the validity of segregation in buses, I think that has already been decided (in the Montgomery cases)."

U. S. Judge Rules Bus Segregation Illegal in Florida

Jan. 4-4-56

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—A Federal district judge ruled today that Florida and Miami bus segregation laws were unconstitutional.

In an oral opinion, which he promised to put in writing if necessary, Judge Emett Choate said: "I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws [pertaining to buses] are unconstitutional and hence unenforceable."

He gave the city ten days to file a motion in answer to his ruling. The City Commission quickly went into a special session, after which it instructed the City Attorney's office to study the matter and take "whatever legal action" was warranted.

Jack Smith, Assistant City Attorney, cautioned that "anybody who attempted to intimidate or use force to make a Negro sit in the back of a bus will be in contempt of Federal court."

A spokesman for Florida branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hailed the ruling by the 65-year-old judge as a "real victory" in their fight to end segregation.

G. E. Graves Jr. of Miami, counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., and other attorneys connected with the case indicated they felt it would be futile for the city to answer the ruling, since the judge had made it clear he con-

segregated seating un-
constitutional. In stating his
opinion, Judge Choate cited the
recent United States Supreme
Court ruling against bus segre-
gation in Montgomery, Ala.

The N. A. A. C. P. filed suit
here last Oct. 12, naming the
Miami Transit Company, the
city and individual city commis-
sioners as defendants. Four
Negroes were listed as plaintiffs.

They complained that their
rights under the Fourteenth
Amendment had been violated
when they were forced to move
from the front to the rear of
Miami buses.

Judge Choate's decision came
on a motion from the defendants
asking dismissal of the case. The
judge dropped the bus company
from the list of defendants, say-
ing it had merely carried out
state and city requirements. He
refused to dismiss the case
against the city and the com-
missioners.

The transit company operates
under a city franchise, which
specifies that separate but equal
facilities must be provided for
white and Negro passengers.
The buses carry signs specifying
that Negroes shall take seats in
the rear.

There is no specific state law
for segregation on city buses.
The state Railroad and Public
Utilities Commission requires
segregation on common carriers
by authority of a state law.
Whether municipal buses are
common carriers, as defined in
the statute, is a legal question.
They are not concerned in the
law.

The common carrier statutes
were cited in the suit.

Mayor Randall Christmas said
the city's future action "depends
on the attitude of the people
affected; we hope everybody will
be reasonable, and trust the
court's decision will not prompt
any violence or disruption."

No Effect in Capital Seen

In Tallahassee, where city
buses have been halted under an
emergency order, Gov. Leroy
Collins said he did not believe
Judge Choate's ruling would af-
fect the situation in the state
capital.

The Governor ordered the
buses halted Tuesday following
violence that occurred when
Negroes ended a seven-month
boycott by returning to buses
and taking front seats.

Tallahassee Negroes decided to
end their boycott after the Su-
preme Court had ruled against
segregation on Montgomery
buses in the first full test of
bus segregation statutes in the
South.

In Birmingham, twenty-two
Negroes have been charged with
violation of the city's bus segre-
gation laws. Their trial has been
postponed until Feb. 11 by agree-
ment.

City buses have been fired on
three times in Birmingham and
five times in Montgomery. The
Montgomery City Commission
has ordered a 5 P. M. bus cur-
few, and has appropriated funds
to hire additional policemen to
prevent new violence. Negroes
began riding Montgomery buses
on an integrated basis Dec. 21,
when the Supreme Court decision
took effect.

RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Judge Voids Miami Bus Segregation

JUDGE EMMETT CHOATE
Overturns Miami Segregation

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP) — U.S. Dist. Judge Emmett Choate ruled today that Florida and Miami laws requiring Negroes to sit in the rear of Miami Transit Co. buses are unconstitutional.

Adv. 1-4-57

In an off-the-cuff oral opinion, which he promised to put in writing if necessary, the judge said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws—pertaining to buses—are unconstitutional and hence unenforceable."

He gave the city of Miami 10 days to file a motion in answer to his ruling. The City Commission went into a hurried, special session to map future strategy.

After a brief meeting, the commission instructed the city attorney's office to study the matter further and take "whatever legal action" it feels is warranted.

And Asst. City Atty. Jack Smith, who handled the case for the city, cautioned that "anybody who attempted to intimidate or use force to make a Negro sit in the back of a bus will be in contempt of federal court."

Spokesman for Florida branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People hailed the ruling by the 65-year-old Republican judge as a "real victory" in their fight to end segregation.

G. E. Graves Jr. of Miami, counsel for the NAACP, and other attorneys connected with the case indicated they felt it would be futile for the city to file any answer to the ruling, since Choate spelled out so explicitly that he considers any segregated seating requirements unconstitutional. In stating his opinion, Choate cited the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling against bus segregation in the Montgomery, Ala., case.

The NAACP filed the attack on segregation Oct. 12, 1956, naming the Miami Transit Co., the City of Miami and the individual city commissioners as defendants. Four Negroes—Maggie Garmon Eleanor Fair, Gloria Matthews and Alice Jackson — were listed as plaintiffs.

Adv. 1-4-57

They complained that their rights under the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had been violated when they were forced to move from the front to the rear of Miami buses last October.

Choate's decision came on a motion from the defendants asking dismissal of the case. The judge dropped the bus company from the list of defendants, saying the company was merely carrying out state and city requirements. But he refused to dismiss the case against the city and the city commissioners.

Mg. 1-4-57

In Tallahassee, where the city buses have been halted under an emergency order issued by Gov. Leroy Collins, the governor said he did not believe Choate's ruling would affect the situation in the state capital. Collins ordered the buses halted Tuesday following incidents of violence which occurred after Negroes ended a seven-month boycott by returning to the buses and taking front seats.

Tallahassee Negroes decided to end their boycott after the Supreme Court ruled against segregation on Montgomery, Ala., city buses, the first all-out test of bus segregation statutes in the South.

In Birmingham, Ala., 22 Negroes have been charged with mass violation of that city's bus segregation laws. Their trial has been postponed until Feb. 11 in Recorder's Court by agreement of city and defense attorneys. The home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which led the demonstration Dec. 26, later was dynamited. There have been no arrests in the blast case.

City buses have been fired on three times in Birmingham and five times in Montgomery. The Montgomery City Commission has ordered a 5 p.m. bus curfew and appropriated funds to hire additional policemen to prevent new violence. Negroes began riding [redacted]

Actually, no specific state law requires segregation on city buses. The State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission has required segregation on common carriers by authority of a state law. But there is a legal question whether municipal buses are common carriers as defined in the statute. They are not mentioned in the law.

The common carrier statutes were cited in the suit.

Miami Mayor Randall Christmas said the city's future action "depends on the attitude of the people affected. We hope everybody will be reasonable and trust the court's decision will not prompt any violence or disruption."

After the City Commission meeting, Commissioner Otis W. Shiver said, "We have no other alternative but to accept the decision of the court. Whether we like it or not, it is the law of the land. . . . The best thing we can do is accept the fact that integration at public places is on its way. That way we can avoid many bloody battles and a losing war with all its carnage, hate and destruction."

Bus Segregation In Miami Illegal, U. S. Judge Rules

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. p. 1 Fri. 1-4-57

By ROLAND DOPSON

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7 SOUTHERN CITIES

With Miami now involved, a total of seven Southern cities has been brought into the bus integration struggle which began two weeks ago at Montgomery, Ala. Buses there were ordered cleared of racial barriers by the Supreme Court.

The decision of Judge Choate, 65, caught everyone by surprise. The judge ruled that the U. S. Supreme Court already had decided the question in holding that segregation on buses in Montgomery is illegal.

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable," he said.

The State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, which regulates common carriers in Florida, said there is no state law requiring segregation on buses.

CLAIM RIGHTS VIOLATED

Judge Choate's decision came at a hearing on a motion by city attorneys to dismiss a petition brought by four Negro women. The Negroes complained that their rights under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution were violated when they were required to move from the front to the rear of a Miami Transit Co. bus last October.

The judge ended the hearing 15 minutes after it started.

"There is no use taking up a lot of time talking about something already decided," he said. "If this is merely a suit to determine the validity of segregation in buses, I think that has already been decided (in the Montgomery cases)."

Tallahassee Busses Halted By Governor

Advertiser P. 1
Wed. 1-2-57 Montgomery, Ala.

LAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP) ... Leroy Collins today or- ... a temporary suspension of ...hassee bus service in an ef- ... prevent further acts of vio- ...e during the tense bus seating ...ate.

38b

Collins took the action under ...rgency powers granted him ... the special session of the ...da Legislature last summer. ... Legislature authorized the ...rnor to take control of public ...ities to prevent riots and dis- ...ers.

...e action came several hours ... rocks were hurled through ... window panes at the home ... the Negro leader of Tallahas- ...'s bus integration movement ... shotgun blasts were fired into ... Negro grocery store.

The governor's proclamation ... that continued operation of ... system under existing condi- ... "may well endanger life, ... and property of the citizens ...ding therein, and will cause ... tend to cause further breaches ... the peace and will endanger ... peace and good order of so- ...ty."

In a statement accompanying ... proclamation Collins said:

"In this emotionally charged at- ...sphere and in the face of ...eats and overt acts of violence, ...re is only one logical and ef- ...tive answer for the present and ... is the suspension of bus op- ...tions. . .

"I am convinced the suspension ... operations until such time as ... emergency passes is in the ...lic interest. I confidently be- ...e that, without the opportunity ... continuing agitation by those ... actually seem to want to pro- ... incidents, a sound and wise ... harmonious solution can be ...d out within a relatively short time."

The governor's proclamation was filed with the secretary of state's office and became effective immediately.

It was the first time the governor had invoked the emergency powers granted him by the Legislature.

Two shotgun blasts also were fired through the front glass window of Speed Bros. grocery store in the Negro section but Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said it was uncertain whether the shooting was connected with the bus situation.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter Civic Council, reported to police that chunks of concrete shattered four windows at his home a half hour after he received an anonymous telephone call.

Advertiser P. 2-A

Steele said the caller, who appeared to be a teen-ager, told him "Steele, the city buses are fixing to run." After the rock throwing, he said he could see a white youth running from the scene.

No one was injured.

The Speed brothers are cousins of Dan Speed, who has headed the car pool operated by Negroes during the bus boycott.

The Cities Transit Co. complied immediately with the governor's order, and directed buses to stop rolling at 6 p.m.

The leader of the Negro integration movement, the Rev. C. K. Steele, denounced the governor's action. He said the actions leading up to the suspension were "concocted by the Florida White Citizens Council."

"I think it fits into a pattern, "the vandalism last night and the people of the White Citizens Council were trying to impress the governor that there is a state of emergency.

"I think it is tragic that an agency of government would tend to pacify the citizens council rather than upholding law and order,"

Some Integration On Tallahassee Buses Reported

Advertiser P. 7-B
Tues. 1-1-57
Montgomery Ala

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—Some bus riding on an integrated pattern was reported in Tallahassee today but the number of riders appeared to be running less than usual for this holiday period.

Two teams of six Negroes rode the buses as part of a ride-the-bus campaign, and afterwards reported there were white riders on the same buses.

Dan Speed, campaign chairman, said that on one bus white and Negro riders sat opposite each other on lateral front seats back of the driver.

Speed said that on another bus a white woman took a seat at the rear of the bus.

A spot check by newsmen showed that in most buses the Negroes were continuing to sit from the rear.

There were no reported incidents and Negro leaders said no mass demonstrations were planned.

Tallahassee Buses Try Rider-Assigning Plan

Constitution Tues. 1-8-57
Atlanta, Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Tallahassee City Commission today knocked out the racial segregation section of the city bus franchise and substituted a passenger assignment ordinance.

P. 1

The new ordinance provision, which will become effective as soon as it is published tomorrow, said the action was taken in view of the "doubtful validity" of the section and in view of recent court rulings.

Under the new plan the bus driver will issue tickets to riders assigning them to seats. The passengers will be required to occupy these seats under penalty of a possible $500 fine or 60-day jail sentence unless they elect to have their fares refunded.

An attorney for Cities Transit, Inc., which operates the Tallahassee bus system, told the commissioners the transit firm would accept the new arrangement.

The new ordinance is designed to preserve traditional segregated seating arrangements on city buses.

City officials said the ordinance is patterned after the Florida pupil assignment law designed to preserve segregated schools, and it was believed it would withstand legal tests.

The pupil assignment law enacted by a special session of the Florida Legislature last summer allows county school boards to send students to schools for which they are believed best suited.

Mayor John Humphries said the city was cognizant that an emergency exists in Tallahassee in view of recent acts of violence and in view of recent moves by Negroes to force integration through the courts.

Constitution P. 13

"We urged the people of this community to refrain from any acts or demonstrations which will have the effect of increasing racial tension which would cause violence, disorder or further breaches of the peace of our city," he said.

The segregation section of the franchise agreement which was repealed today said:

"The company shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations providing for the segregation of the human races when more than one race is transported on the same bus."

Violence causes suspension— Tallahassee afoot as buses are halted

News P 23

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 2—(AP)—Tallahassee took a mandatory suspension of is bus service in stride today with white and Negro riders alike getting to work by walking, catching rides and using taxis.

There were a few reports of difficulties being encountered by early shift workers who were caught by surprise by the sudden action of Gov. Leroy Collins in ordering temporary suspension of service.

Dunn Pan.

ON THE WHOLE, however, most of those who normally depend upon city buses to get back and forth appeared to have made alternate arrangements.

The problem will be complicated tomorrow, though, with resumption of classes at Florida State University and Florida A&M University. Many of the approximately 10,000 students at the institutions have been away for the holidays.

First acts of violence in the city's long bus integration dispute prompted the governor to order temporary suspension of bus service yesterday.

He took the action under his emergency powers after a teen-age youth hurled rocks through the windows of a Negro leader's home and a Negro grocery was blasted with shotgun fire.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, who has headed the bus integration movement, said the suspension would work "a tremendous hardship" temporarily on some Negro bus riders who were unable to work out other means of transportation.

Wed 1-2-57

The governor's suspension order was to be discussed at a mass meeting of the Negro Inter Civic Council tonight.

How long the bus suspension will remain in effect no one could say.

STEELE SAID there had been some discussions about moves toward racial integration in other public facilities here but no definite plans for it.

There were no further incidents here last night.

The Cities Transit Co., complied immediately with the governor's ultimatum to suspend service but Steele angrily charged that events leading to the suspensioin were "concocted by the Florida White Citizens' Council."

$1,567 Gift Sent To Tallahassee

Journal and guide
Sat. 1-12-57

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11 (AP)— The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., has sent a New Year's contribution of $1,567.80 to the Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee, Florida, to help the Council in its campaign to establish integrated bus transportation in the capital city of Florida.

The money was contributed by friends and supporters of the Educational Fund.

Tallahassee Bus Strife Is Called Exaggerated

Constitution Mon. 1-7-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 11

Southeast News Panel Discusses Integration on 'Press Gallery'

Segregation problems of the Southeastern Empire were discussed on Press Gallery Sunday by six newsmen who contribute to the Sunday Atlanta Journal-Constitution's Southeastern Empire page.

Reporting on recent strife in the attempted integration of the Tallahassee bus lines, Charles Hesser, Miami Daily News staff writer, said the situation had been exaggerated. He said people outside of Florida's capital seem more worried about the situation than are Tallahassee residents.

Jay Jenkins of the Raleigh bureau of the Charlotte Observer, said in some cities of North Carolina segregation has not been enforced on city buses for several years. This has been done with little publicity or trouble, he added.

S. C. CALM

S. L. Latimer Jr., editor of The (Columbia, S. C.) State, said there is no excitement on the subject in South Carolina.

Everything is 100 per cent segregated on every level in Mississippi, Kenneth Toler of the Mississippi bureau of The Memphis Commercial-Appeal said. He said there was no agitation and expected the status quo to remain.

Fred Taylor, Birmingham News staff writer, said that racial troubles in Birmingham have quieted down. In Montgomery, he said, feeling is more intense and the situation more explosive.

AWAIT OUTCOME

He said that Negroes are now mostly riding in the rear of buses, awaiting disposition of the recent integration arrests.

Joe Hatcher, Nashville Tennessean staff writer, reported there have been no bus troubles so far in Tennessee. In schools, he said, a possible solution lies in local option, whereby east Tennessee might have integration while west Tennessee would continue on a segregated basis.

He said he believed there would have been no trouble in school integration in Clinton without outside interference.

TAX PICTURE VARIED

Switching to the tax situations that will face the various state legislatures when they convene, the newsmen presented a varied tax picture for the Southeast Empire.

While Latimer predicted an increase for South Carolina, Jenkins said North Carolina has a $38 million surplus and will probably lower taxes.

Hesser predicted a broadened base for Florida's 3 per cent sales tax. Toler said Mississippi ended the year with a surplus, Taylor and Hatcher said neither cuts nor increases were in sight for Alabama or Tennessee. Moderators on the WSB-TV program were Atlanta Constitution Editor Ralph McGill and Atlanta Journal Editor Jack Spalding. The Constitution and Journal are sponsors of the panel.

Tallahassee Bus Drivers Get Job of Segregation

Courier-Journal P. 1
Louisville, Ky.
Sun. 1-8-57

Seats Will Be Assigned To 'Preserve Good Order,' New Ordinance Declares

By The United Press

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 7.—The City Commission passed a law today that will in effect make drivers responsible for bus segregation by requiring them to assign seats so as to "preserve good order."

The ordinance passed at a hurried meeting made no mention of race or the custom of Negroes seating toward the rear of buses in this city where transit service is now suspended to prevent violence.

But the law provides that each driver will assign seats to "distribute the weight of the passengers" equally and to preserve "peace, tranquility, and good order among said passengers being so transported and of society generally."

Seeks To Avoid Violence

The measure also provides that seating regulations shall be designed so that the "life, limb, and person of passengers will not be endangered or threatened by violence or overt acts of violence."

It would be a violation of the law for any passenger to occupy a space other than that assigned him. He would be subject to arrest if he refused to take the assigned seat and refused to leave the bus when his 15-cent fare was refunded.

At the same time, a suit brought in Federal Court by the bus company seeking $100,000 damages from the City and a decision on the validity of segregation laws was dismissed. A Circuit Court suit brought by the City against the bus company to require segregated seating or the forfeit of its franchise was also dropped.

City Still Without Buses

But Tallahassee still is without service. Governor Leroy Collins, using special emergency powers, suspended service New Year's Day until emotions aroused by an integration drive by Negro leaders cool off.

Cities Transit, whose 10 buses were the target of the "sit-where-you-please" campaign by the Negro Inter-Civic Council, immediately won the franchise to furnish Tallahassee's public transportation needs under the new ordinance.

While Tallahassee moved to circumvent expected court rulings against local segregation, separation of the races officially ended on buses in Chattanooga, Tenn. But Negroes apparently kept to their old ways of going to the rear on a voluntary basis as the last boards designating white and Negro came down.

Some Integration Seen For Florida by Governor

Post & Times Herald 38 P. 5-B
Washington D.C.
Wed. 1-9-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Gov. Leroy Collins said in an inaugural address today that Florida is ready for some forms of racial integration such as mixed seating on buses, if it is not made compulsory.

While Florida schools cannot be desegregated in the "foreseeable future," Collins said on taking office for a second term, he believes buses here and in other Florida cities can be integrated without public violence.

But Collins lashed out at Negro leaders for using "boycotts, ultimatums and peremptory demands" in their drive in Tallahassee for a right to ride on city buses as the equals of whites.

Collins said that as governor he will "use every lawful power at my command to preserve law and order."

All bus service was halted in this city of 40,000 population by an order Collins issued Jan. 1 after flareup of violence marked a mass attempt of Negroes to sit in forward sections of the buses.

"I am convinced that the average white citizen does not object to non-segregated seating in buses any more than he objects to riding the same elevators with Negroes or patronizing the same stores," Collins said.

"But he does resent some of methods being used to achieve certain ends."

The City Commission yesterday in an effort to maintain segregation and remove the threat of violence so buses can run again passed an ordinance requiring drivers to assign seats to passengers. The ordinance does not mention racial segregation.

Board To Hear Negroes Talk May Void Bus Rule Appeal

Herald P. 1C
Miami Fla.
Wed. 1-23-57

By JUANITA GREENE
Herald Staff Writer

The Miami City Commission promised Tuesday to meet with all Negro factions before deciding whether to carry its fight for bus segregation to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

It also would like to meet with Gov. LeRoy Collins and State Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin before making the decision.

The commission decided at an informal conference Tuesday to send official invitations to Collins and Ervin after Mayor Randall N. Christmas complained that "Miami is taking the brunt of what is primarily a state problem."

Federal Judge Emett C. Choate Tuesday set Feb. 4 as the date for hearing a motion for immediate decision on a suit filed by four Negro bus riders attacking the city bus segregation ordinances.

Choate already has said the ordinances are unconstitutional but gave the city time to file an answer, which it did. He is expected to rule officially against the city after the February hearing.

Christmas said the timetable gives the city about a month to decide whether it will appeal the order to the Circuit Court in New Orleans.

Representatives of the "conservative" element in the Negro community called on City Manager E. A. Evans Tuesday and asked for a conference.

Their spokesman, Father John E. Culmer, said the commission will be urged to forego any appeal in the interest of preventing violence. The time lapse, he said, would give lawless elements time to organize.

Commissioner Otis W. Shiver insisted that the commission talk with all Negro leaders, "including the so called radicals, who have been leading the fight for desegregation."

In Florida

Violence Must End —Collins

Courier P. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-26-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Tallahassee's law enforcement officials have been handed an ultimatum by Florida's Gov. Leroy Collins to stop the growing movement of violence directed against this city's Negro population.

Governor Collins warned, "This sort of thing is inexcusable and must stop. It is a matter that local authorities should attend to and I expect some effective action."

• Florida's Governor has the power to either call out the National Guard or suspend sheriffs who fail to carry out their duties. The Governor's warning came after shotgun blasts ripped into the home of the Rev. C. K. Steele, who has been heading the drive to integrate this city's public bus lines.

The Rev. Mr. Steele, whose home and church had been stoned before, told a mass meeting that if Negro children had invaded a white community here "they would be arrested immediately." Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said that "everything humanly possible is being done" to keep law and order.

Officers of Tallahassee's Inter-Civic Council have been riding buses in an effort to determine whether or not a legal test is needed to bring about the end of segregated seating.

38b 1957

Gov. Collins Halts Buses In Tallahassee Flareup

Constitution Wed. 1-2-57

Atlanta Ga. P.1

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP)—Gov. Leroy Collins today ordered a temporary suspension of Tallahassee bus service in an effort to prevent further acts of violence during the tense bus seating dispute.

Collins took the action under emergency powers granted him by the special session of the Florida Legislature last summer.

The Legislature authorized the governor to take control of public facilities to prevent riots and disorders.

SHOTGUN BLASTS, ROCKS

The action came several hours after rocks were hurled through the window panes at the home of the Negro leader of Tallahassee's bus integration movement and shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store.

The governor's proclamation said that continued operation of the system under existing conditions "may well endanger life, limb and property of the citizens residing therein, and will cause or tend to cause further breaches of the peace and will endanger the peace and good order of society."

In a statement accompanying the proclamation Collins said:

"In this emotionally charged atmostphere and in the face of threats and overt acts of violence, there is only one logical and effective answer for the present and that is the suspension of bus operations. . .

TO REMOVE CAUSE

"I am convinced the suspension of operations until such time as the emergency passes is in the public interest. I confidently believe that, without the opportunity for continuing agitation by those who actually seem to want to provoke incidents, a sound and wise and harmonious solution can be worked out within a relatively short time."

The governor's proclamation was filed with the secretary of state's office and became effective immediately.

It was the first time the governor had invoked the emergency powers granted him by the Legislature.

UNCERTAIN ABOUT TIE-IN

Two shotgun blasts were fired through the front glass window of Speed Bros. grocery store in the Negro section but Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said it was uncertain whether the shooting was connected with the bus situation.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter-Civic Council, reported to police that chunks of concrete shattered four windows at his home a half hour after he received an anonymous telephone call.

Steele said the caller, who appeared to be a teen-ager, told him "Steele, the city buses are fixing to run." After the rock throwing, he said he could see a white youth running from the scene.

No one was injured.

Constitution

The Cities Transit Co. complied immediately with the governor's order, and directed buses to stop rolling at 6 p.m. P.11

The Rev. Steele denounced the governor's action. He said the actions leading up to the suspension were "concocted by the Florida White Citizens Council."

Steele added:

"I think it fits into a pattern, "the vandalism last night and the people of the White Citizens Council were trying to impress the governor that there is a state of emergency.

"I think it is tragic that an agency of government would tend to pacify the Citizens Council rather than upholdin law and order."

Tallahassee Bus Runs Suspended

Post-Herald Wed. 1-2-57

Governor Declares State Of Emergency

Birm. Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan 1 (U.P.)—Gov. Leroy Collins declared a state of emergency today and suspended operation of Tallahassee's buses following several violent racial incidents. P.1

Collins used powers given him by a special legislative session earlier this year. He said he acted to "protect the public safety and preserve the public tranquility."

Unidentified persons tossed rocks through the windows of four Negro homes and blasted a grocery store with shotgun fire shortly before dawn today.

One of the homes hit by flying rocks was that of the Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter-Civic Council which is spearheading a concerted drive to desegrate local buses. The shotgun blasts were directed at a Negro grocery store.

In Tallahassee buses were idle today because of the holiday. The rock-throwing and shotgun incidents were the first violence since the council ended a seven-month boycott of buses and Negroes went back with the avowed intention to sit anywhere they please.

Steele was the only one to see the rocks actually thrown. He said he saw a teen-aged white boy, dressed in a red shirt and blue jeans, toss the rocks through his windows. Some of the broken glass fell on a bed where a 15-year-old son, one of five children at home at the time, but the youth was not cut.

A White Citizens Council met here last night and called on Collins to use his emergency powers to halt bus integration.

At Tallahassee—

Cross blazes in front of Negro church

News Thurs. 1-3-57

Birmingham Ala. P.30

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 3—(AP)—A four-foot cross was burned last night in front of the church served by the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the Negroes who are campaigning for integrated seating on Tallahassee's buses.

Steele was at a church on the other side of town at the time, presiding at a meeting of the Negro Inter Civic Council which has spearheaded the integration drive.

Police were summoned by Mrs. Steele but were not in time to make any arrests.

It was the second incident directed at the Steeles, who live next door to the church, in as many days. The Steeles have five children. Rocks were thrown at their windows early Tuesday morning and four panes of glass were shattered.

MRS. STEELE and a neighbor knocked the cross over and threw water on it. It was wrapped with Spanish moss which police said had been soaked in kerosene.

Asked if the Steeles would be given special protection, Police Sgt. Eugene Christie said the incident is being investigated and "we're going to keep law and order in town."

Mrs. Steele had this to say about the cross burning:

"I'm a little afraid for my children but you can't fight anything that's in the dark. Whoever did it, I don't believe they could possibly know anything about what Christianity means."

Negroes End 7-Month Bus-Boycott In Tallahassee, Fla.

Globe & Independent Nashville, Tenn. P.M. 1-4-57

Tallahassee, Fla.—The Negroes of Tallahassee were expected to return to the buses unsegregated Monday, Dec. 24, after a seven month old boycott of the Cities Transit System because of its seating pattern along racial lines. The executive Secretary of the City has sent telegrams to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Governor Leroy Collins of Florida, Attorney General Richard Irvin of Florida and U. S. District Attorny Harold Carlswell stating that Negroes are returning to the buses on an unsegrated seating arrangement. The telegrams also stated that the Negroes are seeking unqualified assistance in maintaining order and preventing violence on the part of the City Commission and Police department. The Negroes are encouraging that the law be applied equitably and the peace maintained.

The ICC has been preparing the people for a few weeks with the idea of returning to the buses. At the last mass meeting a pantomine was presented to show how to act and respond in case of an unpleasant incident. The ICC also printed leaflets to the people in regard to the court order. The Negroes were reminded not to strike, curse or push even if they were struck, pushed, or cursed. Negroes were also encouraged to sit to the front of the bus rather than in the rear to break the seating pattern which they are so accustomed to.

The Negroes and the ICC were waiting for the Federal Court order to arrive in Tallahassee and the Conference of Attorney General Herbert Brownell with the 34 Southern District Attornies before making an active move. These two acts are now in the past and from here on the law will be put to test.

The bus boycott and the birth of the Inter-Civic Council began May 28, 1956, the result of the arrest of two Florida A&M University coeds who sat besides a white woman on an over crowded bus. In a few days the boycott was 100 per cent effective and the bus company decided not to operate with the loss of more than 60 per cent of its trade. The buses did not ride in Tallahassee for three weeks, but at the urging of the City Commission and the Chamber of Commerce they came back to the streets in August with Negro drivers on the predominantly Negro route and promises of more courteous treatment. In the meanwhile the police arrested all the members of the Executive Committee and members of the ICC on the charge of running cars for hire who were sentenced and fined $500 or sixty days in jail, plus a suspended sentence of sixty days. At present the ICC is still in the process of appealing this case.

December 23, 1956—The Negroes of Tallahassee voted unanimously to return to the buses on an integrated basis. Leaflets advocating the same basic principles which Jesus taught two thousand years ago on Mt. Sinai were passed out among 500 people at the mass meeting tonight and encouraged not to retaliate and keep their balance spiritually, mentally and physically in spite of any abuse. P.4

December 24, 1956, Negro ministers, leaders and members of the inter-Civil Council began seating themselves wherever a seat was available and there were no incidents of violence and rioting as had been prophesied. The only scuffle today was between Bus Company Manager Carter and a television man. Carter did not want any pictures taken on the buses.

December 25, 1956—The bus company suspended operations on Christmas Day.

December 26, 1956—Integration on the buses has a new interpretation. As long as no Negro sits besides a white person, he is not considered as riding integrated. So few people

ride the buses in Tallahassee that it has not been necessary for a Negro to sit besides a white person.

After a seven hour meeting Monday the City Commission ordered the bus company to maintain segregation on the buses. The bus company has announced that its lawyers will file suit in the federal courts at the end of the week to get a clear statement in relation to Tallahassee of the recent Supreme Court ruling on bus segregation.

The Negroes are still riding on an integrated basis without conflict. The ICC is still encouraging the Negroes to sit more to the front of the buses rather than to the rear. The ICC issued a statement stating that they will not pay the same fare as others and be segregated illegally and unfairly We will either ride in peace or walk in protest.

According to the ICC the city needs a bus transportation system and we are willing to do all in our power to see to it that the city's transit company will thrive and grow. On the basis of our experiences this week riding the buses, we are launching a "Ride The Bus Campaign." Mr. Dan Speed, the former chairman of the transportation committee, has been named chairman of this campaign. He gave a button to all members of the ICC who had ridden the bus integrated. Ironically these are the same buttons which the whites were using this summer when they were trying to save the company financially. The Negroes got the buttons from the bus company and hopes to have about 500 Negroes wearing buttons for riding integrated buses.

At the mass meeting Rev. C. K. Steele read Brownell's interpretation of the recent Supreme Court ruling emphasizing the fines and sentences which goes along with a discriminatory act against a person. He said that no white man hated a Negro so much that he is willing to go to Atlanta or Leavenworth (i. e. the federal penitentiary) over us.

December 27, 1956—The City Commission voted last night to revoke the franchise of the Cities Transit Co. for failing to enforce segregation on city buses according to a city ordinance.

This morning nine bus drivers and the bus manager were arrested for attempting to run a bus line without a franchise. Again this is ironical call for the city arrested ICC officers and drivers for running a car pool this summer without a franchise. All bus drivers arrested were white, although the line has four Negro drivers.

Tallahassee Leaders Receive Abusive Calls

World P. 1 Wed. 1-2-57 Birm., Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — "Threatening and abusive" telephone calls by segregation advocates were reported Saturday to have been received by Negro leaders of the Tallahassee bus integration movement.

The leaders said they hadn't reported any of the calls to police because they believed they were, in the main, the work of "cranks." Thy said they had been receiving calls since Thursday night after a planned bus ride demonstration was called off.

Rev. J. Rollins said his life had been threatened by a caller who warned him against riding the buses. He said, however, that he boarded a bus the following day.

Rev. K. S. Dupont said he had been threatended with a house bombing.

Some leaders said their phones had been ringing almost constantly since Thursday. They said the calls continued throughout the night and often the phone would ring, and the caller would hang up when they answered.

There was little if any activity today with business generally below normal and no reports of Negroes riding in front seats, but leaders said they would be riding up front on Monday.

Cook Will Draft Bus-Closing Law Like Florida's

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 1-3-57

A law similar to one used by Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida to close the Tallahassee bus system will be drafted for Georgia, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Wednesday.

Cook said he had talked with Florida Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin by telephone Wednesday morning and was promised a copy of the Florida statute.

The proposed Georgia law will be drafted in time for the coming General Assembly session, Cook said.

The attorney general said he will submit the bill to Gov. Griffin for final approval.

The governor probably has necessary police power to close a transit system in case of emergency under existing law, Cook said. He said he felt, however, that a more specific law would put the state on firmer legal ground.

Tallahassee Busses Halted By Governor

Advertiser P. 1 Montgomery, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP) —Gov. Leroy Collins today ordered a temporary suspension of Tallahassee bus service in an effort to prevent further acts of violence during the tense bus seating dispute.

Wed. 1-2-57

Collins took the action under emergency powers granted him by the special session of the Florida Legislature last summer.

The Legislature authorized the governor to take control of public facilities to prevent riots and disorders.

The action came several hours after rocks were hurled through the window panes at the home of the Negro leader of Tallahassee's bus integration movement and shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store.

The governor's proclamation said that continued operation of the system under existing conditions "may well endanger life, limb and property of the citizens residing therein, and will cause or tend to cause further breaches of the peace and will endanger the peace and good order of society."

In a statement accompanying the proclamation Collins said?

"In this emotionally charged atmosphere and in the face of threats and overt acts of violence, there is only one logical and effective answer for the present and that is the suspension of bus operations. . .

"I am convinced the suspension of operations until such time as the emergency passes is in the public interest. I confidently believe that, without the opportunity for continuing agitation by those who actually seem to want to provoke incidents, a sound and wise and harmonious solution can be worked out within a relatively short time."

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Advertiser

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No one was injured.

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The Cities Transit Co. complied immediately with the governor's order, and directed buses to stop rolling at 6 p.m.

The leader of the Negro integration movement, the Rev. C. K. Steele, denounced the governor's action. He said the actions leading up to the suspension were "concocted by the Florida White Citizens Council."

"I think it fits into a pattern, "the vandalism last night and the people of the White Citizens Council were trying to impress the governor that there is a state of emergency.

"I think it is tragic that an agency of government would tend to pacify the citizens council rather than upholding law and order."

To preserve segregation on buses—

Reserved seat plan ordered in Tallahassee

News Birm., Ala. Wed 1-8-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8 ~~(AP)—A unique~~ seating plan was ordered by the City Commission today in an effort to preserve traditional segregation on Tallahassee buses.

The plan allows drivers to assign riders to specific seats for which they are handed tickets.

Passengers will be required to occupy the assigned seats under penalty of a possible $500 fine or a 60-day jail sentence unless they elect to have their fares refunded.

P. 12

THE COMMISSION yesterday substituted the plan for the segregation section of the city bus franchise which the city officials said now had "doubtful validity."

The Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of a Negro organization working for integrated seating, declined comment on the action.

The new system can't be inaugurated at once, since city buses still are suspended under an order of Gov. Leroy Collins. No date has been set for buses to resume.

An aid of Collins said the governor didn't have any plans to restore service today or tomorrow when large crowds will be in Tallahassee for Collins' inauguration for a new four-year term.

AN ATTORNEY for Cities Transit, Inc., which operates the buses, told the City Commission the concern would accept the new plan for seating arrangements.

Mayor John Humphries said an emergency exists in Tallahassee in view of recent acts of violence and in view of moves by Negroes to force integration.

Tallahassee Bus Service Is Halted To Avert Seating-Dispute Violence

Courier-Journal Wed. 1-2-57

Governor Uses Special Powers

Louisville, Ky. p. 3

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP)—Governor LeRoy Collins today ordered a temporary suspension of Tallahassee bus service in an effort to prevent further acts of violence during the tense bus-seating dispute.

Collins took the action under emergency powers granted him by the special session of the Florida Legislature last summer.

The Legislature authorized the Governor to take control of public facilities to prevent riots and disorders.

Order Follows Violence

The action came several hours after rocks were hurled through window panes at the home of the Negro leader of Tallahassee's bus-integration movement and shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store.

Cities Transit Company complied immediately with the Governor's order, and directed buses to stop rolling at 6 p.m.

The leader of the Negro integration movement, the Rev. C. K. Steele, denounced the Governor's action. He said the actions leading up to the suspension were "concocted by the Florida White Citizens Council."

Says Persons Endangered

The Governor's proclamation ordering the suspension said continued operation of the system under existing conditions "may well endanger life, limb, and property of the citizens residing therein, and will cause or tend to cause further breaches of the peace and will endanger the peace and good order of society."

In a statement accompanying the proclamation, Collins said:

"In this emotionally charged atmosphere and in the face of threats and overt acts of violence, there is only one logical and effective answer for the present and that is the suspension of bus operations. . . .

'In Public Interest'

"I am convinced the suspension of operations until such time as the emergency passes is in the public interest. I confidently believe that, without the opportunity for continuing agitation by those who actually seem to want to provoke incidents, a sound and wise and harmonious solution can be worked out within a relatively short time."

It was the first time the Governor had invoked the emergency powers granted him by the Florida Legislature for dealing with matters growing out of segregation disputes.

Shots Fired Into Store

Two shogtun blasts were also fired through the front glass window of Speed Brothers grocery store in the Negro section. Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said it was uncertain whether the shooting was connected with the bus situation.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter Civic Council, reported to police that chunks of concrete shattered four windows at his home half an hour after he received an anonymous telephone call.

The Speed brothers are cousins of Dan Speed, who has headed the car pool operated by Negroes during a bus boycott here.

disorders.

The action came several hours after rocks were hurled through the windows of the Negro leader of Tallahassee's bus integration movement and two shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store.

The shotgun blasts also were fired through the front glass window of Speed Bros. Grocery Store in the Negro section, but Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said it was uncertain whether the shooting was connected with the bus situation.

Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter Civic Council, reported to police that chunks of concrete shattered four windows at his home a half hour after he received an anonymous telephone call.

Steele said the caller, who appeared to be a teenager, told him, "Steele, the city buses are fixing to run." After the rocking he said he could see a white youth running away from the scene.

Commercial Appeal p. 2

No one was injured.

Cousins Of Leader

The Speed brothers are cousins of Dan Speed, who has headed the car pool operated by Negroes during the bus boycott here. Chief Stoutamire said, however, he did not think they had been participating in the boycott or in the integration move.

Both incidents are being investigated, Chief Stoutamire said, but no arrests have been made.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1.—(UP) — Officials here and at Montgomery will meet Wednesday to seek solutions to problems confronting the two racially troubled cities.

City officials here are scheduled to meet to consider ways to block Negroes from asking Federal courts to declare local bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

At Montgomery, the City Commission will discuss whether or not to lift the 5 p.m. curfew imposed on the newly integrated city buses after they had been the targets of snipers.

Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh said he plans to meet with officials of the legal department to consider dropping charges of segregation law violations against 21 Negroes who defied a city ordinance and rode in the white sections of city buses.

Their Recorders Court trials are set for Thursday, but a delay appears likely.

GOVERNOR SUSPENDS TALLAHASSEE BUSES

Commercial Appeal p. 1 Wed. 1-2-57

Service Temporarily Halted After Violence Flares Over Integration

Memphis Press-Scimitar

By The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1.—Gov. LeRoy Collins Tuesday ordered a temporary suspension of Tallahassee bus service in an effort to prevent further acts of violence during the tense bus seating dispute.

Governor Collins took the action under emergency powers granted him by the special session of the Florida Legislature last summer.

The Legislature authorized the Governor to take control of public facilities to prevent riots and

Violence Halts Florida Buses

Post-Times Herald p. 18-A Wed. 1-2-57 Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 1 (AP)—Gov. Leroy Collins today ordered a temporary suspension of Tallahassee bus service in an effort to prevent further acts of violence during the tense bus seating dispute.

Collins took the action under emergency powers granted him by the special session of the Florida Legislature last summer.

The Legislature authorized the Governor to take control of public facilities to prevent riots and disorders.

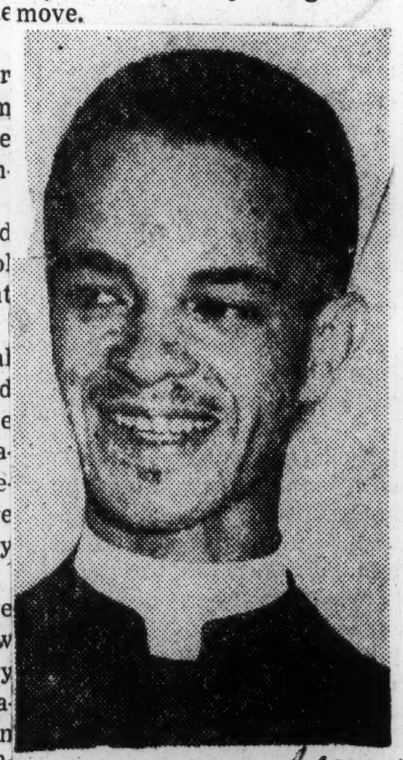
The action came several hours after rocks were hurled through windows at the home of the Negro leader of Tallahassee's bus integration movement and shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store.

Two shotgun blasts also were fired through the front window of Speed Brothers grocery but Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said it was uncertain whether the shooting was connected with the bus situation.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter Civic Council, reported to police that chunks of concrete shattered four windows at his home a half hour after he received an anonymous telephone call.

Steele said the caller, who appeared to be a teen-ager, told him, "Steele, the city buses are fixing to run." After the rock throwing, he said he could see a white youth running away from the scene. No one was injured.

The Speed brothers are cousins of Dan Speed, who has headed the car pool operated by Negroes during a bus boycott here. Stoutamire said, however, he did not think they had been participating in the boycott or in any integration move.



Life Threatened

Journal & Times Wed. 1-2-57

The Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Jr., a leader in the Tallahassee, Fla. bus integration movement, received a telephoned threat on his life last weekend. An anonymous caller told the young Presbyterian minister "You better not ride (the buses) tomorrow . . . if you do, you'll be dead." The threat came after announcement that Tallahassee leaders would ride city buses in unsegregated manner.

WHITES SIT IN FRONT ON TALLAHASSEE BUS

Commercial Appeal

Drivers Assign Seating In New Segregation Plan

P.M.

NO MONTGOMERY RUNS

Memphis Press-Scimitar

By The United Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 12.—A bus driver told a young white girl to "take seat 1" up front Saturday and directed a Negro to seat 23 in the rear as Tallahassee's buses went back to operation under a new plan designed to maintain segregation.

A recently-enacted city ordinance gave bus drivers full responsibility for seating passengers to ensure "the maximum health and safety of passengers to the end that life and limb will not be endangered by violence."

Whites Get Front Seats

The drivers doled out seat numbers to each pasenger, giving white riders the front seats 1-20 and Negroes the back seats from 20 up. There was no immediate protest from Negro riders.

The integration issue was just as quiet at other points around troubled Dixie.

No buses ran in Montgomery, Ala., where a Supreme Court ruling wiped out segregated seating. Transit service was cut off for the second time after a wave of violence including dynamitings and sniper fire at buses.

In Birmingham, police received a report that a group of armed Negroes had desegregated a bus coming from Montgomery but an investigation showed a drunken Negro had started a brawl among other Negroes at the rear of the bus.

In Atlanta, six Negro ministers awaited possible indictment for violating Georgia's segregation laws. At the end of a two-day meeting in the Gateway City, integration leaders from nine Southern states wired an appeal to President Eisenhower to intervene personally to end bus segregation and a Southern "state of terror" over the racial issue.

Hagerty Admits Receipt

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said in Washington that the telegram had been received. He said President Eisenhower had urged a stronger civil rights program in his State of the Union message to Congress which represents all states.

The Negroes' appeal brought the comment from R. Carter Pittman, president of the pro-segregation States' Rights Council of Georgia, that "there is no use for anyone to try to compete with those Negro preachers."

"They can't be beat," Mr. Pittman said. "They didn't have to hunt headlines. The headlines hunted them. They called on Mayor Hartsfield (of Atlanta) and he delivered, according to plan. That encouraged them to believe that an approach to the President, the Vice President and attorney general would meet with equal success."

Bus Seating Plan Called 'Iniquitous'

Star P.10-A
Wed. 1-9-57
Washington D.C.

TLLAHASSE, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP). —A plan under which Tallahassee bus riders will be told what seat to take has been assailed by Negro integrationists as an "iniquitous scheme" and a "crime against the United States."

The Tallahasse City Commission enacted the new seat assignment regulation as a means of preserving racial segregation on the buses. Commissioners said previous segregation requirements of the bus company's franchise were of "doubtful validity."

"The plan is merely a delaying tactic of the City Commission to evade the spirit and letter of the United States Supreme Court decisions," said officials of the Negro Intercivic Council.

"Deprivatio nof Rights"

The council, which has spearheaded the campaign by Tallahassee Negroes for integrated bus seating, declared it was "clear that the enforcement of any segregation law amounts to a wilful deprivation of constitutional rights and, in addition, constitutes a crime against the United States.

"We cannot and will not subscribe to this iniquitous scheme nor anything less than full compliance with the Supreme Court's decision for to do so would make us parties to the violation of the laws of the United States."

$500 Fine or Jail Term

Under the new plan, drivers will assign passengers to seats as they get on the buses. Riders who sit elsewhere will be subject to a $500 fine or 60 days in jail.

A tryout of the plan will be delayed until Gov. Leroy Collins puts the buses back in service. He issued an executive order taking them off the streets New Year's Day after a Negro leader's home was stoned and a shotgun blast was fired at a Negro grocery store.

From Christmas eve until suspension of service Negroes had been "riding integrated" without official interference. The Governor has not indicated when he will permit the buses to start running again.

Negroes Flay Seating Plan In Tallahassee

Advertiser
Wed. 1-9-57
Montgomery, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP) — Negro leaders today denounced the new bus seat assignment plan ordered by the City Commission as an "iniquitous scheme" to delay integration and declared they would not subscribe to it.

The unique plan was enacted by the commission yesterday to preserve traditional segregation on Tallahassee city buses. It replaces a segregation section of the bus franchise which was repealed as having "doubtful validity."

The plan allows drivers to assign riders to specific seats for which they are handed tickets. Passengers are required to occupy these seats under penalty of a possible $500 fine or 60-day jail sentence unless they elect to have their fares refunded.

DELAYING TACTICS

A statement of Negro Inter Civic Council directors handed out by the Rev. C. K. Steele said the announced purpose of the council to ride integrated remained unchanged despite the new regulation.

"The plan is merely a delaying tactic of the City Commission to evade the spirit and letter of the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions," the statement said.

"It is equally clear that the enforcement of any segretation law amounts to a willful deprivation of constitutional rights and, in addition, constitutes a crime against the United States.

"We cannot and will not subscribe to this iniquitous scheme, nor anything less than full compliance with the Supreme Court's decision, for to do so would make us parties to the violation of the laws of the United States."

Bold Stand Voiced by Governor

Herald P.1
Wed. 1-9-57
Miami, Fla.

Inaugural Speech Poetic, But Firm

Other Pictures, Stories, On Page 14-A

By JOHN BOYLES
Herald Bureau Chief

TALLAHASSEE — In poetic phrases and strong terms, Gov. LeRoy Collins stood up to be counted on the segregation issue Tuesday.

He told an inaugural crowd that Florida must adopt a "constructive" attitude and realize the U.S. Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land.

He said he is convinced "that the average white citizen does not object to non-segregated seating in buses — anymore than he objects to riding the same elevators with Negroes or patronizing the same stores."

"As I see it," he said, "we must side with truth even though now we may share her wretched crust. History requires that we not stand aside, coward-like, waiting for the multitude to make virtue of our position."

Taking the oath of office as the only Florida governor to succeed himself, Collins made his boldest statements on racial problems and predicted that the proposed new state constitution would provide therapy for economic growing pains.

He received the oath from Justice Campbell Thornal, one of his appointees to the Supreme Court, and then delivered a 5,500 word speech from a platform in front of the capital and overlooking the Supreme Court building.

The governor told Floridians that in searching for the answer to racial differences "we should begin by being honest with ourselves, by recognizing realities which exist.

"Man's greatest failures have come when he has refused to recognize the realities of a changed situation and failed to understand that to admit the existence of a reality is not necessarily to welcome or even agree with it."

Collins said the average white citizen resents some of the methods being used to achieve certain ends by integrationists.

"Boycotts, ultimatums and peremptory demands can never achieve what persuasion, peaceful petitions and normal judicial procedures can do for the Negro race," Collins declared.

But he said wise solutions can be found only "if the white citizens will face up to the fact that the Negro does not now have equal opportunities; that he is morally and legally entitled to progress more rapidly, and that a full good faith effort should be made forthwith to help him move forward in the improvement of his standards."

Herald P.14-A

"Attitudes become increasingly important as we deal with the whole field of segregation, including those types of it outside the public school. And we should admit that our attitude generally in the past has been obstructive all along the line," the governor said.

"It is not easy to say, but is nevertheless true and I feel that I should stand up and say it.

"The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land. And this nation's strength and Florida's strength are bottomed upon the basic reverse premise that ours is a land of the law," Collins said.

The governor said he believes that legislation enacted last summer to govern assignment of pupils in the public schools will enable Florida to "live honestly, honorably and peacefully with the two great realities facing us: The court decision and the social and economic conditions existing in the South."

Because of these laws, the governor said "our traditions and customs of segregation in the public schools can be expected to prevail for the foreseeable future."

He said the court decisions do not make "integration of our schools compulsory. They recognize to a degree local conditions and problems.

"Mutual respect and confidence on the part of both races are essential," Collins said, but he declared "it is folly for anyone to expect judicial dictation to compel social adjustment."

"First and foremost among governmental reforms, we need a constitution," the governor said, to cope with "growing pains" and to avoid "aches of stagnation."

Touching on reapportionment, the governor said "our legislators, I feel, will recognize our need for an up-to-date charter.

"They will take up this significant task with the benefit of months of careful work by the Constitution Advisory Commission.

"I feel that fair minds, conscious of their responsibility for the future of Florida, surely will settle the areas of likely controversy."

In other areas of government the governor called for expanded highway safety, educational facilities, improved state correctional institutions, a board mental health program, continued industrial development, the furthering of labor-management harmony and encouragement of good community planning.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE CONDEMN VIOLENCE

Commercial Appeal
Fri. 1-18-57
Memphis, Tenn.

Chief Declares Anti-Negro Vandalism Must End

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 17. —(AP) — Police Chief Frank Stoutamire declared angrily Thursday that shooting and stoning of homes of Negro integration leaders has got to stop.

"I don't stand for that sort of thing," the veteran officer said after receiving reports that windows of a Negro home were smashed by gunfire and a brick Wednesday night.

The two cases of violence were the latest in a series which erupted after Negroes halted a long bus boycott and started "riding integrated" on Christmas Eve.

"That's not my kind of law enforcement," Chief Stoutamire declared.

"I'm meeting my policemen shift by shift and telling them I expect them to do something about it. I'm going to tell them to find out who is doing it and bring them into court."

Chief Stoutamire has said repeatedly he believed that vandalism aimed against leaders of the Negro Inter-Civic Council is the work of teenagers.

"I don't care who is doing it, whether it's my boy or your boy, it's got to stop," he said.

Hit by the latest acts of violence were the home of Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Inter-Civic Council, and the car of Dr. M. C. Williams, secretary of the council.

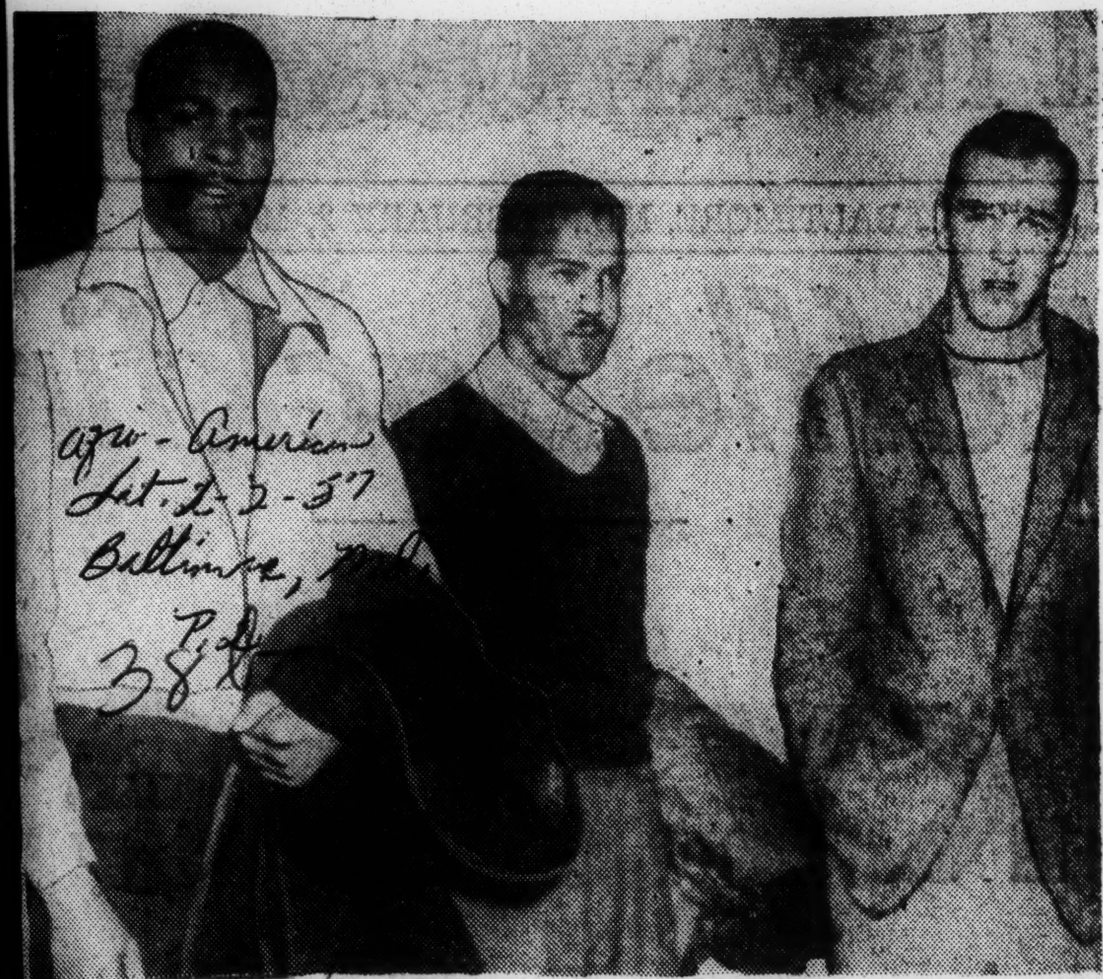
Negroes Report New Incident

Evening Star
Mon. 1-14-57
Washington D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, Jan. 14 (AP).—Rocks for the second time have smashed windows in the home of the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of this city's bus integration movement, a Negro meeting was told last night.

The Rev. K. S. DuPont told the Intercivic Council meeting that the attack on Mr. Steele's home took place before dawn yesterday. The Steele family was out of the city at the time. Mr. DuPont said he did not believe police had been notified of the incident.

Gov. LeRoy Collins suspended bus service in Tallahassee New Year's Day after Mr. Steele's home was stoned, a cross was burned on Mr. Steele's lawn and a shotgun blast was fired into a Negro crocery. The Governor ordered resumption of bus service last Friday, expressing hope that the restoration would test "the good will prevailing among and between the people of both races."



IN TALLAHASSEE, Fla., three students were arrested on charges of violating the city's new bus seating ordinance by which drivers assign seats to passengers. Left to right, the students are Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, Tallahassee, and Joe Spagna, St. Petersburg. Spagna is white. Trial of the three which was to be a test case has been postponed indefinitely.

Mixed Bus Ride Planned, A & M Student Testifies

Herald Thurs. 2-7-57 Miami, Fla. P.10-A

By JOHN BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — Five students were given $1 each to finance an integrated city bus ride in violation of a Tallahassee city ordinance, a witness testified Wednesday before the legislative committee investigating activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Florida.

Harold Owens of Tampa, Florida A. & M. freshman, told the probers that Daniel Speed, an officer of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, handed him and four others including two white students, the money when they met in the council's office in Speed's store on the morning of the ride.

The students would sit together and if nothing was said to them, they would get off the bus and transfer to another bus at a downtown point, Owens said.

"You were determined to get arrested before you stopped, weren't you?" Mark Hawes, the committee's counsel, asked Owens.

"That's it," the Negro student answered.

Owens said he and the other students knew the council would provide legal services if they were arrested. Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, an FSU student, and Johnny Herndon and Leonard Speed, A & M students, are under arrest for violating the ordinance.

Jon Folsom, an FSU student from Jacksonville, who is a material witness in the bus ordinance violation case, invoked the Fifth Amendment and declined to tell the legislators what took place on the bus when his companions were arrested.

Folsom, who said he is not a member of the NAACP, denied testimony by Joan Boardman that he (Folsom) telephoned Boardman Jan. 18 and asked him to take part in a bus ride the next day.

Earlier, Boardman, barred from reregistering at FSU for violating a campus segregation rule, told Rep. W. C. (Cliff) Herrell that he is not now and has never been a member of the Communist Party.

Herrell posed the question after the committee reversed an earlier decision to avoid any reference to communism.

Boardman, a member of the NAACP for 11 months, said elimination of laws against inter-marriage would be "considered the target of any group working against racial discrimination."

He said under questioning he was not aware of any specific NAACP activity to encourage mixed marriages.

"I believe there are cases testing anti-miscegenation laws in federal courts," Boardman told the probers' third day of public hearings.

The 24-year-old Iowan said since he joined the organization "I have urged students of the two universities (FSU and Florida A & M) to get in contact with each other because of common interests. They are not working at cross-purposes to bring about the NAACP program relating to integration."

Boardman said he had appealed his suspension from FSU to President Doak S. Campbell and testified he had not decided whether he would file a court suit to obtain reinstatement in the graduate school.

He said his parents live in Fort Dodge, Iowa, that he holds an AB degree from the University of Chicago, an MS degree from Iowa State University and that he has been working toward a Ph. D degree in theoretical physics at FSU under a $150 a month assistanceship awarded him by the National Research Council.

Boardman said that to his knowledge "I am the only member of the NAACP on the FSU campus."

Negro's Home Stoned in Florida

World-Telegram & Sun P.2

By the Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 14.—Rocks for the second time have smashed windows in the home of the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of this city's bus integration movement, a Negro meeting was told last night.

The Rev. K. S. Dupont told the Inter-Civic Council meeting that the attack on Mr. Steele's home took place before dawn yesterday when the Steele family was out of the city.

Gov. Elroy Collins suspended bus service in Tallahassee New Year's Day after Mr. Steele's home was stoned, a cross was burned on his lawn and a shotgun blast was fired into a Negro grocery store. The governor ordered resumption of bus service Friday.

A new city ordinance directs drivers to assign riders to seats as a means of preserving segregation.

Postpones hearing of 6 students

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57 Baltimore, Md. P.2

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (ANP) —A city judge here has postponed "for the time being" any action against the five college students and a state employee arrested last Saturday for defying local bus segregation laws.

The six— three from Florida A and M College, two from Florida State University and a white state department worker— appeared in court Monday but were told the case has been put off indefinitely.

A crowded courtroom, including many colored spectators, appeared to be disappointed when news of the postponement was announced.

* * *

FOLLOWING THEIR arrest, the six young men were taken to police headquarters and questioned for more than two hours.

The colored students gave their names as Leonard Speed, son of Dan Speed, chairman of the Ride the Bus Campaign in Tallahassee, and John Herndon, a native of Lake Park, Ga. A third student was unidentified.

* * *

ARRESTED WHITES were Jon Folsom, Miami; Joe Epogna of St. Petersburg, both university students; and Jim Kennedy, a clerk at the state road department.

* * *

THEY TOLD police they met on the Florida A and M campus and had come to the city together on a "sight seeing" tour. They admitted they would not sit where the bus driver placed them, as is required by a new city ordinance.

Following a Federal Court decision declaring Tallahassee bus segregation illegal, city and bus officials agreed upon an "as-

signed seating" plan whereby the bus driver is given the right to assign seats to passengers.

Francisco Rodriguez, Tampa lawyer, and attorney for the NAACP, said the arrests were definitely not set up to create a "test case" against the new bus seating plan.

Also denying any part in the Saturday incident was the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, a colored organization supporting bus integration.

* * *

THE ARRESTS topped off a week of bus integration troubles which resulted in Gov. Leroy Collins threatening to take "immediate and effective" action to halt further anti-colored violence in the state capital.

Collins, who recently suspended bus services for almost two weeks after a flare-up of racial troubles, issued the statement after shotgun blasts shattered windows in the Baptist church of the Rev. C. K. Steele, head of the Inter-Civic Council.

"This sort of thing is inexcusable and must stop. It is a matter that local authorities should attend to and I expect some effective action." Collins said.

LEGISLATORS SUMMON INTEGRATION LEADERS

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

White Students, Negroes To Appear Tomorrow

Sun. 2-3-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 2. —(UP)—A state legislative committee investigating the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's activities in Florida Saturday summoned Negro leaders spearheading the bus integration drive here and both white and Negro college students to a Monday hearing.

The hearing was called by State Representative Henry Land, who said it would be open to the public.

He said subpenas were issued for 20 to 25 persons over the state, most of them Negroes. Representative Land declined to make the names public since some of the subpenas will not actually be delivered until Sunday.

However, a number of officials of the Negro Inter-Civic Council, which has been leading the bus desegregation drive, and four university students who participated said they received summonses.

They included Joe Spagna, 25, white Florida State University student, and Negro university students John Herndon, 26, and D. Leonard Speed, 24, who face trial in City Court for violating the city's new bus seating ordinance. The students have asked Federal Court to call off their trial and declare the ordinance invalid.

Spagna said officials also had a subpena for John Boardman, Florida State graduate student from Iowa, who was barred from enrolling for next semester's work because he took three Negro students to a party on the campus. Boardman said he is a member of the NAACP.

The act creating the committee authorizes it to investigate "any person or group . . . whose principles or activities include a course of action which would constitute violence or violation of the laws of the state."

Bus Trial Today May Reach Far

Herald P.2-A Thurs. 2-7-57 Miami, Fla.

City Judge Mitchell Goldman hears a simple disorderly conduct case today which may have far-reaching effects toward eliminating segregation on Miami buses.

The case involves Laura Beckton of 3192 NW 42nd St., a Negro, who has accused a Miami Transit Co. driver, J. H. Mehaffey, of disorderly conduct and creating a disturbance in forcing her to take a rear seat.

The incident occurred last week when a white passenger complained to Mehaffey when Mrs. Beckton took a seat near the front of the bus. Over her complaints and those of other Negro passengers, Mehaffey moved her to the rear.

Negro leaders who declined to be named said Wednesday that the case "could very well" serve as the stepping stone toward new efforts to force integration.

They said it was possible that similar charges against other bus drivers would be brought if Judge Goldman finds Mehaffey guilty.

Federal Judge Avoids Ruling In Bus Cases

Advertiser Sat. 2-9-57 Montgomery, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Federal Judge Dozier Devane today refused to interfere with a municipal court trial of two Negro university students charged with violating Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance. P. 8-B

Devane said he was barred by federal law from exercising jurisdiction over a municipal court.

He set a hearing for Feb. 12 on a motion by the City of Tallahassee and Cities Transit, Inc. to dismiss the suit in which the Negroes also are asking to prevent further enforcement of the ordinance on grounds it violates their Constitutional rights.

No date has been set yet for the municipal court hearing in the case of Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, students at Florida A&M University here.

The students were arrested Jan. 19 on charges of refusing to take seats assigned to them by the driver when they were arrested with a white student from Florida State University.

Judge Refuses to Act In Bus Seating Case

Post + Times Herald Sat. 2-9-57 P.9-C Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Federal Judge Dozier DeVane today refused to interfere with a Municipal Court trial of two Negro university students charged with violating Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance.

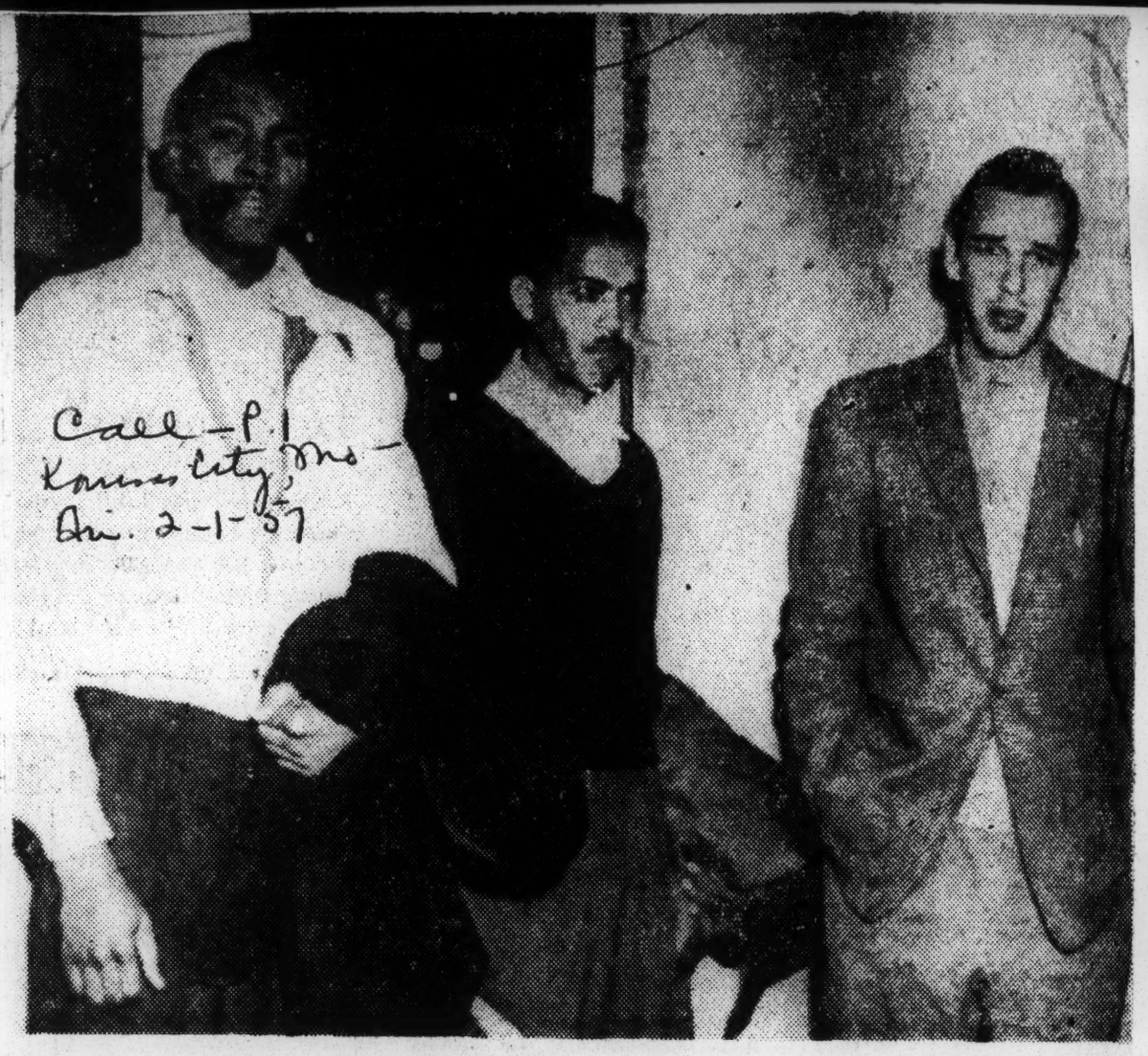
DeVane said he was barred by Federal law from exercising jurisdiction over a municipal court.

Students Suit Assails Fla. Bus Seating Law

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sat. 2-2-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Two Negro university students branded Tallahassee's bus-seat assignment ordinance "a subterfuge" to preserve segregation and called on the Federal Courts to declare it unconstitutional.

They petitioned Federal District Court to block their Municipal Court trial on charges of violating the ordinance and to enjoin Cities Transit, Inc., and the City Commission from further enforcement. Bringing the suit were Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, students at Florida A&M University.



Call-P.1 Kansas City, Mo. Sun. 2-1-57

STUDENTS ARRESTED IN BUS TEST.—These three students, two Negro and one white, were photographed at the police station in Tallahassee, Fla., following their arrest on charges of violating Tallahassee's new bus seating ordinance. They are, left to right: Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed of the Florida A. and M. college, and Joe Spagna, St. Petersburg, student at Florida State university.

—World Wide Photo.

Boycotters hit back

Afro American p.3

By S. F. YETTE
AFRO Staff Correspondent

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A lengthy and sharply-worded letter sent to Gov. Leroy Collins by the Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee Friday night called the Governor's suspension of bus service in this city New Year's day an attempt "to delay or frustrate the desegregation of public transportation facilities."

The letter, drawn up by the council's executive committee in a Friday afternoon meeting, stated that the council was "surprised and quite disappointed" by the action.

"It appears to have been inspired and pressured by the segregation proponents represented by the White Citizens Council," the statement said.

Governor Collins was not available for comment.

Pat. 1/12/57

THE GOVERNOR'S use of his police powers to suspend the city's transit services followed the stoning of four homes of colored families, coupled with the request of the White Citizens Council that the buses be stopped to prevent violence and disorder.

Immediately after the Tuesday evening suspension of bus services, the Governor said that he had not received the White Citizens Council resolution, and that it had no effect on his decision.

The Governor was granted an extension of his police powers by the last legislature of the state which foresaw a need for broader powers for the top executive to deal with probable school integration suits.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE bus suspension, Governor Collins released a statement to a daily paper here in which he blamed "irresponsible colored leadership" and "rabid pro-segregationists" for the action he took.

He said: "Irresponsible Negro leadership, not satisfied with quiet acceptance, has sought to force the issue (integration), through demonstrations and staged occasions.

"The result has been to focus attention on their attitude. It is one of challenge and not sincerity; for these leaders have not been on the buses for the normal purpose of getting somewhere in Tallahassee, but rather for getting somewhere in the magazines."

* * *

"ON THE other extreme," he said, "rabid pro-segregationists have engaged in intimidation and the result has been that shots have been fired and rocks thrown in this community of fine people, all of whom deserve the fullest measure of protection."

Though the Inter-Civic Council was not named in the Governor's statement, they took the charge directly, and sought to answer in their letter Friday night.

"For the attempt to assert our constitutional right of using the public transportation facilities without regard to race, you have dubbed us irresponsible extremists. Not many people in other parts of the nation and the world will agree with you.

* * *

"RATHER, THEY will doubt the responsibility of Florida's Governor in aggravating the situation by depriving everyone of the convenience of public transportation."

The council letter further disagreed with a statement which it attributed to the Governor that "the lifting of the suspension should depend upon a change of attitudes" of both extremes.

* * *

"THE ATTITUDE of the cross burners, race bigots and intimidators will be changed only by bold and forthright enforcement of the law," the council letter stated.

In this regard, the 1500-word letter called upon the Governor "for forthwith revocation of your suspension order," and demanded "effective and forthright law enforcement."

The Governor had stated earlier that he felt that the bus stoppage could be worked out "in a short time," but that the return of services will depend on improved community "attitudes," observed through his "day-by-day" observation.

CAMPUS RULES VIOLATED

Advertiser p.1

FSU Student Facing Ouster For Invitation To Negroes

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 1-27-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 26 (UP)—Florida State University today asked a graduate student to withdraw from the all-white institution for bringing three Negro students for bringing three Negro the campus in violation of university regulations.

The student, John Boardman of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who regularly attends mass Negro integration meetings in this racially-troubled Florida capital, charged the action amounted to "suspension" and he would fight it.

University President Doak S. Campbell said the principle reason for the school's move was his action in bringing the Negroes to a holiday party. Boardman had been told it "would be in violation of university regulations."

"When asked specifically whether in the future he would be willing to abide by regulations, Mr. Boardman said he had no intention of abiding by any regulations concerning racial tension," Campbell said.

"After full investigation, the university came to the conclusion it had no alternative but to ask him to withdraw at the end of the present semester.

"He was permitted to finish out this semester merely as a concession so that he might secure his credits," Campbell added.

Boardman told newsmen earlier that he was asked not to enroll for the second semester beginning Feb. 6 for violating the rules barring racial mixing and also for publicly advocating election of a Negro to a city post.

He said he retained Francisco Rodriquez, Tampa attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as his counsel.

Advertiser

IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION

Dean of Students R. R. Oglesby confirmed Boardman's statement that the student was told not to enroll next month but added that Boardman broke faith by talking to newsmen without advising him first and "I intend to recommend immediate suspension."

Mon. 1-27-57

Boardman said Dean of Students R. R. Oglesby called him to his office this morning and advised him he was not wanted at the university. He said Oglesby stated he could complete the present semester but would not be accepted next semester.

The graduate student, who attends Florida State on a $150 a month assistantship from the National Research Council, said Oglesby gave him two reasons, including Boardman's statement at a Negro Inter-Civic Council mass-meeting Wednesday night urging white Tallahasseans to vote for the Rev. K. S. DuPont in next month's city elections.

SECOND REASON

The second reason, Boardman said, dates back to December when he brought three Negroes from Florida A&M University to a Christmas Party of the International Club on the Florida State campus.

Boardman said the International Club has many foreign members and the three Negroes he brought were from the Bahamas and Panama. He admitted he knew of a Board of Control regulation prohibiting mixing of Florida State and A&M students on the campus.

Boardman is working for a doctorate in physics. He got his masters from Iowa College and his parents live at Fort Dodge. He said he chose Florida State because of its excellent physics department.

He said "Dean Oglesby claimed my support of DuPont was a violation of a Board of Control policy" warning students of both universities here to stay out of the racial dispute.

Florida Bus Mixing OK'd By Governor

World Telegram p.7

Sun p.7

By United Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8.—Gov. Leroy Collins said today that Florida is ready for some forms of racial integration such as mixed seating on buses, if it is not made compulsory.

Tues. 1-8-57

Florida schools cannot be desegrated in the "foreseeable future," Gov. Collins said on taking office for a second term. But he said he believes buses here and in other Florida cities can be integrated without public furor or violence.

Gov. Collins lashed out at Negro leaders for using "boycotts, ultimatums and peremptory demands" in their drive in Tallahassee for a right to ride on city buses as the equals of whites.

He said he will "use every lawful power at my command to preseive law and order."

pick up

By the Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8.—A unique seating plan was ordered by the City Commission today in an effort to preserve traditional segregation on Tallahassee city buses.

The plan allows drivers to assign riders to specific seats for which they are handed tickets. Passengers will be required to occupy the assigned seats under penalty of a possible $500 fine or a 60-day jail sentence unless they elect to have their fares refunded.

The new system can not be inaugurated for a few days at least, however, since city buses are still suspended under a New Year's Day order of Gov. Leroy Collins. No date has been set for buses to resume.

3 Go Into Court In Bus Law Test

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Three university students—two Negroes and one white—pleaded not guilty in City Court today to charges of violating Tallahassee's new bus seat assignment law.

p.23-A

Municipal Judge John Rudd did not set a trial date immediately.

Mon. 1-21-57

The courtroom was packed, many spectators being Negroes.

Francisco A. Rodriguez, Tampa Negro attorney representing the three, entered their pleas.

The three who were charged were among a group of six—three of them white—arrested Saturday on charges that they refused to move to seats assigned them on a Cities Transit, Inc. bus.

The seat assignment law was adopted by the City Commission after it eliminated the requirement of segregated seating in the bus company's franchise as having "doubtful legality."

Mr. Rodriquez warned last night of "the possibility of reprisals" against the three white youths who helped test the bus seating ordinance.

He told a meeting of the Intercivic Council, Negro organization sponsoring a drive to integrate the buses, that the council would protect the white youths "against persecution."

The three white youths who took part in the test were accorded an ovation when they were introduced to the meeting.

Joe Spagna of St. Petersburg was the only one of the white youths charged. He is a Florida State University student. Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. & M. University for Negroes, also were charged.

The three others were released, but told to appear in court as material witnesses.

Florida Judge Delays Ruling On Jurisdiction Of Bus Suit

Advertiser Wed. 2-13-57 P. 14

Montgomery, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 12 (AP) — Federal Judge Dozier Devane today delayed a decision on whether he will take jurisdiction of a suit challenging constitutionality of Tallahassee's bus seat assignment Ordinance.

The veteran jurist said he wouldn't hand down a ruling until after the municipal court trial of two Negro university students who brought the federal court test.

Devane said it might be that the constitutionality issue will be settled during the course of the trials of Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed.

Herndon and Speed, students at Florida A and M University, were arrested Jan. 19 with a white student from Florida State University on a charge of refusing to move to seats assigned them by the bus driver.

The seat assignment ordinance requires drivers to assign riders to specific seats on the basis of weight distribution, possibility of violence and other factors.

No trial date has been set yet for Herndon and Speed in municipal court.

Suit Against Bus Order Hit In Tallahassee

Advertiser P. 8-A Tues. 2-12-57

Montgomery, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP) —Dismissal of a federal court suit seeking to stop enforcement of Tallahassee's new bus seat assignment ordinance will be asked tomorrow on the ground the court lacks jurisdiction.

The suit was filed by Johnny Herndon and Leonard Speed, students of Florida A. and M. University for Negroes. They were arrested Jan. 19 on a charge of violating the ordinance.

Their attorney, Francisco Rodriguez, called the ordinance unconstitutional on its face and "a legal monstrosity designed to continue the evil of segregation."

Leo Foster, city attorney, told Federal Judge Dozier Devane in moving for dismissal that the "special delicacy of the adjustment to be preserved between federal equitable power and state administration of its laws has been a historic ordinance concern of congressional enactment."

The bus seat assignment ordinance makes no mention of segregation but authorizes drivers to tell passengers where to sit on basis of their weight possibilities of violence and other factors.

A bus boycott by Tallahassee Negroes lasted until Christman even when they began "riding integrated." No arrests were made until after adoption of the new city ordinance, however.

Delay trial of students in bus case

Afro American Sat. 2-16-57

Baltimore, Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Federal District Court Judge Dozier Devane, Friday, refused to intervene in the Municipal Court suit against two Florida A. and M. students being held on the charge of violating the city's new bus seating assignment ordinance.

The judge held that he was barred by Federal law from interfering with cases which were within the jurisdiction of municipal courts.

Devane postponed until Feb. 12 a hearing on the motion by the city and National Bus Lines which operates the city buses that the student's cases be dismissed. However, he stated his readiness to hear further argument by counsel for the students as to why the case should not be dismissed.

* * *

JOHNNY HERNDON and Leonard D. Speed were the students who branded Tallahassee's bus seating assignment ordinance "a subterfuge" to preserve segregation and petitioned the District Court to declare the ordinance unconstitutional.

"It is inescapable that the ordinance is designed to circumvent what is now the established law of the land," the suit, filed by Francisco Rodriquez of Tampa, set forth.

Herndon and Speed, along with two white students from the University of Florida, and Harold Owens, also of FAMU, were arrested when they refused to obey a bus driver's order that they occupy racially separate seats on a local bus.

* * *

THE U.S. Supreme Court in December had ordered that segregation no longer be practiced on city buses in Tallahassee as the result of a long-drawn-out suit brought by the NAACP.

Following the high court's mandate, on Jan. 9, the City commission passed the seat assignment ordinance giving bus drivers the power to delegate seats to riders "in the interest of public safety," etc. No reference was made to race.

Herndon and Speed were indicted on charges of violating this ordinance when along with the three other students, they boarded an almost vacant bus and rode without segregating themselves in defiance of the driver's order.

Attorney Rodriquez could not be reached for comment on the case.

Meanwhile the scheduling of the Municipal Court case against Herndon and Speed has been indefinitely postponed.

3 FLORIDA STUDENTS GUILTY IN BUS CASE

New York

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Three university students, including two Negroes, were convicted in Municipal Court today on charges of violating Tallahassee's unusual bus seat assignment ordinance.

Municipal Judge John Rudd adjudged the three guilty after overruling a defense motion for acquittal on the ground the city's seating ordinance was unconstitutional.

The ordinance does not mention segregation, but permits drivers to assign seats on the basis of proper distribution of weight on the buses, health factors and like considerations.

Sentencing of the three students was postponed until Monday. The maximum penalty is sixty days in jail and a $500 fine.

The defendants are Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, a white student at Florida State University, and Leonard P. Speed and Johnny Herndon, Negro students at Florida A. and M. University.

Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, attorney for the students, argued that the ordinance was unconstitutional because it set up an arbitrary classification of persons using public transportation.

City Solicitor Edward J. Hill told the court the city had a legal right to set up a seat-numbering arrangement for assignment of passengers. He observed that the Pullman Company assigned seats and that airlines did so on certain occasions.

The students were arrested after they had boarded a bus and declined to occupy the seats the driver assigned them.

Student Trio Gets Top Punishment In Bus Incident

Commercial Appeal Tues. 3-5-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 4.—(AP)—Three university students were handed mandatory 60-day jail sentences and a stern dressing-down by Municipal Judge John Rudd Monday for violating Tallahassee's bus seating ordinance.

Memphis

Judge Rudd told the three — one white, the other two Negroes — they were trying to be "modern fly-by-night martyrs" and they ought to consider their obligations as citizens of the community.

"I consider your actions a deliberate overt act to violate the peace and tranquility of our city in a time of great crisis," Judge Rudd declared. "As you grow older you will realize that discretion is the better part of valor."

In addition to the jail sentences, Judge Rudd fined the students $500. The penalty was the maximum under the ordinance adopted Jan. 7 after Negroes started "riding integrated" on city buses.

The sentences were imposed on Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, 25-year-old white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. and M. University for Negroes.

The students were arrested Jan. 19 while on a sightseeing tour of the city with three other persons when they left their assigned seats and rode beside each other in integrated fashion.

The ordinance makes no mention of racial segregation. It requires bus drivers to assign riders to seats on the basis of weight distribution, health factors and other considerations.

3 Students Sentenced In Bus Law Challenge

Post + Times Herald P. 14-A

Tues. 3-5-57

Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 4 (AP)—Three university students were handed mandatory 60-day jail sentences and a stern dressing-down by Municipal Judge John Rudd today for violating Tallahassee's bus seating ordinance.

Rudd told the three—one is white, the other two Negroes—they were trying to be "modern fly-by-night martyrs" and they ought to consider their obligations as citizens of the community.

"I consider your actions a deliberate overt act to violate the peace and tranquility of our city in a time of great crisis," Rudd declared. "As you grow older you will realize that discretion is the better part of valor."

In addition to the jail sentences, Rudd fined the students $500. The penalty was the maximum under the ordinance adopted last Jan. 7 after Negroes started "riding integrated" on city buses.

The sentences were imposed on Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, 25-year-old white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. and M. University for Negroes.

The students were arrested Jan. 19 while on a sightseeing tour of the city with three other persons when they left their assigned seats and rode beside each other in integrated fashion.

The ordinance makes no mention of racial segregation. It requires bus drivers to assign riders to seats on the basis of weight distribution, health factors and other considerations.

BIRMINGHAM, March 4. — (UP)—United States District Judge Seybourn Lynne Monday dismissed a suit by two Negroes seeking to have segregation in Birmingham Terminal Station waiting rooms declared unconstitutional.

Judge Lynne ruled the Negroes had no legitimate case since disorderly conduct charges placed against them after their arrest for sitting in the white waiting room there had been dropped by the city.

The judge also said in a lengthy ruling "there is no ordinance of the City of Birmingham or statute of the State of Alabama which purports to compel Negro interstate passengers to occupy waiting rooms designated 'colored.'"

The suit was filed by Carl L. Baldwin and his wife who were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct Dec. 22 for sitting in Terminal Station's waiting room marked "interstate and white only." They had tickets to Milwaukee. The city commission, Terminal Station Co. and Alabama Public Service Commission were named defendants in their suit.

Photographer Faces Contempt Action

Post + Times Herald Tues. 3-5-57

Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 4 (AP) — A cameraman for a Tampa television station was directed by Municipal Judge John Rudd today to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt of court for taking pictures outside his courtroom.

Rudd instructed Jack Murphy, cameraman for WTVT, to appear voluntarily in his court next Monday to answer the citation.

Warn Students In Fla. Bus Fight

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 2-2-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The Florida State Board of Control warned students of Florida State university, a white co-educational school, and Florida A&M students, a Negro co-educational school, to stay out of Tallahassee's bus segregation controversy.

The action followed the Saturday afternoon arrests of a Florida State student and two Florida A and M students for attempting to sit together on a city bus. Three other men including two students, one from each college, were arrested with the three.

The Board of Control, which supervises all state institutions of higher learning, sent a letter to the two universities warning that any type of action that might lead to "public strife or violence" would be considered as "endangering the welfare of our universities.

The letter requested that the schools' presidents "and other administrative officials will take note of this statement."

The letter was signed by Dr. Ralph Miller, chairman of the Board of Controls.

An estimated 20 FSU students have been attending recent meetings of the Negro Inter-civic Council, which is promoting racial integration movements. After Saturday's arrests, 18 carloads of Florida A and M students were present at the Council's meeting Sunday night.

They also asked a permanent order to enjoin Cities Transit, Inc., and the Tallahassee city commission from further enforcement of the ordinance.

TWO ATTACK BUS SEATING MEASURE

Pittsburgh Courier Feb. 2-1-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Two Negro university students went into federal court Thursday in an effort to knock out Tallahassee's bus seating assignment ordinance on constitutional grounds.

The students, Johnnie Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, asked the court to grant a temporary order to prevent their trial in municipal court on charges of violating the ordinance.

3 Students Convicted In Bus Issue

Daily World Tues. 3-5-57 Atlanta Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — Three university students were given mandatory 60-day jail sentences and fined $500 in Tallahassee Municipal Court Monday for violating the city's unique bus seating assignment ordiance.

City Judge John Rudd delivered a stern lecture to the three young students, urging they consider what he called their "obligations as citizens of the community rather than attempting to be modern fly-by-night martyrs."

Sentenced were JosephSpagna, 25, a white student at Florida State University, and Leonard Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A and M. University for Negroes.

Their attorney said the sentences would be appealed to Circuit Court

Judge Rudd told the students:

"I consider your action a deliberate overt act to violate the peace and tranquility of our city in a time of great crisis. As you grow older you will realize that discretion is the better part of valor".

Rudd overruled a claim that the city ordinance was unconstitutional, and also rejected a request for a new trial.

Negroes have already asked Federal Court for a ruling on constitutionality of the city ordinance. which required bus driver to seat riders in numbered seats taking into consideration weight distribution, health factors and other matters.

The three students were arrested Jan. 19 when they left thir assigned seats and rode beside each other in integrated fashion.

Judge Convicts 3 Bus Riders

Post & Times Herald P.4-B Thurs. 2-28-57 Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Feb. 27 (U.P.)—A city judge convicted one white and two Negro students today of violating a stopgap segregation ordinance in a trial that developed a side issue over film coverage of such cases.

Judge John Rudd ordered two television cameramen to destroy film taken of witnesses just outside the courtroom. One of the cameramen asserted the jurist was following the local official policy of "keeping the public in the dark."

The other cameraman refused to destroy his film and turned it over to his station in Tampa. The station said it probably would show the film if it determines such coverage was not in conflict with state law.

The trial of the three youths for sitting unsegregated on Tallahassee buses was another step in the legal wrangle to determine if the U. S. Supreme Court policy shall prevail over the custom of racial separation in the South.

Judge Rudd found that Joe Spagna of St. ePtersburg, student at all-white Florida State University, and Johnny Herndon and Leonard Speed, students at the Florida A. & M. University for Negroes, had violated a new local ordinance. It provides that bus passengers shall occupy seats assigned by the driver on a basis of health, weight and safety and to preserve the peace.

The students were convicted of failing to move to seats designated by the driver on Jan. 19.

Rudd deferred sentence pending a motion Monday for a new trial.

The Judge ruled no evidence was presented to upset the "presumption" the city bus ordinance adopted Jan. 7 is legal. Negro Attorney Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa charged the ordinance was clearly an unconstitutional attempt to preserve Racial segregtation.

3 Floridians Guilty In Bus Seating Trial

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 2-28-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Municipal Court Judge John Rudd convicted three university students of violating Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance today despite defense claims the law is unconstitutional.

Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, attorney for the students, declared "it is a mere subterfuge to perpetuate the un-American practice of segregation."

Rudd remarked he found nothing in the evidence placed before him during the trial to convince him the ordinance uas unconstitutional.

Sentencing was deferred when Rodriguez filed a motion for a new trial, a preliminary to an appeal. The motion will be heard Monday. Maximum penalty is 60 days in jail and a $500 fine.

Defendants in the case are Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, 25-year-old white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. and M. University for Negroes

3 Sentenced And Scolded In Bus Push

Constitution Tues. 3-5-57 Atlanta, Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 4 (AP) — Three university students were handed mandatory 60-day jail sentences and a stern dressing-down by Municipal Judge John Rudd today for violating Tallahassee's bus seating ordinance.

Rudd told the three — one is white, the other two Negroes— they are trying to be "modern fly-by-night martyrs" and that they ought to consider their obligations as citizens of the community.

"I consider your actions a deliberate overt act to violate the peace and tranquility of our city in a time of great crisis," Rudd declared. "As you grow older you will realize that discretion is the better part of valor."

In addition to the jail sentences, Rudd fined the students $500. The penalty was the maximum under the ordinance adopted last Jan. 7 after Negroes started "riding integrated" on city buses.

The sentences were imposed on Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, 25-year-old white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. and M. University for Negroes.

The students were arrested Jan. 19 while on a sightseeing tour of the city with three other persons when they left their assigned seats and rode beside each other in integrated fashion.

Mixed Race Bus Riders Convicted

Post-Herald Thurs. 2-28-57 Birmingham, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Municipal Judge John Rudd convicted three University students of violating Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance today despite claims the law is unconstitutional.

Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, attorney for the students, declared "it is a mere subterfuge to perpetuate the un-American practice of segregation."

Rudd remarked he found nothing in the evidence placed before him during the trial to convince him the ordinance was unconstitutional.

Sentencing was deferred when Rodriguez filed a motion for a new trial, a preliminary to an appeal. The motion will be heard at 10:30 a.m. Monday. Maximum penalty is 60 days in jail and a $500 fine.

Defendants in the case are Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, 25-year-old white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. and M. University for Negroes.

'This is a fight to save America,' Rev. Steele says

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57

Baltimore, Md. P.16

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

NEWARK, N.J.

"Our fight is not only for the 15,000 colored people in Tallahassee.

"It is a fight for colored people everywhere, but greater still, it is a fight for the very life of our America.

"If we win, America wins. If we lose, America loses."

A capacity interracial audience of 1,000 persons applauded this interpretation of the boycott against bus segregation in Tallahassee, Fla., at a rally to aid the movement at Hopewell Baptist Church last Thursday.

* * *

THE SPEAKER was the Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Inter - Civic Improvement Council which is directing the fight for compliance by the bus company and Tallahassee city officials with the Supreme Court's ruling to integrate bus passengers.

The rally was sponsored by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Newark and Vicinity under the auspices of its Social Action committee headed by the Rev. E. G. Thomas Jr., who presided.

The Rev. Mr. Steele, who is also president of the NAACP Branch in Tallahassee, and pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, captivated the audience with an emotion - packed appeal, flavored with spiritual and moral logic and a dramatic racial challenge.

After telling how his home was stoned and his family life threatened by hoodlums, and explaining some of the unusual techniques employed to make sure that no law was being violated, the Rev. Mr. Steele declared:

* * *

"MANY HAVE been our experiences.

"We have been on the mountain top of joy and laughter, and in the valley - low experiences of tears and disappointments."

But, he added dramatically: "It is now our responsibility to our nation, our race, our children and the world to implement the Supreme Court's decision by overcoming fear with faith in God that will drive all fear out of our hearts."

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Steele received shouts of "Amen" from the ministers and church people when, alluding to his own safety as a "marked man" in Tallahassee, he declared solemnly:

"I am perfectly confident that nobody can harm me. They can destroy my body, but they can't harm me."

Here is how the Florida crusader voiced his and his followers' agreement with the nonviolence creed of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and his associates in Montgomery, Ala.:

"This battle for civil rights," he warned, "will not be won by individuals who have not dedicated themselves to God.

* * *

"GOD IS calling America to a more persistent prayer life.

"The time has now come for God to demonstrate — through we colored Americans — what can be done by good will.....

"We can only win our battle for civil rights, for first - class citizenship by overcoming hate with love.

"Love is the most powerful force in the world.

* * *

"THE ONLY way to drive hate out of the enemy is with love."

The Rev. Mr. Steele received a standing ovation as he closed with these words:

"We colored people in Tallahassee, in Montgomery and all over America are going to vote, and we are going to the courts—

"But, if we win at the polls, if we win in the courts, let us not forget that we must still win the heart of our enemy with love."

Youths Get 60 Days And Fines

Herald P.2-A

Miami, Fla.

Tues. 3-5-57

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — City Judge John Rudd Monday handed maximum 60-day jail sentences to a trio of white and Negro university students who defied a city law and sat together on a local bus.

Accusing the students of trying to be "modern-day martyrs" in the southern racial segregation crisis, Rudd imposed the maximum penalty of 60 days in jail and a $500 fine on Joe Spagna, St. Petersburg, and Leonard Speed and Johnny Herndon, Tallahassee. Spagna attends Florida State University. The other two are students at A&M University for Negroes.

The students, represented by Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, Florida attorney for the NAACP, posted $1,000 bond and were freed pending their appeal to Leon Circuit Court.

Simultaneously, Federal Judge Dozier A. Devane set March 11 for a hearing on a suit by Speed and Herndon seeking to invalidate the city law requiring bus drivers to assign numbered seats to passengers on a basis of weight, health and safety and to prevent violence.

Judge Rudd, who found the youths guilty last Wednesday and refused them a new trial Monday, delivered a stern lecture to Spagna, Speed and Herndon dealing with community responsibility.

He said he imposed the stiff penalty and refused to suspend the jail term "because at this time of great crises in the racial affairs of the South these young men took it upon themselves to go off on a spree that could have resulted in great harm" when they ignored a bus driver's seat assignment Jan. 19 and sat side by side.

Rodriguez contended the bus seating law, although it makes no mention of race or color, is an attempt to continue segregated seating by "subterfuge." He served notice he will attack validity of the law in both the state and federal courts.

"Perhaps these young men are not old enough to realize that a person who determinedly goes out with an intent to cause strife is entitled to no consideration under the law," Rudd said. Calling the three students before the bar, Rudd told them, "I hope with age you will learn more discretion."

Tallahassee Students Get 60-Day Sentence $300 Fine For Integrated Bus Riding

Bluefield Thurs. 3-7-57

Des Moines Iowa P.1

Tallahassee, Fla.—Municipal Judge John Rudd Monday ordered three university students to serve a 60-day jail sentence and pay a $500 fine for violating Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance.

The sentence was the maximum provided in the ordinance which requires bus drivers to seat riders in numbered seats on the basis of weight distribution, health factors and other considerations.

The students' attorney, Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, announced an appeal would be taken to circuit court.

Sightseeing Tour

Those sentenced were Joseph Spagna, 25, white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, students at Florida A. & M. University for Negroes.

The three students were arrested Jan. 19 and convicted last week.

They were on a "sightseeing tour" with three other persons when they left their assigned seats and rode beside each other in integrated fashion.

City Solicitor Edward J. Hill told the court the city has a legal right to set up a seat-numbering arrangement. He said the Pullman Company, the airlines and railroads at times used numbered seating arrangements.

The ordinance was adopted Jan. 7 after Tallahassee Negroes began their "ride integrated" bus campaign. It does not mention racial segregation.

Two of the students, Herndon and Speed, are challenging the ordinance in a federal suit.

38b 1957

Collins Halts Buses In Capital

Herald Wed. 1-2-57 Miami, Fla. P. 5-a

Suspension Ordered After Outbreaks

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — Gov. LeRoy Collins declared a state of emergency Tuesday and suspended operation of Tallahassees buses following several violent racial incidents.

Collins used powers given him by a special legislative session earlier this year. He said he acted to "protect the public safety and preserve the public tranquility."

Unidentified persons tossed rocks through the windows of four Negro homes and blasted a grocery store with shotgun fire shortly before dawn.

One of the homes hit by flying rocks was that of the Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter-Civic Council which is spear-heading a drive to desegregate local buses. The shotgun blasts were directed at a Negro grocery store, empty at the time.

Similar incidents have also plagued Alabama's two major cities, Montgomery and Birmingham, where Negroes have also ridden in the front seats traditionally reserved for whites until the Supreme Court outlawed segregated bus seating in Montgomery two weeks ago.

Tallahassee buses were idle Tuesday because of the holiday. The rock-throwing and shotgun incidents were the first violence since the council ended a seven-month boycott of buses and went back with the avowed intention to sit anywhere they please.

Police Chief Frank Stoutamire, who ordered his men not to interfere with the buses integrated or otherwise following issuance of the federal injunction, said no trace of the vandals who shot two blasts through the window of Speed Bros. grocery and tossed rocks at four homes had been found.

Steele was the only one to see the rocks actually thrown. He said he saw a teen age white boy, dressed in a red shirt and bluejeans, toss the rocks through his windows. Some of the broken glass fell on a bed where a 15-year-old son was sleeping, but the youth was not cut.

A White Citizens Council met here Monday night and called on Collins to use his emergency powers to halt bus integration.

Collins acted after conferring with members of a special committee named to help deal with racial relations.

In Birmingham, police said a bus driver was fired on by a group of Negro youths Monday night when he parked near a cemetery in the Negro section of the city. The bullet lodged in the front of the bus near driver C. E. McCullough but none of the six passengers aboard was hurt.

A dynamite blast tore the corner of the home of Otis Flowers, a Negro who moved into a house formerly owned by whites in a fringe neighborhood of Birmingham.

City officials will meet Wednesday to consider dropping charges of violating Birmingham segregation laws brought against 21 Negroes who sat in the front of buses.

The defendants would be charged only with disorderly conduct to prevent a court test of city segregation ordinances.

Students Seized in Bus Row

Herald P. 1 Sun. 1-20-57 Miami, Fla.

Showdown Seen On Seating Law

FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE — (AP) — Three Negro university students and three White youths who went for a city bus sightseeing tour in a body were arrested Saturday in the first test of Tallahassee's unique bus seating ordinance.

A Florida State University student and two Florida A. & M. university students later were charged with refusing "peaceably" to leave the bus after rejecting the driver's demand that they change seats.

Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the cases "lend themselves to a legal test of the seat assignment ordinance."

The three who were charged were released on $50 bonds posted by the Negro Inter Civic Council and ordered to appear in city court at 9 a.m. Monday. They were Joe Spagna, 25, of St. Petersburg, an FSU student, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, 26, both A. & M. students from Tallahassee.

The three others were released but were directed to appear in court as material witnesses. They were Harold Owens, 22, of Tampa, an A. & M. student; Jon Folsom of Miami, an FSU student, and James Kennedy, 24, of Tallahassee, a statistical clerk at the State Road Department.

Herndon said the group met at a grocery store operated by Speed's father by agreement and started on a tour of the city by bus. He said they rode together on one bus without being disturbed.

But he said that when they started to board another bus downtown, the driver, Emory Elkins, ordered them to separate and sit in assigned seats after they had ridden about two blocks.

After their release, Folsom went out to the A. & M. campus to pick up his car.

The bus seat assignment ordinance adopted by the city commission last week was an outgrowth of a long bus integration dispute here, requires drivers to assign riders to numbered seats, taking into account weight distribution on the bus, the need for preventing violence and other factors.

The new ordinance makes no mention of segregation. It replaces the segregation clause of the Cities Transit, Inc., franchise which the City Commission declared now had "doubtful validity."

Negro leaders have approached the new seating arrangement cautiously saying they wanted to determine "whether any pattern is being followed in assignment of seats that would violate our constitutional rights."

Six arrested in Tallahassee test of new seating law

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 Baltimore, Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Six students, three from Florida A. and M. University and three from the white Florida State University, were arrested here Saturday as they forced a test of Tallahassee's new seat assignment law. P. 1.

The test was made without the knowledge of the Inter Civic Council which has been directing the bus protest here, officials of that organization said.

However, Francisco Rodriquez, NAACP attorney, appeared to represent the youngsters and secured their release. If convicted, they can be fined up to $500 and given six months in jail.

TALLAHASSEE

Students Warned On Segregation

Herald Wed. 1-23-57 Miami, Fla. P. 2a

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE—University students Tuesday were barred from participating in the controversy over racial segregation on Tallahassee city buses.

Dr. Ralph Miller of Orlando, chairman of the Florida Board of Control, warned that "participation by students in demonstrations or other activities calculated to, or having the effect of, inflaming the public, or inciting strife or violence, will be considered as endangering the welfare of our universities."

Dr. Miller's statement followed the arrest last weekend of two Negro students at Florida A & M and a white student attending Florida State University, accused of violating Tallahassee's new bus seating law.

Dr. Miller said disciplinary action will be left to Dr. Doak S. Campbell, president of FSU, and Dr. George Gore, president of A & M. He said the statement is not a direct ban, but warns students that involvement in incidents leading to arrest or violence will be considered a breach of conduct.

After discussing the situation with presidents of both universities, Dr. Miller said he had recommended that student publications omit controversial articles dealing with the segregation issue.

Student letters to the editor of The Flambeau, FSU campus newspaper, recently supported the Negro Inter-Civic Council in its move for integration on city buses.

"We hope, of course, that our students, both as individuals and through their organized activities, in the interest of preserving peace and good order on the campuses and in the community, will see the wisdom of maintaining such conduct as will protect the universities against unfortunate incidents or unfavorable criticism," Dr. Miller said.

Disciplinary policies are still under consideration. Dr. Gore could not be reached and Dr. Campbell said he had "no comment at this time." He said he had not had time to review the Board of Control statement.

Trial of Joe Spagna, FSU senior from St. Petersburg; John Herndon, 26, A & M student from Valdosta Ga., and Leonard D. Speed, 24, A & M sophomore, has not been set in Municipal Court.

They are accused of violating the ordinance which requires drivers to assign riders to numbered seats. It provides a maximum $500 fine or 60 days in jail.

Three others ordered to report in court as material witnesses are Jon Folsom, FSU student from Tallahassee, formerly of Miami, and James Kennedy, 24, of Tallahassee, a State Road Department employe.

3 Whites, 3 Negroes Arrested in Tallahassee Bus

Herald Tribune

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 19 (UP).—Police arrested three white and three Negro youths found sitting together on a bus today and charged the three of them with violating Tallahassee's new stopgap ordinance to save segregation.

Two Negroes and one white youth, all college students, were booked for violating the ordinance providing that the bus driver shall assign seats on a basis of "weight, health and safety." They were released under $50 bond each.

One Negro and two whites were released without charge but ordered to appear in City Court Monday as material witnesses in the case.

Johnny Herndon, a student at Florida A. & M. University for Negroes and one of those charged, said "we were all friends and we decided to sightsee." He said the bus on which they were arrested was the second one they had ridden on an integrated basis today.

Besides Mr. Herndon, those booked were Joe Spagna, twenty-five, of St. Petersburg, student at all-white Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed, twenty-four, A. & M. student and son of a prominent Negro integration leader.

Summoned as material witnesses ere Jon Folson, twenty-four, former State student now working for the State Road Department, and Harold N. Owens, twenty-two, A. & M. student.

Francisco Rodriguez, of Tampa, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented the students. He told reporters the arrests might lead to a test of validity of the seating ordinance.

The youths were charged with a misdemeanor which could lead to a penalty of a $500 fine of sixty days in jail.

Earlier, Police Capt. Wayne Todd said the six youths had refused to sit where they were told and "we are going to make charges against all six."

This was the first incident directly involving the buses since Negroes began a drive for integration Christmas Eve, ending a seven-months boycott of the segregated transit line.

Recently, Gov. LeRoy Collins suspended bus service because of violence directed against integration leaders at their homes and business places. He lifted his order last week after the city adopted its driver-assignment ordinance for seating.

The student newspaper at Florida State University recently urged students to attend mass meetings of the Negro Inter-Civic Council, the group seeking integration in Tallahassee. A number of white students attended the last mass meeting at a Negro church Wednesday night and were praised by Negro leaders.

Wash. Post 1-20-57

Avoid Bus Issue, College Students Warned By Board

Daily World Wed. 1-23-57

Atlanta, Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The Florida State Board of Control warned students of Florida State University, a white co-educational school, and Florida A&M students a Negro co-educational school Tuesday, to stay out of Tallahassee's bus segregation controversy. P. 1

The action followed the Saturday afternoon arrests of a Florida State student and two Florida A&M students for attempting to sit together on a city bus. Three other men, including two students, one from each college, were with the arrested three.

The board of control, which supervises all state institutions of higher learning, sent a letter to the two universities warning that any type of action that might lead to "public strife or violence" would be considered as "endangering the welfare of our universitys."

The letter requested that the schools' presidents "and other administrative officials will take note of this statement."

The letter was signed by Dr. Ralph Miller, chairman of the Board of Controls.

An estimated 20 FSU students have been attending recent meetings of the Negro Inter-Civic Council, which is promoting racial integration movements. After Saturday's arrests, 18 carloads of Florida A&M students were present at the Council's meeting Sunday night.

Tallahassee Buses Remain Integrated

Wash. Post P. 1 38b

Wed. 1-1-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — Two "teams" of five Negroes each rode Tallahassee buses on a non-segregated basis Monday, but there were no reports of violence.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, head of the Negro Inter-Civic Council which is spearheading the battle for integrated seating, said he personally rode with one of the teams.

Rev. Steele said his group and another led by council member Dan Speed, periodically boarded buses in different parts of Tallahassee yesterday and took front seats.

Tallahassee Negroes ended a seven-month-old bus boycott just before Christmas, holding the Supreme Court's decision striking down segregation on Montgomery, Ala., buses had made further protests unnecessary.

MONTGOMERY

In Montgomery, Ala. city officials planned no alterations of the city bus schedule despite a pre-dawn shooting attack on a bus Monday, but promised to meet Wednesday to discuss the entire situation again.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said the city had no plan to alter the schedule beyond the night time curfew which is in existence thru January 1.

A mass meeting held in Tallahassee Sunday night saw 400 Negroes appoint an 11 man "ride-the-bus" campaign committee. The Rev. C. K. Steele, a leader of the integration movement said he is speeding up a campaign urging students at all-Negro Florida A&M University to join in the integration move.

Elsewhere in the South, police had apparently cleared up a night attack on Birmingham buses with the arrest of five Negro boys ranging in age from 10 to 14. The boys said they were "just playing" with B-B guns they had received for Christmas.

The incident in Montgomery Monday morning in which no one was injured, occurred about a mile away from the scene of a Friday night shooting in which a pregnant Negro woman was sounded, and marked the first time the attackers have struck during the day. The four other shootings in the Alabama capital had all come at night.

Bus service was suspended by Gov. Leroy Collins Jan. 1 after an outbreak of violence over attempts to integrate Negro and white passengers.

Passengers today were sitting where they pleased but on the whole the Negroes followed the traditional pattern of seating from the rear while the white riders seated from the front.

Two Negroes were observed sitting toward the front of one bus occupied by a white passenger who sat across the aisle.

The buses started rolling again yesterday afternoon when Leroy Collins lifted the suspension order.

Leaders of a Negro integration group and a white segregation organization said they hoped there would be no further flareups of violence. But neither side backed down in its stand.

Resumption of service came without advance notice, and as a result there was only a handful of riders.

Bus Riders Sit As They Used To

Post and Times Herald

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Tallahassee city buses resumed normal operations today with no incidents and but few riders.

Klan Guards Kasper—

Mixed Bus Riders Get Top Fine, Jail Term

Post Herald Tue. 3-5-57 P. 3

Birm., Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 4 (U.P.)—A city judge gave one white and two Negro students maximum fines and jail terms today for sitting together on a bus as he accused them of trying to be "fly-by-night martyrs" at a time of grave crisis.

Tallahassee's stop-gap segregation ordinance was at issue in both city and federal courts. Arch Segregationist John Kasper was in the state and a Ku Klux Klan leader said a guard of 35 Klan "Confederate Army" riflemen would escort Kasper at Miami speech-making Friday.

An elderly Quaker minister, the Rev. Ashton Jones of Atlanta, received a 30-day suspended jail sentence in Miami on charges that he disturbed the peace when he interrupted a segregation rally last week to preach brotherhood.

Tallahassee Judge John Rudd gave sentences of 60 days in jail and $500 fines each to Joe Spagna, white and Leonard Speed and Johnny Herndon, Negroes, for the mixed bus riding incident Jan. 19.

Bonds of $1000 were posted by the youths and their attorney, Francisco Rodriquez, said he would appeal to Circuit Court.

At the same time, U. S. District Judge Dozier Devane set March 11 for a hearing on a suit by Speed and Herndon seeking to invalidate the city law making bus drivers responsible for seating passengers to best distribute their weight and assure their health and safety. The new ordinance was an admitted means of enforcing segregated riding without mentioning race.

Judge Rudd said he imposed the stiff penalty and refused to suspend the jail term "because at this time of great crises in the racial affairs of the South these young men took it upon themselves to go off on a spree that could have resulted in great harm" when they ignored the bus drivers' seat assignment and sat side by side.

Bill Hendrix, one-time Grand Dragon of the Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said a 35-man rifle team was called up to escort the visiting Kasper at Miami Friday night after he received several threatening telephone calls yesterday. He said "at least a dozen" persons called and threatened to kill Kasper if he speaks in Miami.

The Klan sponsored Kasper's speech Saturday night. And Hendrix was his week-end host.

Miami officials said, however, if Kasper needed any protection the Miami police would furnish it.

"We're not about to give out a permit for any armed guards for anybody," City Manager A. E. Evans said.

While Kasper was in Florida preparing to "spread the segregation gospel," federal authorities in Knoxville remained noncommital on their plans for his arrest.

The 27-year-old Kasper is wanted on contempt charges in connection with racial tension at integrated Clinton, Tenn., High School.

John D. Crawford, U. S. district attorney at Knoxville, said "we can get him any time we want to" by amending his warrant to permit his arrest outside the East Tennessee jurisdiction.

Tallahassee Buses Try Rider-Assigning Plan

Constitution Tues. 1-8-57
Atlanta, Ga. p.1

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Tallahassee City Commission today knocked out the racial segregation section of the city bus franchise and substituted a passenger assignment ordinance.

The new ordinance provision, which will become effective as soon as it is published tomorrow, said the action was taken in view of the "doubtful validity" of the section and in view of recent court rulings.

Under the new plan the bus driver will issue tickets to riders assigning them to seats. The passengers will be required to occupy these seats under penalty of a possible $500 fine or 60-day jail sentence unless they elect to have their fares refunded.

An attorney for Cities Transit, Inc., which operates the Tallahassee bus system, told the commissioners the transit firm would accept the new arrangement.

The new ordinance is designed to preserve traditional segregated seating arrangements on city buses.

City officials said the ordinance is patterned after the Florida pupil assignment law designed to preserve segregated schools, and it was believed it would withstand legal tests.

The pupil assignment law enacted by a special session of the Florida Legislature last summer allows county school boards to send students to schools for which they are believed best suited.

Mayor John Humphries said the city was cognizant that an emergency exists in Tallahassee in view of recent acts of violence and in view of recent moves by Negroes to force integration through the courts.

"We urged the people of this community to refrain from any acts or demonstrations which will have the effect of increasing racial tension which would cause violence, disorder or further breaches of the peace of our city," he said.

The segregation section of the franchise agreement which was repealed today said.

"The company shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations providing for the segregation of the human races when more than one race is transported on the same bus."

Tallahassee Buses Resume

Times Pub. Sat. 1-12-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—City buses rolled back into service today on orders from Gov. LeRoy Collins, who suspended their operation eleven days ago to head off racial violence.

Sat. 1-12-57

Governor Collins said his action would test "the good will prevailing among and between the people of both races."

Wilbur Turner, manager of Cities Transit, Inc., said drivers were prepared to assign seats under a new city ordinance if whites and Negroes attempted to disregard segregation laws in taking seats.

New York

The Governor emphasized that his decision to restore service was not "an expression of approval of the action taken by the City of Tallahassee amending the franchise ordinance."

Negroes began "riding integrated" here on Christmas Eve, ending a seven-month bus boycott, which began when two Negro girls were arrested for taking a front seat.

Collins Demands End of Violence

Herald Tribune p. 11-C
Fri. 1-18-57
Miami, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — Gov. LeRoy Collins called on city and county authorities here Thursday to take "immediate and effective" action to prevent further violence against Negro leaders of the bus integration drive.

Collins, who suspended bus service New Year's Day after a flareup of violence, issued a statement after shotgun blasts peppered the empty Baptist parsonage of the Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter Civic council which is spearheading the integration drive.

But Doesn't Endorse City Ordinance

Collins Ends Bus Ban in Tallahassee

Herald

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. LeRoy Collins Friday ordered Tallahassee city buses back into operation, but said he has no confidence in a new city ordinance adopted by the City Commission to preserve segregated seating.

Miami

"I wish to make it clear I have not issued the proclamation authorizing bus service as an expression of approval of the actions taken by the city of Tallahassee in amending the franchise ordinance," the governor said.

The governor suspended bus service New Year's Day, invoking emergency powers granted him by the Legislature, to avoid further violence in the eight-month old dispute over segregated seating.

During the suspension, the City Commission rescinded its ordinance which called for segregated seating on the basis of color, and adopted a new measure which requires bus drivers to assign seats to passengers on the basis of weight distribution and general rules for "health, safety, and welfare."

Sat. 1-12-57

Collins said the ordinance is "essentially a local problem and as governor I do not feel I should attempt to impose my judgment over a decision reached by local authorities unless it becomes absolutely imperative.

"However," he said, "it is not my judgment that this new ordinance or any rules or regulations likely to be established under it, will provide the basis for an ultimate solution of the problems confronting the people of Tallahassee."

Reiterating the statement he made in his inaugural address, the governor said he is convinced that the "attitudes of the people regardless of any law that may exist will determine the ability of this community to overcome the situation which for so many months has provoked discord and disruption of normal community life."

Collins asserted the resumption of bus service is "authorized not to provide a test of a law but of the good will prevailing among and between people of both races and of the ability of the bus company to furnish a needed public service with due regard to every citizen."

The governor said the responsibility to "conduct themselves with reason and understanding and without demonstrations and agitations rests upon each and every resident, regardless of color and calling."

The governor's order was effective at 4 p.m. Friday but it was not known immediately how long it would take the company to resume operations.

The governor suspended bus service after a shot was fired through the window of a Negro store and a stone was thrown through a window of another Negro establishment.

Bus Segregation Suit Delayed

Herald Tribune
Atlanta Ga.

MIAMI, Fla.—A suit by four Negro women seeking to declare the state and city's bus segregation laws unconstitutional was postponed Monday by Federal Judge Emmet C. Choate.

Tues. 7-23-57

Blaming the delay on a busy court calendar, the judge re-set the suit for Wednesday.

The judge's decision in the case is expected to be in favor of the Negroes' petition. He said in January he would have no hesitancy striking down the segregation laws because they have already been declared unconstitutional.

4 Negro Women Challenge Law

Bus Segregation Trial Starts Today

Herald Miami, Fla.
Mon. 7-22-57

By CECIL MANN
Herald Staff Writer

Miami's bus segregation issue—a boiling controversy that slowed down to a simmer—goes on the fire again today in Federal Court.

The case involves four Negro women — Maggie Garmon, Eleanor M. Fair, Alice Jackson and Glorida Matthews — who are challenging Miami and Florida laws which call for separation of white and Negro passengers on public carriers.

Whatever the outcome, the long-standing color line practiced on transportation systems of Greater Miami is not likely to change for some time.

Federal Judge Emett C. Choate probably will declare the laws unconstitutional if the case is presented properly by the women's attorneys.

In January he said he would have no hesitancy about striking down the laws because they already had been declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

If Choate makes an official ruling on the laws Miami officials are expected to appeal the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

After Choate's oral ruling in January that the laws are unconstitutional, Negro groups made plans for immediate integration of buses.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People advised Negro passengers to sit where they please, but no general attempts to wipe out segregation materialized.

One of the women in the case charges that she was sent to city jail after refusing orders of a bus driver and a policeman to move to a rear seat. Another said she was threatened with jail if she did not move. The other two petitioners said they were ordered to the rear against their will.

All contend bus segregation laws deny them their rights under federal laws and the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Miami Transit Co. pleaded successfully that it merely was enforcing local and state laws concerning segregation provisions as required by its franchise, and that it should not be a defendant in the suit. The company was dropped from the case by Choate.

Miami Backs Bus Segregation As Federal Court Test Nears

Journal + Constitution Jan. 1-27-57

NAACP Suggestion That Riders Sit Where They Choose Is Ignored

Atlanta Ga. P.5-C

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26—Miami Negroes have continued to take their customary seats in the rear of buses despite a recommendation by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that they sit where they choose.

The NAACP suggestion came after attorneys for the organization interpreted a City of Miami pleading in Federal Court to mean that the city was not enforcing segregation ordinances.

In a public statement, the NAACP said:

"We have always contended such laws are unconstitutional and are delighted to find that our city commissioners now take the same position.

"Therefore, in complete harmony with the legal arguments of the city, we advise our people that from henceforth they may sit where they please on Miami Transit buses."

But the city contends its position was misunderstood, that

FLORIDA

present segregation ordinances are enforceable and stand until they are held unconstitutional by Federal Court.

The bus company has continued to enforce its policy of whites seating from the front and colored from the rear ever since the NAACP recommendation.

Only One Incident

A spokesman for the transit firm declared that "Almost 100 per cent of our colored people are riding as always." He said there had been only one incident —that involving two Negro youths who had raised objections when the driver asked that they move to the rear of the vehicle.

The youths were escorted from the bus by police but were not placed under arrest.

Next month, Miami Federal Judge Emett C. Choate will hear a motion for summary judgement in a suit against the City of Miami which was filed by four Negroes seeking to force integration of the buses.

The hearing will be on a motion by the attorney for the Negroes.

Summary judgement, in effect, would call for a verdict in favor of the Negro group on the basis of pleading already submitted in the case and without trial by a jury on the issues.

Earlier Ruling

The judge will be asked to make a final ruling insofar as Miami Federal Court is concerned on this question:

Is the Miami Transit Co. acting constitutionally in following segregated seating of white and Negro passengers aboard its buses in compliance with state law and a city ordinance requiring such segregation?

Choate already has ruled — at a hearing Jan. 3 — that the state law and city ordinance are unconstitutional in accordance with a United States Supreme Court decree outlawing similar state law and city ordinances calling for segregated seating on buses in Montgomery, Ala.

At that time, Choate declared: "The courts already have ruled on the power of a state or city to say there must be segregation in buses. Whether we like it or not, the fact remains that they have no such power.

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable."

Legal observers point out that the present situation is one in which the court is being asked to rule on whether the continued enforcement of segregation is constitutional under laws which in themselves have been declared unconstitutional.

Anticipating a formal segregation order from Choate, and hoping to prevent appeal to a higher court by the City of Miami, a group of Miami Negroes has appealed to the city to accept integration at the earliest possible moment.

The group, which consisted of three doctors and a clergyman, said early integration will reduce racial incidents which might accompany the change.

Minister Speaks

The Rev. John E. Culmer, a member of the group and an Episcopal minister, declared:

"In the minds of most of us Miami is the most racially integrated city in the South and because of the fine relationship built up over the years, we are inclined to believe there should not be any delay in bus integration.

"If there is no substantial delay we believe there will be no incidents—we think people are ready for it."

But Miami City Manager Arthur Evans, to whom the Negroes spoke, said this would be a decision for the city commission to make after Choate's final decision is handed down.

At that time, he explained, it will be up to the city commission to decide whether it should attempt to gain an additional few months of delay by appealing to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Culmer predicted that his people would be orderly under integration and said most of them probably would sit in the rear of buses "through force of habit."

He added, "The better-class Negro or even the average Negro does not want to be where he is not wanted."

Negroes Ask Court Bus Ruling

Herald P.11-C Jan. 1-18-57

Miami Fla.

Miami Case Put Up to Choate

Negro leaders moved Thursday for a quick Federal Court order outlawing segregated buses in Miami after police and the sheriff said they will continue to enforce existing laws and ordinances until they are declared invalid.

G. E. Graves Jr., attorney handling several segregation suits, asked Judge Emett C. Choate for a summary judgment in the bus case.

Graves said the City of Miami's answer to his petition "does not present a genuine issue as to any material fact."

"Therefore the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment as a matter of law," Graves said.

The city's answer, filed by George S. Okell as city attorney, said Miami is not enforcing its ordinance requiring segregated seating.

Judge Choate must set a hearing on the new motion, after which he may make a formal ruling. This will require several days.

Miami police said no racial incidents occurred on buses Thursday. Two Negro youths were ordered off a South Miami bus Wednesday night when they refused to move to the rear. They were not arrested.

Officials of the sheriff's department were told Thursday to enforce state laws requiring segregated seating until the laws have been formally held invalid by the courts.

Milton Ferrell, attorney for the sheriff, said these laws are still in effect.

Sheriff Thomas J. Kelly, at a staff meeting, told his department heads.

"Our course is clear. We're here to uphold the law and must do so as long as it's on the books."

Kelly said his men will take action if any racial incidents take place on buses outside municipal limits.

Miami's Police Chief Walter E. Headley said his men will handle each complaint as it arises.

Removal of the Negro youths from the bus Wednesday night was under the city's ordinance covering disorderly conduct by creating a disturbance.

Another segregation case — a West Palm Beach suit attacking Florida's new pupil assignment law — moved nearer a decision.

Judge Choate said the case will be heard by a single judge instead of a three-judge panel required in cases involving constitutional questions.

Judge Choate made this announcement after conferring informally with Judge Joseph Hutcheson of the Fifth Circuit Court at New Orleans.

Judge Hutcheson said the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and a Virginia District Court in a case similar to that pending in Miami removed all question about the constitutionality of segregation laws.

A judge is expected to be named to hear arguments in this case shortly.

Meanwhile, State and federal agencies were called on Thursday by the Florida Conference of National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to investigate moves to dislodge a Miami Negro family from a white northwest neighborhood.

Robert W. Saunders, field secretary for the NAACP, also called on Gov. LeRoy Collins and Dade county officials to protect the family of Frank Legree, 1455 NW 55th St.

The Legree family moved into the white neighborhood last weekend. Since then a mass meeting has been held in the community to protest the Legrees' presence in the neighborhood.

At the meeting, David Ira Hawthorne, staunch foe of integration, told the group of more than 200 citizens "this is the first time a Negro family has moved deep into a white section in Miami. We've got to defend our rights or lose our homes."

A reporter visited the Legree home Thursday night, but found the house apparently empty and darkened. The two closest homes to the Legree residence have signs on their lawns reading "For Sale by Owner."

Court Says The Issue Is Settled

Journal and Guide Jan. 1-12-57

Norfolk, Va. P.13

Emmett Choate, Jurist, Rules Against Miami Also

MIAMI — (INS) — Federal Judge Emmet C. Choate, in a decision that caught both sides by suprise, has ruled that the City of Miami's and the state of Florida's bus segregation laws are unconstitutional.

The udge said the issue had been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court in its rulings on bus seating in Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.

* * *

JUDGE HOATE was sitting in a case brought Oct. 12 by four Negro bus riders—Maggie Garmon, Eleanor M. Fair, Alice Jackson and Gloria Matthews—who challenged the constitutionality of Florida segregation statutes and those of the City o Miami.

The suit was backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and requested that a three-judge bench be impaneled to rule on the constitutional question.

* * *

JUDGE CHOATE commented there was no need for such a panel in view of recent Supreme Court decisions. He said:

"I have no hesitation in saying these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are un-enforceable.

The Miami Transit Co., co-defendant in the case along with with the City of Miami, said it would continue operating its buses on a segregated basis until a formal order is received.

Leaders Ask Help In Integrated Bus Seating

Daily World Wed. 1-23-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

MIAMI — (INS) — Four Miami leaders Tuesday requested the aid of city manager Arthur Evans in speeding integrated bus seating and expressed the belief that early integration will reduce racial incidents.

One of the leaders, the Rev. John E. Culmer, declared:

"In the minds of most of us Miami is the most racially integrated city in the South and because of the fine relationship built up over the years, we are inclined to believe there should be no delay--if there is no substantial delay we believe there will be no incidents -- we think the people are ready for it."

FINAL DECISION

Evans said the decision whether to integrate the buses would be left to the City Commission, which will decide on a course of action after Federal Judge Emett C. Choate makes a final decision in a bus suit now pending.

The judge has orally ruled that Miami's bus segregation laws are unconstitutional, but has not signed a written order making his decision official. The city of Miami has filed an answer to the decision asking the entire suit be dropped for technical reasons.

Meanwhile, a suit filed by four Negro golfers seeking integration at the municipally-owned Fort Lauderdale Golf and Country Club was transferred today from visiting Federal Judge C. C. Wyche's court to Choate's section of the court.

Choate immediately ordered that two new members of the Fort Lauderdale City Commission be named as defendants in place of two former commissioner who held office when th esuit was orginally filed.

Bus Case Decision Is Delayed By Judge

Herald Miami Fla. Tues 7-25-57

Miami Plaintiffs Challenge Laws

By DOM BONAFEDE
Herald Staff Writer

Federal District Judge Emett C. Choate put off a decision Wednesday on Miami's bus segregation test case but left little doubt he would rule against holding the color line.

Choate allowed each side 10 to 15 days to submit supporting arguments and then added:

"But as I already expressed myself, these so-called (bus segregation) ordinances are void under the Constitution."

In a preliminary hearing in the case last January, Choate made a similar statement.

Thus, Negroes won ground for the second time in two days in attacks on racial barriers.

Tuesday, a group of Miami Negro parents succeeded in their appeal before Fifth circuit court of appeals in New Orleans for a reversal of Judge Choate's order dismissing a school segregation suit.

Choate now must hear that case also.

During Wednesday's 2½-hour trial it was brought out that the suit for the four Negro women plaintiffs is being financed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Rev. T. R. Gibson, head of the Miami NAACP, admitted the financial tieup under questioning by George Okell, special attorney for the City of Miami and the City Commission, defendants in the case.

Gibson said the NAACP is paying G. E. Graves Jr., the organization's attorney, to represent the four Negroes.

Two of the plaintiffs—Maggie Garmon and Gloria Matthews—testified that in separate instances each had been ordered to the rear of Miami Transit Co. buses after sitting in seats marked for white passengers. They said they left the buses under protest, rather than comply with the demand.

The two women, along with Eleanor M. Fair and Alice Jackson, are challenging Miami and Florida bus segregation laws.

Mrs. Garmon told the court that on Oct. 3, 1956, a Miami Transit Co. driver told her, "You'll either move to the rear or get off and go to jail."

She said she left the bus to save herself embarrassment.

Much of the trial was devoted to a disorderly conduct case involving Rudolph Reid, 19, Negro, of 2525 NW 67th St.

Reid was convicted in Municipal Court in June, 1956, in a case growing out of a disturbance on a Miami Transit bus.

Tom O'Connell, who prosecuted the case as assistant city attorney, testified that the disorderly conduct charge was lodged against Reid on the merits of the case. He said that no attempt was made to avoid a segregation test case in City Court.

O'Connell, however, did admit that Miami's segregation ordinances "are probably unenforceable."

The arresting police officer, Keith M. Hardin, declared he booked Reid for disorderly conduct because he feared that violence might result unless the young Negro was immediately taken off the bus.

"A white woman was sitting in back of me," asserted Reid. "She was violating the law as much as I."

Okell maintained that Miami's segregation ordinances were repealed by the city's new traffic code.

City Clerk F. L. Correll contradicted Okell, declaring that the ordinances are still on the books but under different serial numbers.

Judge Choate said he would hand down his formal decision a couple of days after the briefs are submitted.

38b 1957

FLORIDA

MIAMI, FLORIDA

1

Florida, Miami Bus Laws Voided

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

U. S. District Judge Says Negroes Can't Be Required To Sit In Rear

Fri. 1-4-57 p.4

From Wire Dispatches

Miami, Jan. 3.—United States District Judge Emett Choate ruled today that Florida and Miami laws requiring Negroes to sit in the rear of Miami Transit Company buses are unconstitutional.

In an off-the-cuff oral opinion, which he promised to put in writing if necessary, the judge said:

I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws (pertaining to buses) are unconstitutional and hence unenforceable."

He gave the City of Miami 10 days to file a motion in answer to his ruling. The City Commission went into a special session.

After a brief meeting the Commission instructed the City attorney to study the matter further and take "whatever legal action" it feels is warranted.

City Attorney Warns

Assistant City Attorney Jack Smith, who handled the case for the City, cautioned that "anybody who attempts to intimidate or use force to make a Negro sit in the back of a bus will be in contempt of Federal Court."

Spokesmen for Florida branches of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People hailed the ruling by the 65-year-old Republican judge as a "real victory" in their fight to end segregation.

G. E. Graves, Jr., Miami, counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., and other attorneys connected with the case indicated they felt it would be futile for the City to file any answer to the ruling, since Choate spelled out so explicitly that he considers any segregated seating requirements unconstitutional.

Cites Montgomery Case

In stating his opinion Choate cited the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling against bus segregation in the Montgomery, Ala., case.

The N.A.A.C.P. filed a petition attacking segregation October 12, 1956, naming the Miami Transit Company, the City of Miami, and the individual City commissioners as defendants. Four Negroes were listed as plaintiffs.

They complained that their rights under the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution had been violated when they were forced to move from the front to the rear of Miami buses last October.

Choate's decision came on a motion from the defendants asking for dismissal of the case. The judge dropped the bus company from the list of defendants, saying the company was merely carrying out State and City requirements. But he refused to dismiss the case against the City and the City commissioners.

Line Holds City Franchise

Miami Transit operates under a City franchise.

In Tallahassee, where City buses have been halted under an emergency order issued by Governor LeRoy Collins, the Governor said he did not believe Choate's ruling would affect the situation in the State capital.

Collins ordered the buses halted Tuesday after incidents of violence occurred when Negroes ended a seven-month boycott by returning to the buses and taking front seats.

Tallahassee Negroes decided to end their boycott after the Supreme Court had ruled against segregation on Montgomery buses, the first all-out test of bus-segregation statutes in the south.

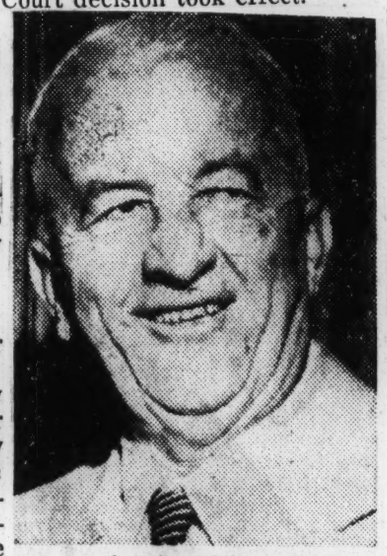
Federal Judge Dozier A. Devane of Tallahassee said Choate's ruling "has no legal effect on the litigation pending in my district." The bus company in Tallahassee filed a suit asking the Federal Court to rule on the legality of Tallahassee City ordinances on bus segregation. The City filed suit at the same time in Circuit Court asking for an order to require the bus company to enforce segregation on its buses.

Each Entitled to A Test

Devane said last week that he personally considered all segregation laws "deader than any doornail." But he pointed out the U. S. Court of Appeals had ruled each city has the right to have its segregation laws tested individually.

In Birmingham 22 Negroes have been charged with mass violation of that city's bus-segregation laws.

City buses have been fired on three times in Birmingham and five times in Montgomery. The Montgomery City Commission has ordered a 5 p.m. bus curfew and appropriated funds to hire additional policemen to prevent new violence. Negroes began riding the Montgomery buses on an integrated basis December 21, when the Supreme Court decision took effect.



Associated Press Wirephoto

JUDGE EMETT CHOATE

Rules against segregation

JUDGE ORDERS MIAMI TO INTEGRATE BUSES

Commercial Appeal Thu. 1-4-57

Governor Of Florida Sees No Effect On Capital

Memphis Tenn.

DECISION IS A SURPRISE

P. 27

By The United Press

MIAMI, Jan. 3.—An Ohio-born Federal judge ruled abruptly Thursday that Miami and Florida bus segregation laws are illegal and the transit company served notice that 100,000 daily riders will travel on a mixed basis.

The City of Miami has 10 days in which to appeal the decision by District Judge Emett Choate which signaled the biggest bus integration attempt yet in the turbulent South.

No 'Direct' Effect

But in upstate Tallahassee, the Florida capital, Gov. Leroy Collins and state legal experts said the ruling had no "immediate or direct" effect on that city.

Tallahassee buses have been braked to a halt on the Governor's orders as a measure to preserve order. But unrest continued Wednesday night when a four-foot cross was burned at the church of Rev. C. K. Steele, the Negro minister who led attempts to integrate the buses.

With Miami now involved, a total of seven Southern cities has been brought into the bus integration struggle which began two weeks ago at Montgomery, Ala. Buses there were ordered cleared of racial barriers by the Supreme Court in what was considered the precedent case.

Judge Choate, 65, dropped a bombshell in Federal Court with an oral decision which caught everyone by surprise. The judge ruled the United States Supreme Court already had decided the question in holding that segregation on buses in Montgomery is illegal.

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable," the judge said.

Emergency Session

The Miami City Commission went into an emergency session to determine if the city will appeal the ruling. The bus company served notice that its buses would be integrated if the city did not appeal.

The state Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, which regulates common carriers in Florida, said there is no state law requiring segregation on buses. Counsel for the commission said each city has its own segregation laws pertaining to buses and the transit lines are not under the jurisdiction of the state commission.

Judge Choate's decision came at a hearing on a motion by city attorneys to dismiss a petition sought by four Negro women. The Negroes complained their rights under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution were violated when they were required to move from the front to the rear of a Miami Transit Co. bus last October.

The judge ended the hearing 15 minutes after it started.

"There is no use taking up a lot of time talking about something already decided," he said. "If this is merely a suit to determine the validity of segregation in buses, I think that has already been decided (in the Montgomery cases)."

City Given 10 Days

The judge gave the city 10 days in which to file an answer to the Negroes' petition but advised the city that an answer would not change his opinion. The city also can appeal his decision.

Federal Judge Dozier A. Devane of Tallahassee said Judge Choate's ruling "has no legal effect on the litigation pending in my district."

The bus company in Tallahassee filed a suit asking the Federal Court to rule on legality of Tallahassee city ordinances on bus segregation. The city filed suit at the same time in Circuit Court asking for an order to require the bus company to enforce segregation on its buses.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, where 22 Negroes have been charged with violating segregation laws by mingling with white bus passengers, a segregation leader said "minutemen" are about ready to board the busses to keep the races separate.

Asa 'Ace' Carter, executive secretary of the North Alabama White Citizens Councils, said the minutemen "volunteers will be ready to go into action to enforce racial seating "as citizens" if the laws are knocked down by the Supreme Court.

The City of Birmingham was granted a request that the trial of the 22 Negroes be postponed until Feb. 11.

Smith warned that "anybody who attempted to intimidate or use force to make a Negro sit in the back of the bus will be in contempt of federal court."

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE Emett Choate made the unconstitutional finding in an oral ruling. He refused to dismiss a petition by Florida branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People requesting an end to segregated bus seating.

The judge refused to convene a three-judge court to hear arguments in the case.

JUDGE EMETT CHOATE

. . . Ends bus segregation

He said there was no substantial question of constitutional law in view of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregated seating on buses in Montgomery, Ala.

The NAACP filed the suit Oct. 12, 1956, naming the Miami Transit Co., the City of Miami and the individual city commissioners.

News P. 15

CHOATE DISMISSED the transit company as a defendant.

Federal judge acts—

News P. 1

Bus segregation outlawed in Miami

Thurs. 1-3-57 Birmingham, Ala.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3—(AP)—A federal judge today ruled that Florida laws and Miami ctiy ordinances requiring segregated seating on Miami Transit Co. buses are unconstitutional.

Miami Mayor Randy Christmas called a special meeting of the City Commission for later in the day to discuss the city's next move.

And Asst. City Atty. Jack

Fla. Bus Laws Ruled Illegal

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D. C.

MIAMI, Jan. 3 (AP)—An Ohio born Federal judge ruled today that Miami and Florida segregation laws are illegal.

The transit company immediately served notice that 100,000 daily riders would travel on a mixed basis.

Choate

The City of Miami has 10 days in which to appeal the decision by District Judge Emett Choate which signaled the biggest bus integration attempt yet in the South.

But in upstate Tallahassee, the Florida capital, Gov. Leroy Collins and state legal experts said the ruling had no "immediate or direct" effect on that city. Tallahassee buses have been halted on the Governor's orders as a measure to preserve order. But unrest continued last night when a 4-foot cross was burned at the church of the Negro minister who led attempts to integrate the buses.

Mon., 1-4-57

With Miami now involved, a total of seven southern cities has been brought into the bus integration struggle which began two weeks ago at Montgomery, Ala. Buses there were ordered cleared of racial barriers by the Supreme Court in what was considered the precedent case.

Judge Choate's oral decision caught everyone by surprise. The judge ruled that the United States Supreme Court already had decided the question in holding that segregation on buses in Montgomery is illegal.

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence are unenforceable," the judge said.

The Miami City Commission went into emergency session to determine if the city will appeal.

Judge Choate's decision came at a hearing on a motion by city attorneys to dismiss a petition brought by four Negro women who complained that their rights under the 14th Amendment were violated when they were required to move to the rear of a Miami Transit Co. bus last October.

Federal Judge Dozier A. Devane of Tallahassee said Choate's ruling "has no legal effect on the litigation pending in my district." The bus company in Tallahassee filed a suit asking the Federal Court to rule on legality of Tallahassee city ordinances on bus segregation. The city filed suit at the same time in Circuit Court asking for an order to require the bus company to enforce segregation on its buses.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, Ala., where 22 Negroes have been charged with violating segregation laws by mingling with white bus passengers, a segregation leader said "minutemen" are about ready to board the buses to keep the races separate.

The city of Birmingham was granted a request that the trial of the 22 Negroes be postponed until Feb. 11.

ruling it was a private enterprise and not an arm of the state. He gave the City of Miami 10 days to file an answer to his ruling.

The judge's action touched only segregation on city transit buses, but G. E. Graves Jr., Miami, attorney for the NAACP, said, "It is apparent that the decision has a much more far reaching effect than that. It can be extended to trains and to suburban and interurban buses."

Dr. A. Joseph Reddick, pastor of Miami's St James African Methodist Episcopal Church, instituted the suit as president of the Florida NAACP.

He said it had no "direct link" with legal attacks on bus segregation in Montgomery and Tallahassee, Fla., but "came out of the Supreme Court decision in the Montgomery case."

MIAMI TRANSIT CO. buses have signs asking Negro passengers to seat themselves from the rear.

Dr. Reddick noted that Miami Negroes have not been involved in a boycott and had not used any violence in their campaign against segregated seating.

"Our main concern has been to remove the statutes from the books," he said.

The bus company has contended since the case was filed that in requiring segregated seating it was merely following the laws of Florida and the ordinances of Miami and that it would continue to do so until the laws were changed.

BUS LAW RULED OUT IN FLORIDA

Times-Picayune

US Judge Says State Segregation Invalid

Fri., 1-4-57

New Orleans, La.

P. 3

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—U.S. Dist. Judge Emett Choate ruled today that Florida and Miami laws requiring Negroes to sit in the rear of Miami Transit Co. buses are unconstitutional.

In an off-the-cuff oral opinion, which he promised to put in writing if necessary, the judge said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws—pertaining to buses—are unconstitutional and hence unenforceable."

He gave the city of Miami 10 days to file a motion in answer to his ruling. The City Commission went into a hurried, special session to map future strategy.

After a brief meeting, the commission instructed the city attorney's office to study the matter further and take "whatever legal action" it feels is warranted.

And Asst. City Atty. Jack Smith, who handled the case for the city, cautioned that "anybody who attempted to intimidate or use force to make a Negro sit in the back of a bus will be in contempt of federal court."

Hailed by NAACP

Spokesman for Florida branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People hailed the ruling by the 65-year-old Republican judge as a "real victory" in their fight to end segregation.

G. E. Graves Jr. of Miami, counsel for the NAACP, and other attorneys connected with the case indicated they felt it would be futile for the city to file any answer to the ruling, since Choate spelled out so explicitly that he considers any segregated seating requirements unconstitutional. In stating his opinion, Choate cited the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling against bus segregation in the Montgomery, Ala., case.

The NAACP filed the attack on segregation Oct. 12, 1956, naming the Miami Transit Co., the City of Miami and the individual city commissioners as defendants. Four Negroes—Maggie Garmon, Eleanor Fair, Gloria Matthews and Alice Jackson — were listed as plaintiffs.

They complained that their rights under the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had been violated when they were forced to move from the front to the rear of Miami buses last October.

Dismissal Refused

Choate's decision came on a motion from the defendants asking dismissal of the case. The judge dropped the bus company from the list of defendants, saying the company was merely carrying out state and city requirements. But he refused to dismiss the case against the city and the city commissioners.

In Tallahassee, where the city buses have been halted under an emergency order issued by Gov. Leroy Collins, the governor said he did not believe Choate's ruling would affect the situation in the state capital. Collins ordered the buses halted Tuesday following incidents of violence which occurred after Negroes ended a seven-month boycott by returning to the buses and taking front seats.

In Birmingham, Ala., 22 Negroes have been charged with mass violation of that city's bus segregation laws. Their trial has been postponed until Feb. 11 in Recorders Court by agreement of city and defense attorneys.

Miami may not answer bus decision

News
Fri., 1-4-57
Birmingham, Ala.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 4—(AP)—The City of Miami, faced with the ruling of a federal judge that its bus segregation laws and those of the entire state are unconstitutional, set the city attorney to work today studying what, if anything, will be he next move.

The city attorney, George S. Okell, said that if he "decided its a waste of time" he "won't file any answer."

THE RULING, made orally by Judge Emett Choate yesterday, apparently caught every one off guard. It came during what is ordinarily prehearing maneuvers in such cases.

No actual cases of integrated seating were reported last night. Negroes sat in their accustomed places at the back of buses.

G. E. Graves, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said he went to court yesterday thinking "the judge was going to convene a three-judge court."

It was not immediately clear whether any state laws were invalidated.

The suit was brought by Graves for four Negro women who complained that their constitutional rights were violated when they were told to move from the front to the rear of a bus last October.

CHOATE, WHO HAD BEEN hearing a motion of the defendants to dismiss the case, told all the attorneys:

"If this is merely a suit to determine the validity of segregation on buses, I think that's already been decided."

He cited the recent ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the Montgomery, Ala., buses. Then he said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that these segregation laws are unconstitutional and hence unenforcable."

Choate gave the City of Miami 10 days to file a motion to answer to his ruling.

The Miami City Commissioners would not speculate on their next move if Okell recommends no further legal resistance to the court order.

THE EFFECT of the ruling on state laws was not clear.

Lewis Petteway, general counsel for the State Utilities Commission, said Florida has no law that requires racial segregation on municipal buses.

Graves had appended to the suit a copy of a state law which empowers the State Utilities Commission to require segregation on common carriers. But there is a legal question whether municipal buses are common carriers as defined by the law.

Lawmakers Subpoena Integration Leaders for Quiz

Herald P.5-A
Jan. 2-3-57

TALLAHASSEE —(UP)— A group of Negro integration leaders and university students who have joined them in the drive have been summoned to appear Monday before a legislative committee investigating activities of the NAACP in Florida.

Times Fla.

The hearing, to be held in the House Appropriations Committee room here at 10 a.m., was called by Rep. Henry Land, Orlando, chairman. Land said it will be open to the public.

He said subpoenas were issued for 20 to 25 persons over the state, most of them Negroes. Land declinded to make the names public since some of the subpoenas will not actually be delivered until Sunday.

38b

However, a number of officials of the Negro inter-civic council that has been spearheading the local bus desegregation drive, and four university students who participated

burg, and Negro university students John Herndon, 26, and D. Leonard Speed, 24, of Tallahassee, who face trial in City Court for violating the city's new bus seating ordinance. The students have asked federal court to call off their trial and declare the ordinance invalid.

Spagna said officials also had a subpoena for John Boardman, graduate FSU student from Iowa, barred from enrolling for next semester's work because he took three said they received summons Saturday.

They included Joe Spagna, 25, white Florida State University student from St. Petersburg, and Negro university students to a party on the white campus. Boardman said he is a member of the NAACP.

In Tampa, William A. Fordham, immediate past president of the state NAACP was served with a subpoena.

Land said the hearing does not specifically involve the Tallahassee race dispute "but the Tallahassee situation will enter in it."

Searcy said "the (Georgia) legislature has sunk to a new low in its attempt to have the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the U. S. Constitution declared null and void."

"There are those who would turn back the clock of progress in Georgia. They would dally with the philosophy of slavery. They (lawmakers) are using tax-payers money to spread racial hate. This type of action is responsible for the existence of the NAACP. And Negroes who are not members of the NAACP should be ashame of themselves," said Rev. Searcy.

Others appearing on the program were Rev. William S. Mercer of Radcliff Memorial Presbyterian Church; John G. Gloster, chairman of the 1957 NAACP Campaign Membership Drive, who made the final public appeal for membership contributions; and Rev. H. I. Bearden, pastor of Big Bethel and vice-chairman of the recently organized Love, Law and Liberation Movement; and John H. Calhoun, president of the local NAACP, who was chairman of the meeting.

Music was supplied by four gospel singing groups: Jewels of Harmony, Gospel Volunteers; Pattersonaires and Class One of United Singers Convention.

"Faith In God, Love And Charity Toward All"

Daily World P.1
Atlanta, Ga.

Bus Leader Lists "Freedom" Weapons

Tues. 2-1-57

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

If the America Negro wins the current battle for full citizenship rights, it must be done with faith in God, love, and charity toward all, declared Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., addressing a "Freedom Rally" of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Big Bethel AME Church Sunday afternoon.

38b

"God has blessed America as a nation, with the highest economical level. While people in other countries are dying of starvation, Americans die of gluttony," explained Steel.

"With every endowment or blessing, there goes a responsibility or obligation. We must overcome fear with faith. We must implement the decisions of the Supreme Court with fearlessness.

"When the Supreme Court in 1857 ruled on the "Separate but equal law" the white southerners grabbed the "separate" and let the "equal" go," said Steel, president of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, which spearheaded the bus boycott in that city.

"We must proceed toward full citizenship without fear of anything but God. We must have love for everybody, because love is the only thing which can overcome hate," said the Baptist minister.

"We must do the right thing to be victorious. We must teach Americans love. This is our opportunity to help America in her role of world leadership," concluded Steele, who is also associated with the South-wide non-violence integration movement.

He was introduced by Rev. E. R. Searcy, pastor of Mr. Zion Baptist Church.

During the introduction, Rev.

Florida Bus Row Violence Flares

World-Telegram + Sun P.4

By the United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15.—A Florida Negro integration leader's store was damaged today in another incident of violence.

Times. 1-15-57

Three plate glass windows were smashed before dawn in a Tallahassee, Fla., grocery store owned by Dan Speed, a leader of the drive for bus integration in the Florida capital.

New York

Negro leaders in Montgomery began a non-violence campaign which they hope will "shame" the persons who dynamited churches and homes last week.

New Strategy.

In Miami, City Attorney George Okell disclosed a new strategy he thinks may overturn temporarily a Federal Court order outlawing segregation on Miami buses.

Mr. Okell said that in one of the test cases on which the order was based, the plaintiff was arrested for disorderly conduct rather than violation of a segregation ordinance. In three other cases, Mr. Okell maintained that the bus driver, who is not an agent of the city, ordered the Negroes to the rear of a bus.

Since the bus company has been ruled out as a defendant in the suit, "that leaves nothing for the Federal Court to decide," Mr. Okell said.

Leader Collapses.

The non-violence policy adopted by Negroes in Montgomery was outlined by the Rev. Martin Luther King at a mass meeting of Negroes. The Negro integration leader collapsed after his talk and had to be helped to his seat.

"If anyone be killed, let it be me," Mr. King said in an emotion-charged prayer.

About 500 Negroes attending the rally acclaimed Mr. King's leadership with an outburst of shouting and weeping that lasted 15 minutes.

Four Negro churches and homes of two ministers were bombed last Thursday. Mr. King said the violence was "the most startling and appalling expression of man's inhumanity to man."

Court Test Delayed on Bus Seating

Post + Times Herald P.4-b
Tues. 3-12-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 11 (AP)—A Federal Court ruling on constitutionality of Tallahassee's bus seating ordinance was put off today until the state courts have passed on the question.

38b

Washington D.C.

Federal Judge Dozier Devane told the attorney for two Negro students who have challenged the law he could not pass upon the ordinance now because they had elected to make their first test in state courts.

The two Florida A. and M. students, Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, field the Federal Court suit 12 days after they had been arrested by Tallahassee police in the first test of the seat assignment ordinance.

The ordinance, adopted by the City Commission on Jan. 7, requires drivers to assign riders to numbered seats on the basis of weight distribution, health factors and other considerations.

The students claimed the ordinance was "a subterfuge designed to perpetuate the un-American practice of segregation."

Francisco Rodriguez, attorney for the students, petitioned Federal Court to incorporate the Municipal Court record into the Federal Court case and expedite a ruling.

Devane told Rodriguez in denying the request:

"Let your people know that by their own conduct they cooked their goose at this time."

The jurist said the students themselves had selected their method of testing the ordinance.

"Instead of coming into this court legally they got themselves in state courts by force and the state courts assumed jurisdiction first."

The Negro students, and Joe Spagna of St. Petersburg, white student at Florida State University, were convicted in Municipal Court and handed the maximum penalty of 60 days in jail and $500 fines. The sentences have been appealed to circuit court.

Negroes Still Ride In Rear Bus Seats

Herald Miami Fla
Sat 8-10-57

By DOM BONAFEDE
Herald Staff Writer

Despite instructions to "ride wherever you like" Miami Negroes Friday were still sitting in the rear of buses except for a few isolated cases.

The instructions were issued by the Miami chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following issuance of an order Thursday by U.S. District Judge Emett C. Choate to end segregated seating by Sept. 1.

Both the Miami Transit Co. and the Miami Police reported no disturbances among white and Negro bus passengers.

City Attorney George Okell said an appeal has been drafted and will be filed with the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. Earlier, the Rev. T. R. Gibson, head of the Miami NAACP, expressed hope there would be no appeal of the decision.

Okell added he will ask Choate to stay the effect of the ruling pending the appeal.

That means city and state bus segregation laws would remain in force until the appeal ruling is handed down.

Octavio Cuevas, Miami Transit general manager, denied a statement by G. E. Graves Jr., NAACP attorney, bus drivers had been given instructions not to order anyone to the rear of buses.

"We told them to avoid trouble at all costs. But if a passenger complains about a Negro sitting in the front then the driver must obey the law and ask him to go to the rear. If the Negro passenger refuses the driver is instructed to call the police," Cuevas explained.

"Actually Negroes have been riding at the front of buses in Miami for several months without any major incident," said Gibson.

Bus segregation in Miami ruled out

Herald Miami Fla
Fri 8-9-57

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP) — U. S. District Judge Emett C. Choate yesterday ordered an end Sept. 1 to segregated bus seating in Miami, thereby formally confirming a stand he already has made plain several times in remarks from the bench.

City Atty. George Okell said he had not read the formal ruling but would appeal it to the U. S. Fifth Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Okell said he had no choice in the matter. He said the city commission won't meet until September and a resolution orders him to "appeal in cases like this unless directed otherwise."

Choate said Miami's municipal ordinances that require segregated seating on buses are unconstitutional "in that they violate the due process and equal protection of law" provisions of the 14th Amendment.

His decision came almost 10 months after four Negro women filed petitions for throwing out the ordinances. All contended they were ordered to sit in the rear of buses.

38b 1957

GENERAL

21 CITIES IN THE SOUTH END BUS SEGREGATION

Daily World Sun. 1-6-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

A spot survey by the Southern Regional Council disclosed that 21 Southern cities have ended compulsory segregation on local buses without difficulty.

The cities are: Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Texas; and Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va.

In every case the desegregation took place without court action — usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company involved. The changes caused no incidents of violence or organized protest

General

The experience of these twenty one cities contrasted sharply with recent developments in Montgomery, Birmingham and Tallahassee. There, nonsegregated seating on local buses has been met by both official resistance and sporadic violence by lawless elements.

In most of the cities checked, the SRC found that many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating. But passengers are free to sit where they wish, and some degree of mixed seating is found in each of the cities reported.

In most cases, desegregation of local buses dates back to April, 1956, when the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which held the Columbia, S. C., bus segregation ordinance unconstitutional (S. C. Electric and Gas Co. vs. Sarah Mae Flemming). Although the ruling directly applied only to Columbia, a number of transit companies operating elsewhere voluntarily revised their regulations.

Following is a brief city-by-city account of present bus practices:

Little, Rock, Ark.: The bus system has been desegregated, with Negroes frequently sitting at the front of the buses.

Pine Bluff, Ark.: Negroes sit in all sections of the buses.

Fort Smith, Ark.; Segregation signs are no longer on the buses, but generally Negroes seat from the rear.

Hot Springs, Ark.: Although segregation is not enforced, Negroes tend to sit together at the rear of the buses. The situation is similar to that in Fort Smith.

Charlotte, N. C.: Integrated seating has been more in evidence since the ruling in the Flemming case, but separate seating was not strictly enforced prior to that time. Mixed seating is found on all routes.

Greensboro, N. C.: Mixed seating is in evidence on all routes though many Negroes continue to sit toward the rear of the buses.

Durham, N. C.: Similar to the situation in Greensboro.

Winston-Salem, N. C.: All bus routes have been desegregated, in practice as well as in policy.

Knoxville, Tenn.: Segregation was ended by the bus company following the Flemming decision. All bus routes now have mixed seating.

San Antonio, Texas: The transit system has been desegregated for more than a year

Corpus Christi, Texas: The same as San Antonio.

Dallas, Texas: Bus drivers do not enforce segregation though most Negroes sit toward the rear of the buses.

Richmond, Va.: On April 24, 1956 the Virginia Transit Company announced it would no longer enforce bus segregation laws. Most Negroes contiuue in the customary segregated seating pattern.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News, Va.; Bus desgregation became effective shortly after the Flemming decision was announced. Some customary segregation remains.

Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va.; Desegregation is now in effect on the buses of these cities. Mixed seating is regarded as normal, though some Negroes continue to sit at the rear of the bus.

21 CITIES END BIAS ON BUSES IN PEACE

Times P. 26-C

Southern Regional Council Tells of Desegregation Without Court Action

Mon. 1-7-57

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6 (UP)—The Southern Regional Council reported today that twenty-one cities in five Southern and border states had ended bus segregation without violence.

The council said that these cities, in Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas and Tennessee, had dropped laws against mixed seating without court action. New York

The council is an inter-racial organization with the announced purpose of bettering race relations in the South. According to its founders, "it works for democratic solution of Southern problems, by Southerners themselves."

The council said that while segregation laws had been dropped in the twenty-one cities, in many of them Negroes still took seats in the rear of the buses. It said, however, that in many others, mixed seating was common. General

Cities Listed

The council listed the cities as Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Meanwhile, no near incidents were reported today in cities where bus integration attempts had brought violence.

There were no attacks on buses in Montgomery, Ala., where integration was ordered following a decision of the United States Supreme Court. Montgomery buses have been fired on four times. A Negro woman was wounded in the leg by a bullet that passed through the side of the bus.

In Birmingham, Negroes have returned to the rear of the buses and both white and Negro leaders are awaiting a Federal test of local bus segregation laws.

At Tallahassee, Fla., bus service has been suspended by an order of Gov. Leroy Collins. In Miami, a Federal judge ruled last week that because of the Supreme Court decision, Miami and Florida state bus segregation laws are unconstitutional. The state has announced it would appeal the decision.

After Supreme Court edict—

21 Southern cities have put end to segregation on buses

News P. 8

Mon. 1-7-57 Birm., Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7 — A survey by the Southern Regional Council discloses that 21 Southern cities have ended compulsory segregation on local buses without difficulty.

The cities are:

Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Ark.

Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, and Winston-Salem, N. C

Knoxville, Tenn.

San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex.

Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va.

IN EVERY CASE the desegregation took place without court action. The changes caused no incidents of violence or organized protest.

In most of the cities checked, the SRC found that many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating. But passengers are free to sit where they wish, and some degree of mixed seating is found in each of the cities reported.

IN MOST CASES, desegregation of local buses dates back to April, 1956, when the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which held the Columbia, S. C., bus segregation ordinance unconstitutional. Although the ruling directly applied only to Columbia, a number of transit companies operating elsewhere voluntarily revised their regulations.

Following is a brief city-by-city account of present bus practices:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.: The bus system has been desegregated with Negroes frequently sitting at the front of the buses.

Pine Bluff, Ark.: Negroes in all sections of the buses.

Fort Smith, Ark.: Segregation signs are no longer on the buses, but generally Negroes seat from the rear.

Hot Springs, Ark.: Although segregation is not enforced, Negroes tend to sit together at the rear. The situation is similar to that in Fort Smith.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.: Integrated seating has been more in evidence since the ruling by the Supreme Court, but separate seating was not strictly enforced prior to that time. Mixed seating is found on all routes.

Greensboro, N. C.: Mixed seating is in evidence on all routes though many Negroes continue to sit toward the rear of the buses.

Durham, N. C.: Similar to the situation in Greensboro.

Winston-Salem, N. C.: All bus routes have been desegregated, in practice as well as in policy.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.: Segregation was ended by the bus company. All bus routes now have mixed seating.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.: The transit system has been desegregated for more than a year.

21 Cities Ended Bus Segregation Without Difficulty

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Mon. 1-7-57

Atlanta, Jan. 6 (AP)—A spot survey by the Southern Regional Council today showed 21 Southern cities have ended compulsory segregation on local buses without difficulty.

In each case, the council said, desegregation took place without court action—usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company. The changes caused no incidents or violence or organized protest, S.R.C. reported.

It listed the cities as Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi, and Dallas, Tex., and Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va.

Force Showdown Over Bus Bias

Defender P. 1

Negroes throughout the South last week were forcing a showdown on local bus segregation laws.

The movement, obviously inspired by the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., had spread to several cities by the end of the week.

The pattern followed in most cities was for Negroes to ignore local jim-crow laws by sitting anywhere on the vehicles and causing a legal test of the laws by being arrested.

This happened in Tallahassee, Fla. and Birmingham, Ala. In Mobile, an order by the bus company to its drivers to ignore segregated seating was countermanded by the city commission.

SET TO DEFY LAW

In Nashville and Baton Rouge, Negroes told city officials they were prepared to defy local seg-

regation laws unless buses were desegregated in accord with a recent decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Opposition to the growing determination of Negroes to end jim-crow seating came from city officials and local pro - segregation groups notably the White Citizens councils.

Generally, bus companies were willing to concede that jim-crow seating had no legal support.

This attitude also was reflected by a majority of the whites and was summed up by U. S. District Judge Dozier Devane of Tallahassee. After issuing an injunction that would prevent interference with integration on buses, he said Thursday night:

"Segregation is as dead as a doornail."

VIOLENCE

Meanwhile, Tallahassee Negroes vowed they would ride the buses and "sit where we want," but they would announce the move publicly.

While Negroes were merely trying to observe the new law of integration, White Citizens councils and the Ku Klux Klan were stirring up violence and several incidents happened:

On Christmas night, the home of Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Birmingham integration movement, was demolished by a dynamite blast. His three children and a house guest were slightly injured.

MINUTE MEN

Two days later the White Citizens Council and Klan threatened to put "minute men" on the buses to keep Negroes in the rear seats, and city officials began arresting all Negroes they found riding near the front of buses.

Twenty-two bus passengers were arrested before Rev. Shuttlesworth declared:

"It is no longer necessary for our citizens to ride unsegregated at this time. Our riding together without violence proves most clearly that men can work together in a spirit of good will. Now we can let the issues be settled in court."

TRIAL THURSDAY

The 22 Negroes were placed under $100 bond each and will be tried Thursday.

In Montgomery, Ala., shotgun pellets and bullets riddled two buses, but the Negroes sat on the buses where they wished, disregarding the incident.

In Tallahassee, a crowd of 200 whites frightened the Negroes out of boarding city buses en masse on a non-segregated basis last Thursday. The Negroes had announced earlier that at least five would board each available bus during the afternoon and occupy front seats. In the face of the mob, they called it off.

Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Inter-Civic Council, which is leading the integration fight, declared: "We don't want any demonstration or violence. We will continue riding the buses, however."

Negroes began riding Tallahassee buses on a non-segregated basis last Monday and Wednesday night the City Commission revoked the bus company's charter.

Later nine bus drivers and the company manager were arrested and charged with operating buses without a franchise. The bus company put up $100 bonds for the nine who were arrested and continued service, contending the city must give 30 days notice before cancelling the franchise.

JUDGE'S ORDER

The bus company then appealed to U. S. District Court Judge Dozier Devane who granted a temporary restraining order stopping the city of Tallahassee from interfering with its operation.

After receiving the restraining order, for an indefinite period, the company — Cities Transit Inc. — asked the court for a permanent restraining order and $100,000 damages from the city.

Judge Devane gave no ruling on the latter two claims, however, and indicated they should be settled in Tallahassee circuit court.

In granting the injunction, the judge declared:

"I think the bus company is entitled to that much protection from this court."

In Mobile, Ala., Negroes made no attempts to mingle with whites despite the Mobile City Lines announcement that it would not enforce segregated seating, and in Baton Rouge, La., leaders discussed possibilities of joining the Birmingham and Tallahassee integrated movements.

While no open action has been taken in Nashville, Tenn., buses are expected to be integrated soon. George H. Cate, counsel for the Nashville, Transit Authority, said he believes the state and city jim-crow ordinances are now unconstitutional.

In Tampa, Fla., the NAACP has announced it will take legal steps to end the jim-crowing seating arrangements on buses there.

Montgomery Bus Fired at; Virginia Mixing Is Upheld

Journal + Constitution Tues. 1-1-57 P. 1

By United Press

Gunfire ripped a Montgomery driver's bus for the third time Monday, while in Virginia the integration struggle was marked by a court decision that could indirectly shut down schools in two big centers.

W. H. Fullilove reported a shot was fired into his bus as he drove through a Negro section about 6 a.m. (CST). He said he saw a flash from a passing automobile. When he examined the bus he found a slug hole, apparently from a .38 caliber weapon, just below the driver's seat.

THREE WHITES ABOARD

Three white men aboard the bus "appeared calm through the whole thing," said Fullilove. "There really wasn't much they could do."

This was the fifth firing on a bus since the Supreme Court ordered Montgomery's city transit system desegregated 10 days ago, climaxing a bitter campaign by Negroes which included a year-long boycott. A Negro woman was wounded by a sniper shot into Fullilove's bus Friday night and his vehicle was fired on again the same night.

The City Commission has discontinued night bus runs for the New Year holiday period but Monday's assailant found concealment in the predawn period.

TALLAHASSEE FUROR

The White Citizens Council sought to whet up opposition to intergration in Tallahassee, Fla., where dozens of Negro leaders rode in front seats again today. The bus line there has gone to court seeking the right to let down the color barriers.

In Richmond, Va., the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld lower court orders for immediate desegregation of schools in the city of Charlottesville and the county of Arlington, a part of the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

The decision foreshadowed an early use of the state's new law which automatically shuts off funds for any schools that integrate the races. Virginia has one alternative, another new law that provides for pupil assignment to the schools.

Under this arrangement pupils could be sent on an individual basis to schools picked out for them by a three-man statewide assignment board. This board could see to it that schools were filled with all-white and all-Negro students under a new kind of segregation, and local school boards which might feel differently on the issue would have no authority.

The unanimous decision upholds a lower court ruling ordering the Charlottesville school to end segregation last September. It backs up another ruling ordering Arlington County to integrate elementary schools by Jan. 31, 1957, and its higher public schools by next September.

Date for delivery of the opinion to the lower courts is Jan. 31, 1957, and the rulings will become effective on that date.

Buses in 21 Dixie Cities Integrated Without Rows

Constitution Mon. 1-7-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 11

A spot survey by the Southern Regional Council Sunday showed that 21 southern cities have ended compulsory segregation on local buses without difficulty.

In each case, the council said, desegregation took place without court action—usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company. The changes caused no incidents of violence or organized protest, SRC reported.

It listed the cites as: Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and Winston-Salem, N.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex., and Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.

"The experience of these 21 cities," the SRC statement said, "contrasted sharply with recent developments in Montgomery, Birmingham and Tallahassee. There, nonsegregated seating on local buses has been met by both official resistance and sporadic violence by lawless elements."

In most of the cities checked, SRC found that many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating. But passengers were free to sit where they wished and some degree of mixed seating was found in each of the cities.

Desegregation on local buses started back in April 1956 when the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which held the Columbia, S.C., bus segregation ordinance unconstitutional. Although the ruling applied only to Columbia a number of transit companies operating in other towns voluntarily revised their regulations.

38b 1957

GENERAL

Ministers Ask Ike To Aid Bus Integration

Daily World Sat. 1-12-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

A delegation of Southern Negro leaders from 10 southern states, representing 29 communities, Friday, telegramed President Dwight D. Eisenhower to "come south immediately to make a speech in major southern cities urging all southerners to accept and to abide by the Supreme Court decisions, as the law of the land. And use the weight of your great office to help solve the violent racial disorder arising over civil rights."

Telegrams were sent to Vice-President Nixon; Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell. In the message to Nixon they urged him to make a fact-finding tour of the South similar to the one he made on behalf of Hungarian refugees, so he could report to President Eisenhower on the economic boycotts, reprisals and bombing and violence directed against the Negroes who are attempting to assert their rights.

In the telegram to Brownell they requested a conference to discuss the recent bombing of four churches and two homes of Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama in as much as they believe it is in connection with the Supreme Court's orders to desegregate the buses.

CONTENTS TOLD

Contents of the telegrams were revealed at a press conference Friday afternoon, held following a two-day closed conference, called by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. head of the Montgomery Improvement Association. The conference was held at Ebenezer Baptist Church, 407 Auburn Avenue.

Rev. King said, Jan. 10-11, "this is the first conference of its kind ever held in the South. He termed the conference "Southern Negro Leaders Conference on Transportation and Non-Violent Integration," newly organized.

Among the more than 60 Negro leaders from the south and north were the Reverends C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Florida, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., and T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La., all are heading "bus integration fights" in their respective towns.

Rev. King said that the SNLCTNI conference is not affiliated in any way with the Love, Law and Liberation Movement here in Atlanta, headed by Rev. William Holmes Borders, who was arrested and jailed along with five other legal ministers, Thursday, for "violating the state segregation law" when they rode in "for whites only" seats on Atlanta buses.

King went on to say that any threats of violence in Atlanta about bus segregation is a separate operation from this conference.

He also said that the SNLCTNI conference was called to plan strategy to work toward obtaining "human dignity and to seek justice for all Negroes in the south and in the nation. And to urge all Negroes to reject segregation everywhere without physical violence." He said the new organization of which he was named temporary chairman, will include leadership from the entire south.

He said they hoped to obtain their goal by non-violence under the motto: "Not one hair of one head of one white person shall be harmed." Daily World

REV. SHUTTLESWORTH

Rev. Shuttlesworth said, under questioning, "that the conference did not work on any specific plans for any particular community." Our plans were much broader.

Dr. King said that he felt that Montgomery's chief of police was doing his best to maintain law and order, but he was not sure that the men under him were.

However, he said he felt that the Ku Klux Klans would not revive to a great extent. I am sure that they were not very successful in Alabama in a recent membership drive.

King was very optimistic when a reporter asked if he thought that the whole south would have desegregated buses by 1960. He smiled and replied, "I hope sooner than that." Adding, "I realize that it is difficult to make a transition. In our conference we agree that this job must be done through conferences on the local level between white citizens of goodwill and Negro leaders. The job cannot be done wholely by favorable court decisions. Wherever it is possible we want to avoid court cases in this integration struggle."

EVERY PHASE

When the five ministers were asked if their plans included "integrated schools." They replied "we are concerned with desegregation in every phase of life in the South."

When asked when would they start on the "other phases" King answered, "It is difficult in a struggle of this kind to put a time element on the various phases."

When asked what would they do if the white citizens resorted to violence, King said "it is unwise to say because to predict is to invite violence."

The leaders revealed that one point of the conference was to urge Negroes and whites of each southern community to hold meetings and discuss the racial problems in their particular area and work toward a solution for integration.

USE GOODWILL

They also urged that white southerners of goodwill to:

(1) Join the struggle for justice, individually and collectively, because legal approaches are not fully a remedy because treatment of Negroes is a basic spiritual problem.

(2) Christians should accept all members regardless to color or race, on equal basis.

(3) School and colleges, controlled by churches should set examples of brotherhood.

(4) White southerners should realize that the major choice may no longer be segregation or integration but law or lawlessness.

(5) Christians should speak out on morals so as to reduce violence directed toward Negro community and restore order and hasten reconcilliation.

FUTURE PLAN

When questioned about their future plans after the bus integration had been accomplish the leaders refused to spell out the procedure they would use in obtaining "complete integration." However, it is believed that they will seek to obtain equal service in public places.

Also discussed was techniques for registering and voting for all eligible Negroes in the South.

Among the many telegrams received from well-wishers were one from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and one from Lillian Smith, Georgia's author of "Strange Fruit."

She stated, "the supreme court ruled bus segregation unconstitutional. It is our duty to accept the decision. The transition will not be difficult if Christian people take a firm stand. It can be dangerous if the good white people remain silent and fail to take a stand ....."

Mrs. Roosevelt's telegram stated in part "..... I am deeply distressed by the violence occurred. I would suggest an appeal to the President of the United States since this is a Supreme Court order." She had reference to the bombing of the four Negro churches and two homes in Montgomery.

The sixty Negro leaders call upon all American Christians to set aside the Sunday of Brotherhood week in February as a day of repentance and prayer for bombing of churches. They also suggested to Dr. J. H. Jackson and Bishop D. Ward Nichols of New York to ask the National Council of Churches to forward the idea to every church in the nation.

Among the delegation were many Northerners: Russell R. Lasley, of Chicago, an executive of the United Packing House and Meat Cutters Union; Charles Hayes also of the union; and Rev. Owen D. Pelt, of Chicago, historian of the National Baptist Union.

It was also revealed that temporary officers were elected at this meeting. And a committee had been appointed to plan for the next meeting which is scheduled to be held in New Orleans, La., sometime within the next three months.

Southern states represented included, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas.

Dynamiters Hit Churches In Alabama

Post and Courier Herald P. 1

Bus Crisis Deepens, 5 Negro Ministers Held in Atlanta

Sun 1-11-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 (AP) — Atlanta officials arrested Negro leaders today for violating bus seating laws, and Montgomery, Ala., declared a state of emergency in the South's worsening segregation crisis.

Officials of Montgomery stopped all bus service, called in auxiliary police and warned parents to get their children off the streets. Six dynamite blasts shook the city early today.

Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama offered a $2000 reward for information leading to conviction of the terrorists.

A police patrol wagon picked up five Negro ministers at an Atlantic church before they could begin a mass march to the courthouse to post bond on charges of violating segregation laws.

A sixth minister, whose wife was ill and who was not arrested, was named in warrants sworn out by Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The six were among a dozen Negro clergymen who made a brief "test run" in the traditional white section of an Atlanta bus yesterday.

Those arrested were the Rev. William Borders, leader of Atlanta integration forces; the Rev. Roy Williams, the Rev. R. P. Shorts, the Rev. A. Franklin Fisher and the Rev. H. Bussey. The Rev. Joseph Johnson was named but was not picked up.

The five ministers were taken to the county jail, booked, fingerprinted and placed in $1000 bail each. All five posted bail and were released in a matter of minutes.

Undaunted, the preachers said "This is exactly what we wanted" as they climbed into the patrol wagon.

"We won't need to ride the buses any more until this thing is resolved in the courts," said The Rev. Borders, explaining that the arrests would clear the way for an immediate test of Georgia bus segregation laws.

Wisely Suspended

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Negro leaders in Birmingham, Alabama, and Tallahassee, Florida, have called off further organized testing of bus segregation. Thus far enough Negroes in both cities have been arrested under state laws and municipal ordinances to provide ample grounds to carry the matter into federal courts. They wisely realized that until these courts take judicial notice that the Supreme Court's recent decision applies to these two cities as well as to Montgomery, Alabama, mass challenges to sectional taboos as well as to local laws would gain nothing at the cost of trouble.

The Montgomery bus boycott early took on a temperate, disciplined character due in large measure to the leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King. Negroes began "riding desegregated" after Montgomery was officially notified of the Supreme Court's decision on its case.

Out of Montgomery has come a pattern of nonviolent resistance, American style, that may yet be of great significance in this transition from a partially segregated to a non-segregated nation. But it is not yet apparent that it has been successfully exported to other localities. Nothing in reports from Birmingham and Tallahassee indicates that the Negro challenges have been other than orderly. They do suggest that their leadership has been a bit uncertain and confused.

Meanwhile, in the legal struggle, the significant news comes from Tallahassee. There the bus company took pains to obey the federal court first and to let its personnel be arrested for violating the local code. It can come before the federal court, therefore, with "clean hands." Corporations have a way of looking a long way ahead.

'IKE' DIXIE TRIP URGED TO AID INTEGRATION

60 Negroes Want Immediate Visit By President

TERROR STATE CLAIMED

By The United Press

ATLANTA, Jan. 11.—About 60 Negro leaders, asserting that "a state of terror prevails," urged President Eisenhower Friday to come South immediately and use the "weight of his office" to bring about Southwide compliance with integration rulings.

The Negroes called for presidential help as the hurling of "Molotov Cocktails" at a Chattanooga bus kept the South in racial turmoil.

Meet Two Days

A statement issued after a two-day meeting of Negro leaders from nine states also called on Vice President Richard Nixon to make a "tour of the South" similar to the one he made in Europe on behalf of Hungarian refugees.

The question of Federal responsibility in the crisis should be discussed by United States Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell and representatives of the Negro group, the leaders said.

Heading the Negroes was Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the year-long Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott whose followers finally won vindication when the Supreme Court overthrew Alabama Jim Crow seating laws.

Even as the Negroes called upon white Southerners to choose between "anarchy and law," a new showdown was shaping up at Tallahassee, Fla., which with Montgomery has been one of the main integration test centers.

Order Is Revoked

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida revoked his emergency order which suspended Tallahassee bus service on New Year's Day as a safety measure. The city, meanwhile, has adopted a new ordinance making bus drivers responsible for assigning seats so as to provide maximum safety and "health" for the passengers.

This was seen in legal circles as a means to continue segregation, but Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee Negro integration leader, said the Negroes planned to ride where they pleased.

King was named chairman of a new Southern Negro leadership conference to pursue the Negroes' drives for integration in various fields. He predicted that bus integration would be a reality before 1960. But the conference made no specific plans for pressing integration in any particular city.

Actually, there had been no integration of buses in Chattanooga. But the Southern Coach Lines, operators of city buses which also run from the Tennessee city to suburbs in North Georgia, announced early this week that the last screens separating the races had been removed from the vehicles.

Follow Old Pattern

Negroes, however, had continued to file toward the rear for seats with whites sitting up front in the traditional Dixie pattern. About midnight Thursday night, a man crouching in a culvert hurled two gasoline-filled bottles at a Chattanooga bus near Rossville, Ga., a suburb.

Walker County, Ga., Sheriff John Brock said driver Frank Bailey reported he was making his final run when the bottles, which Russian guerrillas called "Molotov Cocktails" in World War II, were thrown.

One hit the road in front of the bus and the other bounced off the rear bumper without doing damage. Six or seven white passengers were on the bus at the time.

No buses were running, meanwhile, in Montgomery, where Thursday's series of bombings prompted a cancellation of service.

Reported efforts to organize a new all-white bus system also came to light in Montgomery.

Conference Held

Two city attorneys and a member of the Alabama Legislature conferred with United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., for more than an hour Friday, reportedly about the proposed new all-white transit line.

Judge Johnson is one of two Federal judges who ruled bus segregation invalid last June 5 and issued an injunction prohibiting continued enforcement of segregation laws on city lines buses "or any other public bus transportation facility."

Attorneys who conferred with Judge Johnson reportedly sought to learn whether an all-white bus line operated by a "club" whose "members" alone could ride the buses would violate the court injunction.

Bus situation in a nutshell

CHATTANOOGA—Bus segregation was ended here Monday without incident. All racial signs have been removed by the Southern Coach Lines, operators of the vehicles. Most riders appeared to be unaware of the change.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Segregation on city buses is dead. Students who began their tests a month ago, continue to ride unsegregated without reprisals from the police or bus drivers. Colored passengers are now being encouraged not to sit in the rear.

NASHVILLE — City-operated transit vehicles are expected to be desegregated this week. A ruling from the city attorney has held that city and state segregation laws are no longer valid.

ATLANTA—Six ministers, arrested by Howard Baugh, a colored detective, are expected to be indicted by the Fulton grand jury on charges of violating the state segregation law. They had ridden a bus unsegregated on Tuesday.

NEW ORLEANS — The New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and the New Orleans Improvement League announced plans to seek a declaratory judgement in Federal court compeling the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., to operate its buses unsegregated. The company had earlier rejected an appeal to comply with the law.

MEMPHIS—The transit company here, already defendant in a desegregation suit, will be hailed in Federal court here on Feb. 1. to explain why it refuses to operate its buses without segregation. The action has been planned by the NAACP.

MIAMI — The City of Miami is appealing the Federal court ruling which outlawed segregation on Miami Transit Co. buses. Judge Emmett C. Choate told plaintiffs: "You people can just sit anywhere."

TALLAHASSEE — Buses resumed operation again Saturday after Gov. Leroy Collins lifted a Jan. 1 suspension. A new seat assignment arrangement has been denounced by colored leaders as "a wilful deprivation of constitutional rights and a crime against the United States."

MONTGOMERY—The bombing of four churches and two parsonages brought a second halt to operation of integrated buses here. White people for the first time are experiencing what colored passengers went through voluntarily for 381 days during the bus boycott. The Montgomery Advertiser has urged the city commission to lift the ban and operate the buses under police guard.

BIRMINGHAM—Trial of 22 persons arrested for violating Birmingham's segregation laws has been set for Feb. 4. No further efforts to ride buses unsegregated has been made by members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

MOBILE—In the wake of two bombings, a mass meeting to discuss an attack on bus segregation here was postponed by J. L. LeFlore, leader of the protest. One of the unexploded bombs was found on his porch. The bus company here has already removed racial signs from its vehicles, but city officials insist city and state segregation laws will be enforced.

BATON ROUGE, La.—A Federal court order ending bus segregation will be asked here this week by a group of ministers after they had been warned by Attorney General Jack Gremillion that jail would await anyone who violated the state's jim crow laws. Gov. Earl Long expressed hope the test "will be all peaceful."

38b 1957

GENERAL

Militia Called Out; Bus Riding Goes On

Leaders Spearhead Meeting

MONTGOMERY — Four churches and two ministers' homes were bombed Wednesday night in a new and concerted outburst of mob violence over bus integration and the mobsters went into the Negro section and shot through a bus. No injuries were reported. The FBI is reported to be making an investigation of this newest racial outbreak. The curfew which had been lifted early this week because of "cooperation of the public" was resumed Wednesday night. In Atlanta Negro ministers in a drive to integrate the buses were scheduled to ride them in relays of large groups Thursday morning. They began Wednesday by riding in the white section of the buses. Governor Marvin Griffin has ordered the militia to stand by in case of violence.

MONTGOMERY — In an effort to coordinate and spur the campaign for integrated transportation in the South, a two-day conference is being held Thursday and Friday, Jan 10 and 11, in Atlanta, Ga.

The emergency conference is being called by Rev M King, Jr of Montgomery, Rev C K Steele of Tallahasse and Rev F L Shuttlesworth of Birmingham. Negro leaders from troubled areas all over the South are expected to attend to share thinking, to discuss common problems, to devise a unified strategy and to

A Philip Randolph, a vice-president of the AFL - CIO and International president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will deliver one of the opening addresses. Mr Randolph of New York, Dean of Negro leaders is attending the conference as a fraternal representative from the North.

Rev King will open the conference by presenting eight working papers. These include such subjects as:

(1) Dealing with violence directed toward the Negro communities.

(2) The role of law in the struggle.

(3) A unified strategy in the campaign for integrated buses.

(4) Economic sharing.

(5) Dedication to non-violence.

(6) The relation of registration and voting to all efforts for justice.

In their call, the Negro leaders said:

"We are convinced that most white southerners are prepared to accept integration as the law of the land. On the other hand, a small but willful minority, dedicated to violence is resorting to threats, shootings, cross burning and bombings.

"In this manner, they seek to intimidate Negroes and to frustrate our highest laws. They believe we will retreat from the realization of democracy for all.

"This conference is called because we have no moral choice, before God, but to delve deeper into the struggle- and to do so with greater reliance on non-violence and with greater unity, coordination, sharing and Christian understanding."

The conference is convening at 2 p m at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, 407 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. The two-day working session will be closed to the public. However, following the consultations, a public statement to the nation will be issued. A press conference will be held at the end of the last session, Friday evening, January 11.

BUS SITUATION AT A GLANCE

MONTGOMERY — Daylight operation of buses on an integrated basis resumed here Tuesday after Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers assigned squad cars to escort them. No incidents have been reported.

TALLAHASSEE — Spurred by a warning from Gov. Collins that he would take state action if local police do not halt racial violence, Police Chief Frank Stoutamire angrily told his officers Friday they must break up continued shooting and stoning of colored person's homes. Buses have been operating on an integrated basis, although a new city law empowers drivers to assign seats to passengers.

MIAMI — Two boys, Joseph Sands, 17, and Vernon Clark, 18, were put off a bus by police after taking seats directly behind the driver. The NAACP had urged its members to "sit anywhere" after the City of Miami, appealing a Federal court ruling outlawing segregation, had argued no proof exists the jim-crow ordinance had been enforced. The White Citizens Council got in the act by announcing it would photograph any colored person who insisted on sitting in the front of a bus. The threat failed to frighten colored passengers who sit where they please.

BIRMINGHAM — The U. S. District Court has been asked to issue an order declaring city and state laws requiring bus segregation to be unconstitutional. A hearing will probably be held around Feb. 22.. Meanwhile 22 persons arrested for violating the laws are slated for trial on Feb. 11. No further attempts have been made to ride the buses non-segregated.

ATLANTA — The Fulton grand jury Tuesday indicted the Rev. William Holmes Borders and five other ministers on charges of violating Georgia's segregation laws. A week before they had boarded a city bus and had taken front seats. "This is just what we wanted — a chance to make a quick court test of these laws," the ministers, out on $1,000 bonds each, told reporters.

MOBILE — Thirty organizations issued a joint statement condemning violence and asking full enforcement of city laws against cross burnings and the use of explosives. Patriotic citizens were also called upon to repudiate the Klan. Numerous cross burnings and two bombing attempts have been made here although there has been no organization effort to ride buses unsegregated. The bus company removed racial signs from its vehicles three weeks ago, but city officials also ordered police to continue enforcing the city's Jim Crow ordinance.

NEW ORLEANS — A drive begun here to black out Mardi Gras activities among colored people this year with funds being donated to finance a court test of Louisiana'a bus segregation law. The Rev. T. J. Jemison is leading the movement. The Rev. M. L. King of Montgomery is scheduled to speak here Feb. 1 on his non-violence campaign. King Zulu and other notables will be missing from this year's Mardi Gras celebration.

MEMPHIS — Private Charles A. Nabors, 29, of Mumford, Tenn., accused of taking a front seat on a bus beside a white child was fined $100 and given two 90-day sentences here. No other attempts to ride buses unsegregated have been made here, but a suit challenging Tennessee's bus segregation law is pending in Federal District court.

MONTGOMERY — Members of the Alabama League of Municipalities representing 24 cities endorsed a resolution Tuesday pledging continued enforcement of bus segregation although the state's law has been declared unconstitutional. Jack Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, who has been enjoined against enforcing the law, told the mayors it was still valid everywhere but Montgomery. John Kasper, White Citizens Council leader of Washington, showed up in Alabama for a speaking tour but did not linger in Montgomery.

Tension

BIRMINGHAM—The Rev. N. H. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and himself, a recent bombing victim, submitted in writing a request to officials that closer scrutiny be paid to the sources and purchase of explosives, and that Negro citizens be accorded fair treatment by police.

LOS ANGELES—The CIO will push legislation for an effective fair employment act in the 1957 session, the California Industrial Union announced. The objective will be a law designed to eliminate discrimination in employment based on race, creed or color.

NEW ORLEANS — More than 75 per cent of the local social clubs will foresake their usual dances and parties to dedicate themselves to "the cause for total freedom," climaxing their efforts in a public meeting in the New Orleans Coliseum Feb. 1. The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, will be principal speaker.

■

ATLANTA — In a bitter denouncement of the attempt of Atlanta ministers to desegregate city buses, William T. Bodenhamer, director of the States' Rights Council of Georgia, said it would be "better for white people to stand rather than sit with Negroes on buses."

■

RUSTON, La. — Jack Shaffer, 44-year-old janitor, told police a car occupied by white men attempted to run him down as he walked to his job. Shortly afterward, a cross was discovered burning near May's Chapel Church in the same vicinity, and Police Chief O. O. Osborn said he believes the same persons are responsible for both incidents.

Rev. Dennis To Attend Ga. Bus Parley

Rev. Dave A. Dennis, pastor of Sixth Union Baptist Church, left New Orleans Wednesday to attend a two-day Southwide session by Baptist ministers in Atlanta, Georgia to discuss the bus segregation situation.

Featured speakers at the confab which gets underway Thursday will be such leaders as the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala.; Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla.; Rev. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Alabama; and Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge.

The meet is expected to attract a large cross section of Negro spiritual leadership in the South. And it is believed the outcome of the discussion will "tone" the pattern of action to be taken throughout the South in the Negro citizens' fight to throw off the "chains" of "Jim-crowism."

REPORT ON BUS DESEGREGATION

Times P. 8-C

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2—For a month now the South's tribulation over Federal judicial rulings attacking the complex structure of racial segregation in public facilities has been highlighted by the particular issue of desegregating intrastate transportation.

New York

Because of violence, that includes dynamiting of Negro churches and homes and snipers' gunfire at buses bearing passengers of both races, the accounts of community distress have centered on Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla. In all these cities large-scale Negro efforts to integrate buses have resulted in the stormiest reaction by recalcitrant white persons.

General

At the same time enforced bus segregation has been dropped without violence and without specific court action in at least twenty-one cities in five Southern and border states.

Checkered Pattern

Consequently it is clear that the bus integration issue right now pretty much follows the same regional checkerboard pattern of compliance and noncompliance that has marked the course of the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation statutes. The recalcitrance appears to harden in proportion to the conviction of the white population that any breach in the Jim Crow wall is to be likened to the legendary hole in the dike.

Also of some importance is the fact that the Federal court ruling against racial separation of passengers on common carriers dealt specifically with litigation over an Alabama state law and a Montgomery city ordinance.

In mapping the Department of Justice's campaign to enforce this phase of the transportation seating problem, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. advised Federal district attorneys in the area that "it is now clear" that any law, statute or regulation requiring separate seating "is a dead letter."

But segregationists in many instances take the stand that Jim Crow bus statutes in their communities are valid until struck down in specific court suits. This tends to produce a climate in which the violence-goaders rationalize their acts by saying, "the law hasn't been changed here." Also, because of the related theme of political reprisal, some white officials seem to feel they need a court test before they can wield a reasonably firm hand in support of local compliance.

Most Appealing

Of all forms of public-facility desegregation, bus integration would naturally appeal most to the Negroes as a whole. It embraces the high and the lowly, the youth and the adult. It touches the daily lives of the Negroes more than any other form of segregation. Normally the average Negro in an urban setting rides a common carrier twice a day to and from employment, market place or school. Often he has to transfer from one bus to another, shoulder his way to the rear, sometimes submit to discourteous conduct by drivers and almost always view the Jim Crow signs that spell out his role of torment.

Consequently the rank-and-file Negroes are probably not as thoroughly concerned over any other aspect of the segregation issue, such as equal admission to public schools, colleges, professional associations or municipal recreation facilities.

Unlike the public-school issue, bus integration is not hedged with complex administrative problems and legalistic maneuvering. No qualification or special talent is needed for getting on a bus.

Shallow Roots

Moreover, Jim Crow transportation has far more shallow roots than does the public-school problem in the sociological context. For the most part the separate seating laws were imposed around the turn of the century and even then were in many instances a fairly superficial manifestation of segregation mores and customs.

In addition, desegregation in interstate transportation has been achieved under Federal court rulings in recent years without any dire consequences. This further highlights for Negroes their rejection of any local talk about "serious social implication."

So the issue has become a very meaningful symbol to the Negro in the sense that it underscores for him a whimsical and arbitrary attitude on the part of the white recalcitrants. The Negro today finds a stark illogic about the importance of bus seating to white recalcitrants, and as a result Negro leaders cannot respect at any level the arguments for continued bus segregation.

It is not difficult to find many Negroes, who, while they may not agree in principle, understand the reaction of the white population in posing "sociological injury" as a defense against school integration.

It Is Seen as Symbol To Negro and White

"High fidelity."

Thiele in The Los Angeles Mirror-News

"As I was saying——!"

But intransigence over bus integration is something the Negro leader finds hard to put up with and therefore he is inclined to be more assertive about the outcome, particularly when he feels so strongly that the solution is highly susceptible to group efforts and is supported by rank-and-file Negroes along with a sizable segment of the white population that spurns the pettifogging aspects.

Non-Violence Theme

It is this background that accounts generally for the sudden spread of the movement to obtain bus integration. And as a spectacular adjunct the Negro leaders have introduced the Mahatma Ghandi theme of non-violence vis-a-vis their violence-minded oppressors.

For the Negro view that bus segregation has long meant a role of suffering under sheer perversity there is at hand an almost felicitous opportunity to point up his latent potential for practicing non-violence.

In the segregation framework the Negro has had to survive as a subordinate segment of the population by exercising restraint from the overtly hostile word or deed, by employing indirection to get much of what he wants without aggressively offending the white supremist.

Thus far the Negro leaders have had remarkable success with their non-violence technique. Its prime exponent has been the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a Montgomery minister, whose skills in this maneuver are being charted for use in other communities in the near future.

Entering Wedge

For the intransigent white population the main symbol seems to be the view that bus integration would be just another wedge in cracking the segregationist cause on other more fundamental things, which in most cases means public school desegregation.

For many of the strong-minded segregationists the bus integration issue constitutes a skirmish on the forward battlements. They cry, in effect, "Don't give in on anything at this stage."

There are many persons of goodwill who are cautious in outlook and who see some immediate problems of "public order and welfare" affecting integrated buses in areas of harsh segregation customs and high Negro population ratios. But there is a fundamental difference between this transitory problem and the stand taken by the "hold-the-line-at-all-costs" group.

Indeed, Mr. King has emphasized publicly that he attributes a large measure of recalcitrance to the "shock element" in adjusting to difficult new ways. Nevertheless, he adds, the Negro cannot put off his demand that local officials prepare to support bus integration as the law of the land.

In the twenty-one cities where enforced bus integration has ended there was clearly an admixture of goodwill, leadership and a refusal or unwillingness to view bus integration as symbolic of a "frontline skirmish."

First Showdown

At present what all this means for the integration issue in general is that bus integration will likely provide the first real showdown between enforcement of Federal court rulings and segregation barriers buttressed in recent months by public officials and lawmakers in the die-hard segregationist areas.

For the rigid areas have erected intricate "legal" defenses to hold off school integration, assuring their followers that no form of integration would be tolerated. Whether there will be any instances of coming to terms on bus integration and whether it will produce reassessment of the whole subject of compliance with court orders bids fair to be the next step in the drama.

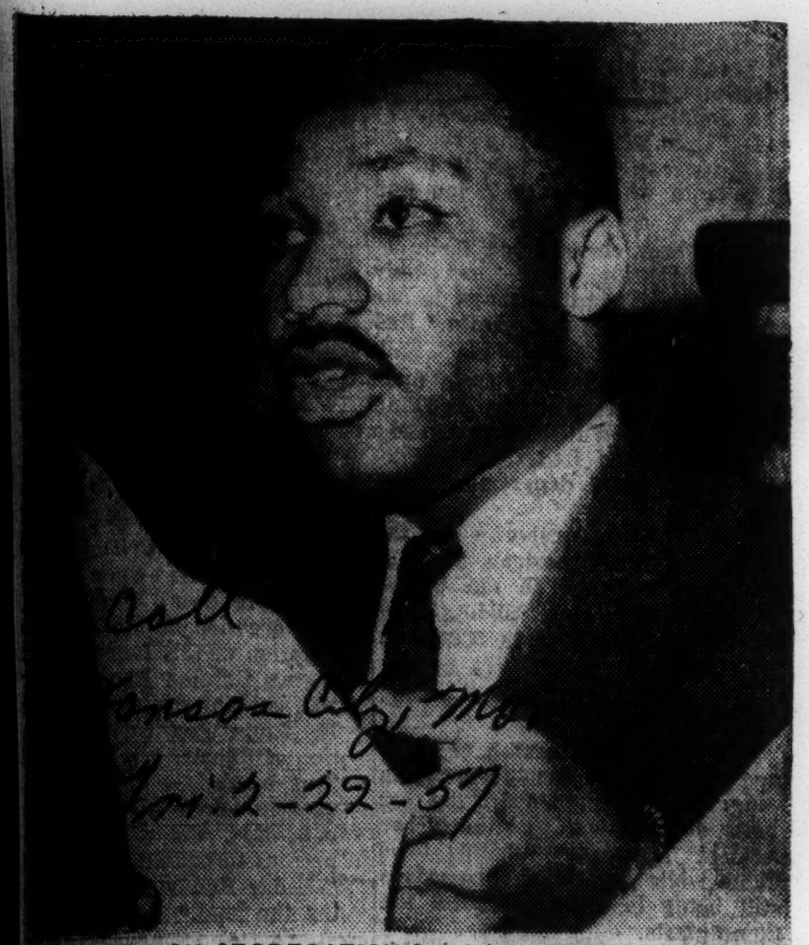
Quiet in Montgomery

Courier Sat. 3-23-57

Pittsburgh Pa.

REPORT FROM Montgomery (Ala.) says buses operating normally with integration in full force . . . Some Negroes still riding buses in Tallahassee (Fla.) despite boycott . . . Observers in New Orleans and Memphis doubt bus boycotts would receive complete cooperation in these cities . . . latest survey shows 120 segregation laws adopted in South since U. S. Supreme Court handed down its decision against school segregation in 1954.

28 states



RODS IKE ON SEGREGATION.—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., reads at a news conference the telegram sent to President Eisenhower Friday stating that a mass pilgrimage will be made to the nation's capitol if the President does not take a stand calling for enforcement of the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation. The telegram was sent by the Southern Negro Leaders' conference held in New Orleans Thursday and Friday, Feb. 14 and 15.—World Wide Photo.

Unless he speaks on violence—

News P.7

Negroes tell Ike they may march on Washington

Fri. 2-15-57

Birmingham Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15—(AP)—Negro leaders envision thousands of praying people marching to Washington unless President Eisenhower speaks out to the South on segregation violence.

The warning came to the president yesterday in telegrams sent by the Southern Negro Leaders Conference, headed by Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala.

"This will not be a political march. It will be rooted in deep spiritual faith," he told a press conference after his group ended a two-day closed meeting.

King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, said he did not know exactly what form the pilgrimage would take. But he said he was sure thousands of whites would join thousands of Negroes in what the telegram called a "pilgrimage of prayer."

"IF YOU, our president, cannot come South to relieve our harassed people, we shall have to lead our people to you in the capital in order to call the nation's attention to the violence and organized terror directed toward men, women and children," the telegram said.

King said the conference, comprising 97 men from 10 Southern states, would be satisfied if Eisenhower spoke in the North but pointed his remarks to the South.

"But we would prefer him to speak in a troubled Southern city, one that has been the scene of violence," he said.

THE TELEGRAM also asked the president to call a White House conference on law and order.

Noting that Eisenhower had turned down an earlier conference request to speak in the South, the telegram asked him to reconsider.

Since the Jan. 11 request, the wire continued, "violence has continued to erupt by night and by day. It has grown to alarming proportions. . . We are no longer faced with sporadic violence, but with what appears to be an organized campaign of violence and terror. . . .

". . . Our people, though resolute and courageous, cannot be expected forever to be targets for rifles, shotguns and for bombs, particularly when our women and children are brought within range of those deadly weapons.

News P. 11

"MR. PRESIDENT, we urge you to give democratic leadership to the confused citizens of the South and the nation in this critical hour."

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, said "we are not threatening the president with this telegram."

Telegrams also were sent to U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, asking him to meet with the conference and Southern U. S. district attorneys; Vice President Nixon, asking him to make a fact-finding tour through the South; and Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), chairman of the House judiciary committee, asking them to hold committee hearings in the South.

May March on Capital, Negro Leaders Tell Ike

Constitution Fri. 2-15-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14 (AP)—Southern Negro leaders, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, today called on President Eisenhower to speak to the South on segregation or face a mass pilgrimage to Washington.

After sending a telegram to the President, Dr. King told a press conference he did not know exactly what form the pilgrimage would take. But he said thousands of Negroes, joined by thousands of whites in both the North and South, would go to Washington.

"This will not be a political march. It will be rooted in deep spiritual faith," said Dr. King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

The telegram to the President was drafted at the end of a closed two-day meeting of the Southern Negro Leaders Conference, comprising 97 men from 10 states.

They asked the President to reconsider his refusal to speak in the South on what they called the breakdown of law and order due to segregation problems.

WHITE HOUSE 'NAY'

The conference, meeting in Atlanta, Ga., last Jan. 11, had asked the President to speak anywhere in the South. A week later, Dr. King, temporary chairman, received an answer from the White House that Eisenhower would be unable to schedule such a speech.

Dr. King told newsmen today Negroes would be satisfied even if Eisenhower spoke in a Northern city but addressed his remarks to the South.

The telegram also urged the President to call a White House conference on the maintenance of law and order.

'ACTS OF VIOLENCE'

"We believe such a conference can help develop in the South and in the nation an orderly growth toward civil rights," it said.

Since the last message, the telegram stated, "violence has continued to erupt by night and by day. It has grown to alarming proportions. Some of the acts of violence would be unbelievable were the grim ruins not mute testimony.

"We implore you to enunciate whether in the North or South an Eisenhower doctrine for democracy at home."

"We are not threatening the

Speak To South, Ike Asked Or Face Negro Pilgrimage

Advertiser Fri. 2-15-57

Montgomery, Ala.

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"We are not threatening the President with this telegram," the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., said after King quoted from the wire:

"We implore you to enunciate whether in the North or South an Eisenhower doctrine for democracy at home.

"In the absence of some early and effective remedial action, we shall have no moral choice but to lead a pilgrimage of prayer to Washington."

King said he did not know how long the conference would wait before deciding whether a pilgrimage is necessary. He also said the conference has not scheduled its next meeting.

ALSO GET WIRES

Telegrams also were sent to U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, asking him to meet with Negro leaders and U.S. district attorneys to discuss "the continued violence in the South"; Vice President Richard Nixon, asking him to make a report on the South similar to the one he made on Hungary; and to Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, and Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D-NY) chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, asking them to hold committee hearings in the South.

The telegrams were signed by Rev. King, Rev. Shuttlesworth, the Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., of New Orleans and the Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La.

Southern Leaders Organize

Weekly Times New Orleans La. Sat. 2-23-57

Some 97 Negro leaders from 35 communities of ten Southern states met here on Thursday, February 14, to answer the negative reply made by President Eisenhower to come South to speak out for law and order. The one-day meeting was held at New Zion Baptist Church, Third and LaSalle Sts., of which the Reverend Dr. A. L. Davis, Jr., is pastor.

The presence of these modern day freedom fighters and crusaders for law, order and justice, has served as a uniting element for Negroes wherever they meet. The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., who has been the guiding force of this Christian-like, non-violent movement, was elected president of the organization which went into permanent organization.

This soft-spoken young disciple of righteousness and 20th century Moses, as the Rev. King has often been referred, electrifies his audiences, stimulates their thinking and desire for the promised-land of full freedom which is in view from the "mountain tops of just thinking." He brings with him an air of confidence which literally captivates those coming in contact with him, not to a point of "stirring up trouble," as he has been claimed by opponents of integration, but arousing in them a desire to move forward on freedom's road peaceably.

This was the position expressed by a reader recently in a letter to the Editor. Clover Johnson of this city, wrote that "It is certain that the presence of Rev. King has stimulated the Negroes of New Orleans to get one hundred percent behind the movement and we are proud of his leadership."

The basic action of the Conference was in the sending again

of a telegram to President Eisenhower inviting him to speak out against the growing lawlessness and violence against Negroes in Southern states. It was pointed out in the communication that "Under the cover of darkness, dynamite bombs have been exploded in our churches and the homes of our ministers and citizens." It further implied that the Negro is no longer faced with sporadic violence, but with what appears to be an organized campaign of violence and terror."

A similiar communication sent to the President following the Atlanta meeting of SNLC, January 11, 1957, to which Mr. Eisenhower gave a negative reply of his inability to schedule an address in the South.

The communication of last Thursday contained the following requests of the President: (1) That he re-examine his decision not to speak out to the south on the question of law and order; and, (2) That a White House Conference on the maintenance of law and order similiar to those held earlier on Education and Juvenile Delinquency be called by the President.

In the telegram, which was signed by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery; Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee; Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., New Orleans; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; and, Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, it was indicated that "In the absence of some early and effective remedial action, we shall have no moral choice but to lead a Pilgrimage of Prayer to Washington."

Rev. King indicated that this was no THREAT to the President and the Nation's Capitol, but an expression to the Nation and the World that our cause is just, moral and Christian-like action. "This is not to be confused with what has been known as A MARCH ON WASHINGTON as we commonly know it," said Rev. King.

Rev. King announced that the name of the Conference by unamimous vote had deleted Negro from the organization's name, which would give evidence to numerous of other racial groups that they are welcome, if interested in the movement, to join the Conference. The conference is now known as the Southern Leaders Conference.

Rev. King was the principal speaker on Thursday night at a Mass Meeting held at New Zion. Other speakers included Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville, Tennessee, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Alabama and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. of Atlanta, Ga.

Other officers elected to head the Conference are Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., New Orleans, Rev. Samuel Williams, Atlanta, all vice presidents; Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, Secretary; Rev. Medgar W. Evers, Jackson, Miss., Assistant Secretary; Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery, Ala., Treasurer; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Historian; and Atty. Louis Berry, New Orleans, La., Parliamentarian. Attorney I. M. Augustine, Jr., New Orleans was elected to the executive committee.

Rev. Jemison announced that the telegram had been sent to Vice president Richard Nixon; Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights; Congressman Emanuel Cellers; and, Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

He further stated that the membership of the Southern Leaders Conference, although leadership has come from the clergy, is not restricted to ministers of the gospel. "Persons and organizations interested in freedom for all, regardless of race or color, and willing to abide by the purpose and methods proposed by the Conference may become members," stated Dr. Jemison.

The next meeting of SLC has been set for Montgomery, Ala., the "Cradle of the Confederacy" of yesteryears and the "Birthplace of Freedom Lovers" of the present. The actual date will be announced.

New 'March On Washington'

The mass pilgrimage to Washington planned by southern Negro leaders unless President Eisenhower breaks his silence and speaks out against violence over segregation in the South is reminiscent of another "March on Washington" planned and almost carried out by Negroes back in 1941—15 years ago.

Then the issue was jobs in national defense industries. The leader of the movement was A. Phillip Randolph, brilliant leader of the Pullman porters. Today, the threatened march is on the issue of continued violence and intimidation against Negro citizens by white southerners who resent the U. S. Supreme Court decisions against segregation. The leader today is the dynamic and forceful Martin Luther King Jr.

The 1941 March on Washington was planned by a committee made up of Randolph, the late Walter White, Lester B. Granger, the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Frank R. Crosswaith, Layle Lane, Richard Parrish, Dr. Rayford Logan, the late J. Finley Wilson, the Rev. Adam C. Powell Jr., Noah A. Walters and E. E. Williams. Some of these names are no longer familiar. Others are still in the news and on the firing line.

Under Randolph's leadership, it was planned that 100,000 Negroes would be mobilized and would march on Washington on July 1, 1941, to protest discrimination in defense industries. Just as Negroes today are weary, resentful and depressed over the continued defiance of the Supreme Court by their white southern neighbors, Negro citizens in the early '40's were bitter and desperate over being refused jobs in defense plants all over the country, regardless of their qualifications. America was preparing to go out again to defend democracy while at the sime time it was practicing undemocratic principles at home.

When Randolph proposed a march on Washington, the idea caught fire and thousands of Negroes were making plans to make the trip to the nation's capital. But the "march" was not made. It became unnecessary when on the very eve of the great mobilization of resentful citizens, President Roosevelt issued his now famous "Executive Order 8802" which called upon defense employers and labor organizations "to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin."

FDR ordered that all contracting agencies of the government include in all defense contracts a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed or color. To carry out his order, he set up in the Office of Production Management a committee on fair employment practice which throughout the war years enforced the executive order. From that moment, Negroes began to get employment in defense plants commensurate with their skills and abilities.

Today, President Eisenhower is not called upon to issue an executive order. The order has already been handed down by the Supreme Court. All the President is asked to do is to use the moral powers of his high office to influence the dissendent elements in the South to obey the law as established by the court. "Just a word" is all that is asked of the President today. His response so far to numerous requests that he speak out has been silence. His aides have said that he is "too busy." The President of this great land of ours has many perplexing problems facing him. None, however, not even the critical Middle East situation, is more important, nor more far-reaching, at this moment than that of safeguarding the lives and the freedom of law-abiding citizens in the South. The President should speak out against lawlessness and defiance of the Supreme Court. Such a statement on this vital domestic issue would help his negotiations with foreign countries. He has kept silent too long.

Pilgrimage Unless Ike Speaks Out

Southern Leaders Want Eisenhower To Hit Violence

NEW ORLEANS. — (INS) — A mass pilgrimage to Washington is planned if President Eisenhower does not agree to a second request of Negro leaders that he personally urge the South to accept integration.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., movement to end racial segregation, said a group of Negro leaders from ten Southern states have joined in another appeal for the President to speak out against continued segregation, and violence in the South.

The group originally asked the President to make a major address on civil rights in the South. Last Thursday in another two-day meeting, the southern Negro leaders conference said the President is now being urged to speak on the topic, even though he cannot arrange a speech in the South.

The alternative, King said, would likely be a pilgrimage to Washington of thousands of Negroes from the South, to be joined by other thousands of Negroes and whites from other parts of the country.

The conference leaders called on the President "to enunciate, whether in the North or South, an "Eisenhower doctrine for Democracy at Home."

The President was also urged to call a White House conference on preservation of law and order, to "help develop in the South and in the nation an orderly growth toward civil rights," the Rev. King said.

Desegregate Buses in 21 Dixie Cities Peacefully

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-12-57

ATLANTA, Ga.—A spot survey by the Southern Regional Council disclosed that 21 Southern cities have ended compulsory segregation on local buses without difficulty.

• **The cities are: Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex.; and Richmond, Norfolk, Portmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.**

In every case the desegregation took place without court action . . . usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company involved. The changes caused no incidents of violence or organized protest.

The experience of these 21 cities contrasted sharply with recent developments in Montgomery, Birmingham and Tallahassee. There, non-segregated seating on local buses has been met by both official resistance and sporadic violence by lawless elements.

■

IN MOST of the cities checked the SRC found that many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating. But passengers are free to sit where they wish, and some degre of mixed seating is found in each of the cities reported.

In most cases, desegregation of local buses dates back to April, 1956, when the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which held the Columbia (S. C.) bus segregation ordinance unconstitutional (S. C. Electric and Gas Co. vs. Sarah Mae Flemming). Although the ruling directly applied only to Columbia, a number of transit companies' operating elsewhere voluntarily revised their regulations.

Following is a brief city-by-city account of present bus practices.

Little Rock, Ark.: The bus system has been desegregated, with Negroes frequently sitting at the front of the buses.

Pine Bluff, Ark.; Negroes sit in all sections of the buses.

Fort Smith, Ark.: Segregation signs are no longer on the buses, but generally Negroes seat from the rear.

Hot Springs, Ark.: Although segregation is not enforced, Negroes tend to sit together at the rear of the buses. The situation is similar to that in Fort Smith.

Charlotte, N. C.: Integrated seating has been more in evidence since the ruling in the Flemming case, but separate seating was not strictly enforced prior to that time. Mixed seating is found on all routes.

Greensboro, N. C.: Mixed seating is in evidence on all routes, though many Negroes continue to sit toward the rear of the buses.

Durham, N. C.: Similar to the situation in Greensboro.

Winston-Salem, N. C.: All bus routes have been desegregated in practice as well as in policy.

Knoxville, Tenn.: Segregation was ended by the bus company following the Flemming decision. All bus routes now have mixed seating.

San Antonio, Tex.: The transit system has been desegregated for more than a year.

Corpus Christi, Tex.: The same as San Antonio.

Dallas, Tex.: Bus drivers do not enforce segregation though most Negroes sit toward the rear of the buses.

Richmond, Va.: On April 24, 1956, the Virginia Transit Co. announced it would no longer enforce bus segregation laws. Most Negroes continue in the customary segregated seating pattern.

Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News, Va.: Bus desegregation became effective shortly after the Flemming decision was announced. Some customary segregation remains.

Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.: Desegregation is now in effect on the buses of these cities. Mixed seating is regarded as normal, though some Negroes continue to sit at the rear of buses.

NAACP Spurs Drive, Aided by Gifts of Million

Star P. 8-a Tues. 1-8-57

Washington, D.C. P. 8-a

By the Associated Press

Plans for a stepped up campaign to integrate buses in the South will be discussed in Atlanta this week by Negro leaders encouraged by a report the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People received more than $1 million in receipts in 1956.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., of Montgomery, Ala., last night called on Southern Negro leaders to attend a strategy meeting in Atlanta Thursday and Friday "in an effort to coordinate and spur the campaign for integrated transportation in the South."

"We have no moral choice, before God, but to delve deeper into the struggle," said Mr. King, leader of the 381-day Negro bus boycott which ended peacefully in Montgomery December 21 with federally ordered bus integration.

Hits "Wilful Minority"

"We are convinced that most white Southerners are prepared to accept integration as the law of the land," he said. "On the other hand, a small but willful minority, dedicated to violence, is resorting to threats, shootings, cross burnings and bombings."

The Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., joined Mr. King in urging Negro leaders "from troubled areas all over the South" to attend. Both Mr. Steele and Mr. Shuttlesworth have been active in campaigns for integrated buses in their respective cities.

Mr. King said the meeting would be closed to the public, but that a statement will be issued after it is over.

Strong Support Noted

In New York, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said yesterday that court prosecution of the NAACP in some Southern cities and defiance of desegregation rulings stirred a record wave of "financial and moral support."

He told the organization's annual meeting that NAACP receipts hit a 1956 peak of mare than $1 million. The income came mostup in smalll contributions from thousands of individua[illegible] he said.

Thur[illegible]ood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, said that t[illegible] organization was going to [illegible]ontinue to support legal effort[illegible] n the South and at the same [illegible]me concentrate "on break[illegible] down segregation in the N[illegible]h."

Appeal for Funds

Your Help Needed in Bus Fights

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-12-57

Appeals for funds have been issued by supporters of bus protest movements in both Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

In Montgomery a committee of ministers has been organized to plan a national campaign to raise funds which will be used to rebuild churches and homes that were damaged in the mass bombings of last Jan. 10.

Spokesmen for the group say that all contributions are being acknowledged and noted that all checks should be mailed payable to the Montgomery Improvement Association, 530 S. Union St., Montgomery 8, Ala., and earmarked for the "Reconstruction Fund."

In Tallahassee the tremendous cost of continued litigation and fines has caused supporters of the bus boycott there to app[illegible] to the nation for more funds.

The Tallahassee group [illegible]nounces that all don[illegible]ons should be sent to the Inter-Civic Council, 803 Floral St., Tallahasse, Fla.

Bus Violence Flares

Post-Dispatch

[illegible] of violence continue to [illegible] out of the tense but de[illegible] situation in the [illegible] at two being re[illegible] in Montgomery, Ala., [illegible] Miami, Fla. [illegible] Reporter's Court hear[illegible] held Monday in Mont[illegible] charges that a white [illegible] cursed at and struck a [illegible] with a wrench when [illegible] of a bus at his request. [illegible] other women came to the [illegible]'s defense as the four [illegible] and argued their way [illegible] of the front of the bus, [illegible] by then had halted.

[illegible] Miami, a 20-year-old man [illegible] a transit company bus [illegible] hitting him in the [illegible] money-changer for [illegible] move to the rear of [illegible] The hearing on this [illegible] set for April 26.

[illegible] JOSEPHINE BOLD[illegible] 19, is the Alabama ma[illegible] who accuses James E. [illegible] of cursing her and [illegible] her twice with a wrench [illegible] to give up her seat [illegible] move to the rear after [illegible] had given up his seat [illegible] front of the bus to a [illegible] woman patron.

[illegible] told Det. Capt. E. [illegible] that Miss Bolding [illegible] him when he asked [illegible] move to the rear. He [illegible] said that Mrs. Annie [illegible], 37, and Mrs. Jonnie M. [illegible], 28, punched him after [illegible] younger woman had slap[illegible] him. He denied using a [illegible] during the altercation. [illegible] of the four persons in[illegible] was badly injured and [illegible] were released on their own [illegible] for appearance on [illegible] of assault and battery.

[illegible] SAID this was the [illegible] violence on a Montgomery [illegible] bus since shortly after the [illegible] Court ordered an end [illegible] segregation [illegible] that [illegible] potentially dangerous [illegible] were reported on the [illegible] in the first few days aft[illegible] [illegible] resumed [illegible] generally [illegible] the old pat[illegible] riding in the [illegible] bus and colored [illegible], police said.

[illegible] was the man struck in the head on a bus in Miami by a bus driver's money-changer. He required hospital treatment for the injury, which he said he sustained after he had resented being cursed and ordered to the rear of the vehicle.

He told police that he occupied a seat just behind the driver, when he heard a few nasty remarks from some white passengers.

"I got mad and decided to stick it out in the front seat," Nesbitt said when he was asked why he stayed in the seat for two additional trips.

* * *

NESBITT CHARGED that after his third trip he heard a white passenger ask the bus driver, Elmer M. Post, 47, whether colored riders were allowed to sit in the front of the bus nowadays.

Post apparently thought not, Nesbitt said, for the turned to him and said: "Get in the back, N----r."

Nesbitt said he told Post, "As far as I know, you could be a Negro, yourself." Then it was, he said, that Post struck him.

Post, who was held without bond for Friday's hearing, denied that he had called Nesbitt a "N---r," but said he did order him to move to the rear of the bus.

* * *

HE ACCUSED Nesbitt of riding the bus for an hour and a half and of "needling" him. He said Nesbitt told him he would stay on the bus until there was trouble.

Although the U.S. Supreme Court has held bus segregation in Montgomery illegal, litigation being carried on by the NAACP in Florida has not reached the Federal court stage and the state's segregation statutes are still being enforced.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., president of the Montgomery Improvement association (wearing hat, 2nd from left) and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy (in dark suit) first vice president of the association, make a trip on a city bus in Montgomery, Ala. after U. S. Supreme Court upheld a Federal court ruling that bus segregation was unconstitutional.

Integration

(From The New York Daily News)

The meaning of the bus disorders in various Southern cities—Birmingham, Montgomery, Tallahassee—is that Negro foes of race segregation on public vehicles are struggling in various ways to extend throughout the South the principle of the U. S. Supreme Court decision holding such segregation in Alabama unconstitutional.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., says this decision has made dead letters of all bus segregation laws anywhere in the country, but more than a few white Southerners refuse to buy Brownell's interpretation of the decision.

It looks like a fair bet that desegregation—integration—will eventually win out down South, but it may take a long time. Meanwhile, we can expect more or less violent disturbances now and then in Southern cities.

Meanwhile, too, it's awfully nice to live up North, where virtually nobody gives a hoot who sits next to whom on any public conveyance.

Segregationists Now Try To Avoid Federal Courts

By J. RUSSELL BONER

ATLANTA — (INS) — Colored leaders in the South moved this week to break down bus segregation in previously calm spots and pro-segregationists endeavored to keep racial disputes from reaching federal courts.

Birmingham city officials, Thursday, admitted switching charges against 22 colored citizens arrested for riding buses in an integrated manner, as both sides of the racial segregation clash altered strategy throughout the South.

Authorities in Birmingham said that charges against 22 Negroes arrested last week have been changed from violating a segregated seating ordinance to disorderly conduct and breach of peace, and planned to ask for a trial delay.

CITY ATTORNEY J. H. Willis said he would ask for a delay of the trial, which was set for Friday, in order to interview witnesses.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth leader against discrimination in Birmingham, urged colored citizens to obey existing laws until the 22 had been tried. However, he recently said, "If they change or drop the charges against the 22 Negroes, they may have to do the same for thousands."

TWO BIRMINGHAM men, one white and one colored, reported they have been threatened with bombing. The white man, Dave Campbell, a radio announcer who frequently discusses the integration problem, said he was told his name was "next on the list."

Two Birmingham homes were dynamited during the holiday season.

IN MONTGOMERY, Ala., the City Commission extended its emergency cancellation of night bus service through Tuesday, Jan. 8.

In Baton Rouge, the Rev. T. J. Jemison, minister who led the boycott in the Louisiana capital, indicated a change in tactics. Earlier Rev. Mr. Jemison said he would seek a test case against city bus segregation ordinances by having a Negro board a bus in the presence of a law officer. Thursday he said he may seek

WHEN THIS happened, it was said, the driver simply stopped the bus, left and brought another in which he carried the white passengers, leaving the colored passengers sitting in the unattended vehicle.

The Florida governor said he was halting operation of buses "until further notice" because of what he termed "irresponsible Negro leadership" and headline-hunting press radio and television media. The last session of the Florida legislature gave the governor "emergency powers."

COLLINS ADVISED Tallahassee Negroes to move less quickly in breaking down traditional segregation. A Federal District Court order bans interference with bus integration in the Florida capital.

With Negroes now integrated buses in Montgomery, 27-year-old Rev. Mr. Steele moved to get the same results in Atlanta. Speaking before some 5,000 persons at a fund-raising dinner for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he called on Atlanta Negroes to integrate, adding:

"IT MIGHT mean going to jail, and it might mean filling up the jail houses and it might mean physical death for some, but it is a small price to pay for the freedom of future generations."

In Birmingham, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Movement for Christian Rights said, "There has been some talk that the 22 Negroes charged with violation of city segregation laws will be dropped or changed."

HE ADDED to the cheering crowd:

"If they drop the charges for the 22, they may have to drop the same charges for thousands."

Negro Leaders Of 4 Cities Meet Here Thursday

Negro leaders from Montgomery, Birmingham, Tallahassee and Atlanta will meet Thursday at 2 p.m. in the Christian Education building of the Ebenezer Baptist Church to discuss integration of bus transportation.

The Rev. M. L. King Sr., pastor of the church, whose son, the Rev. M. L. King Jr., is a leader of the bus integration movement in Montgomery, said Monday the meeting would assemble a limited group, and that the problem would be discussed in workshop fashion.

Besides the Kings, those scheduled to attend include the Rev. C. K. Steel of Tallahassee, the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham, and A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO. The meeting will continue through Friday.

Montgomery Buses To Roll Again; Tallahassee Negro Stores Stoned

Courier-Journal Wed. 1-12-57 P. 8

Louisville, Ky.

Vehicles To Get Police Escort

From Wire Dispatches

The South's fires of racial unrest flickered up in one spot yesterday as quickly as they were stamped out in another.

The City of Montgomery, Ala., decided to resume daytime runs of integrated buses, with police cruisers escorting the final twilight runs.

But a shower of bricks on Negro establishments broke the calm at Tallahassee, Fla.

In Atlanta, a grand jury indicted six Negro preachers for violating the Georgia Jim Crow law by riding in the white section of a bus.

Brick Hurlers Unidentified

Montgomery buses will start running again this morning after a six-day suspension prompted by a wave of dynamitings of Negro churches.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said a police car would accompany each bus on its 5:15 p.m. run, the last one of the day under the continuing sundown curfew. The night runs were suspended originally during the holidays when six buses were fired on and one Negro rider was wounded.

Unidentified persons riding in a jalopy hurled bricks through the windows of two Negro groceries in Tallahassee, where bus service has just been resumed.

State Law Held Violated

Negroes have not attempted to mingle with whites on Tallahassee buses since service was resumed under a new ordinance authorizing drivers to assign seats and, in effect, continue segregation.

These other developments occurred:

1. Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals stayed for 30 days his order for integration of schools in Charlottesville and Arlington County, Virginia, which had been scheduled to take effect January 31. The stay was granted to permit an appeal by the state of Virginia to the Supreme Court.

2. Bills were introduced in the Georgia Legislature to abolish compulsory school attendance and give the governor broad powers to act in the event of integration attempts. Governor Marvin Griffin pointed out that a compulsory-attendance law was used to carry out integration in Clinton, Tenn.

Miami Asks Suit Be Dropped

3. A bill was put before the South Carolina House to close any integrated public school and invoke State police powers to give the governor direct control.

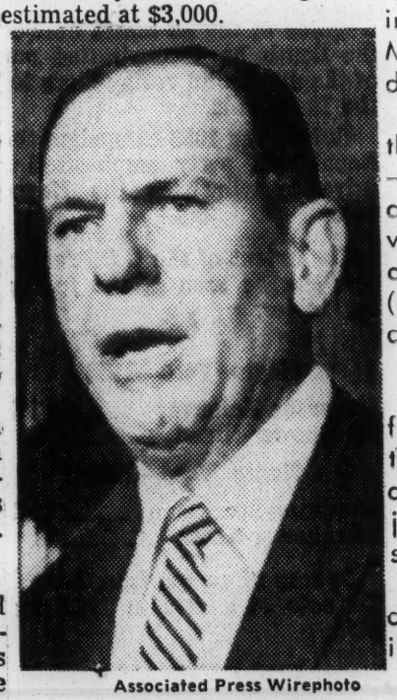
4. The City of Miami asked that a Federal Court suit against the City's bus-segregation laws be dropped since the ordinances never have been enforced.

As a result, Miami leaders of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People told Negroes to take seats anywhere they like on city buses since segregation laws are not enforced.

U. S. District Judge Emett Choate has ruled that the Miami bus-segregation laws are unconstitutional.

5. In Arlington, Va., Circuit Judge Emory Hosmer denied the appeal of a white woman who was fined $15 for refusing to take a seat apart from Negroes at a political rally. Miss Faith Bissell, 43, had refused to move to the white section.

6. At Americus, Ga., a roadside market of a biracial communal farm group was blasted for the second time. Investigators said apparently dynamite was thrown from a passing car and blew parts of the building 100 feet or more, causing $5,000 damage. The stand was dynamited July 23 and damage was estimated at $3,000.



Associated Press Wirephoto

GOVERNOR GRIFFIN
Urges school-law change

The Bus Issue Is Legally Settled

World Sat. 1-12-57 P. 8

When the Supreme Court of the United States first issued its decree on the un-constitutionality of school segregation at the public school level, even the die-hard could see that segregation was on thin ice everywhere and in everything public. Reason would suggest that once the practice started disentegrating, it was only a question of time when it would frazzle around the edges and cave through in the center.

B'ham, Ala.

There were those on the segregation side who admitted this in their posing of circumventive measures; they even said here in Georgia that it could last "a long time" because the question faced law-suits in as high as 159 separate counties!

Some had the inconsistency to say when the question blew up in South Carolina that it would "have no bearing in Georgia." Many said the same thing in other states when the Primus King decision outlawed white primaries.

They did not say that they were right, they did not say that they were un-constitutional; but satisfied their clientele by saying — like the lark told her young when they told her the farmer came and said he would get his friends to come and help "cut his wheat." The elder lark who knew something about human nature and the fallacy in depending upon friends, kept telling her young (until the farmer said he was going to do it himself) — "we still can stay a little longer."

Now, how long is a "little longer?"

Judge Choate, down in Miami, Florida the other day, when four Negro women came in with another bus segregation case took only fifteen minutes to settle it with — "this thing has already been settled in the Montgomery bus situation." The able judge added — "no use in further wasting valuable time on something that is past."

So, somebody at last had the courage to crack down in a death-blow in what has been capitalized on every political front in the South.

Politicians readily seized the question right after the court outlawed segregation in the public schools. They took to the stump in full blown proportions every manner of race bait — to tell the white people that their salvation would depend upon how well they supported those candidates who would see to it that circumventive measures would prolong the implementation of the court's order.

Judge Choate simply said in what took off to be one of those "little longer" durations, "no use in wasting time on something already settled."

Sooner or later this will go also for the much talked debates around cloture in the United States Senate. The filibuster will claim to be the saviour of the South through the balking of what is termed the President's Civil Rights legislation.

From here what is to be filibustered? The court has interpreted from the already written and enacted legislation such commitments as are necessary for the free and unlimited circulation and enjoyment of all people in a civil society. Filibuster what?

Those who claim that the President's Civil Rights legislation is to further the cause of integration and the Republican party, might look on the other side of the picture and see political fruit also for those who wish their constituencies to see that they are filibustering to further same them from something already decreed by the courts.

Just how long the people would be fooled, was our greatest concern. Somebody was bound to crack down on this political toying.

Judge Choate has pointed the way; the tree has been cut down, and the limbs have fallen with the tree, — according to Judge Choate.

Integrated Buses Make Headway on 2 Fronts

Herald Tribune

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP).—The City of Montgomery decided today to lift the sundown curfew on buses because of "good co-operation" from the public. In Florida, Gov. LeRoy Collins said in his inaugural address the state is ready for bus integration if it is not made compulsory.

While tension appeared to be easing in the South's bus-seating crisis, Negro leaders were marshaling their forces against a "small but willful minority" of whites "dedicated to violence" to prevent integration.

Negro spokesmen will hold a two-day meeting in Atlanta starting Thursday to "spur the campaign" and discuss "violence directed toward the Negro communities."

A series of sniper shots from the dark prompted Montgomery to put a curfew on bus runs after 5 p. m. during the Christmas holidays and the curtailed service later was extended through tonight.

Florida's Gov. Collins, inaugurated for a second term, said schools can not be integrated in his state in "the foreseeable future." But he said Florida appears ready for some forms of racial integration, such as on the buses, and can gain nothing by defying the courts.

He said Federal Court decisions thus far do not make integration of the schools compulsory but recognize local conditions. Florida, he said, has laws that will maintain segregated schools "so long as such is wise in the light of social, economic and health facts of life."

He also said: "Boycotts, ultimatums and peremptory demands can never achieve what persuasion, peaceful petition and normal judicial procedures can do for the Negro race."

While praising Gov. Collins, Negro leaders in Tallahassee attacked the new city plan to make bus drivers responsible for assigning seats so as to preserve order, without regard to race as such.

Negroes in New Orleans Sue for Bus Integration

Journal + Constitution P.8-a

Sun. 2-3-57

By United Press

Negro leaders in New Orleans Saturday pressed for an end to segregation on city buses, while in Montgomery, Ala., where court-ordered bus integration was first tried, police arrested a seventh white man in connection with racial violence.

Atlanta Ga.

Negroes in New Orleans filed a Federal Court suit challenging a state law which bans mixing the races on city buses, and then met Friday night for a speech by the man who led Montgomery's fight to pull down the color barriers.

The suit, filed by A. P. Tureaud, an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, asked the court to issue a temporary order restraining the city from enforcing such segregation laws.

* * *

THE SUIT charges that the laws cannot be enforced because they are unconstitutional and opposed to the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. appeared before New Orleans Negro leaders and warned that the Ku Klux Klan is being reborn in the form of "supposedly respectable white citizens councils."

King, who led the successful fight to break down Montgomery's bus segregation laws, said, however, "old man segregation is on his death bed, but the guardians of the status-quo are on hand with oxygen tents to keep him alive."

King, whose appearance was sponsored by the Negro groups behind the Federal Court suit, urged the city's Negroes to get behind the integration movement and work hard. However, he advised them to avoid violence.

* * *

MEANWHILE, police in Montgomery announced that they had arrested a seventh white man in connection with recent bombings of Negro homes and racial violence.

Officers said that Kyle Livingston, 19, was charged with dynamiting the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church and released on $2,500 bond.

The Rev. H. H. Johnson, pastor of the Hutchinson Street Church, signed the warrant for Livingston's arrest, officers said.

Johnson will be tried Feb. 8 with six other white men arrested for bombing Negro homes and churches following the U.S. Supreme Court order that ended bus segregation in Montgomery. King's home was among those bombed.

* * *

IN BIRMINGHAM, Ala., the city asked a U.S. District Court to throw out a suit by 21 Negroes asking that local bus segregation be declared unconstitutional.

The motion, filed four days after a similar motion by the Birmingham Transit Co., contends that the 21 Negroes who face trial later this month in a city recorder's court have appealed to the Federal Court prematurely.

Barricades Are Obsolete

Nation Sat. 3-2-57

Machine guns, tanks and tear gas were supposed to have made it impossible for unarmed citizens to successfully defy, much less overthrow, a modern police state. But in Barcelona nearly a million and a half people have discovered a means of resistance that has Franco & Company thoroughly baffled. On January 14 a boycott of buses began when fares were increased from sixty to eighty *centimos*. The boycotters have carefully avoided violence. Large police details stand idly at major intersections as heavily guarded but conspicuously empty buses roll down the streets. In South Africa, 60,000 Africans have launched a bus boycott in Johannesburg and Pretoria in protest against an increase of twopence a day in fares. The South African authorities are making the capital mistake of invoking violence to crush a non-violent protest movement, thereby converting an economic issue into a major political struggle. Thus non-violence, which Gandhi first used as a technique while working for Indian immigration in South Africa and later carried with him to India, has now returned to Africa by way of Montgomery, Alabama, and Tallahassee, Florida, and is proving its effectiveness in Spain.

The bus boycott has obvious advantages as a non-violent tactic. It can be quickly organized by word-of-mouth; mass meetings, leaflets and organization are not necessary. It imposes hardships but minimizes risk. The leadership is not conspicuous. It challenges authority obliquely on a specific issue—segregated seating, a rise in fare or the like—which usually has a strong appeal in itself. It can paralyze a city. It is dramatic. It gives people a sense of power and, at the same time, builds unity and discipline. And it cannot be crushed by force. The tyranny of the modern police state may be invulnerable to direct attack, but the bus boycotts are demonstrating that it can be circumvented by the inventive application of non-violent tactics.

NEGRO PASTORS OPEN 'LOVE AND LAW' CRUSADE

Daily Herald Chicago Ill. Thurs. 1-10-57

Sing, Pray on Atlanta Bus in Whites' Seats

Atlanta, Jan. 9 (AP)—Negro ministers today began a "love, law, and liberation movement" to end racial seating barriers on buses at this Georgia capital, a stronghold of segregation.

The plan was given its name last night at a mass heeting at the large Wheat street Baptist church, where it was perfected. The first step was delegated to 100 Negro pastors and the wife of one of the leaders said it began as scheduled at 10 a. m. today.

The first effort to change seating customs caused several white passengers to leave a bus and the vehicle was returned to the trolley barn.

20 Negroes Board Bus

About 20 Negro clergymen boarded a partly filled bus at Whitehall and Mitchell sts., in the downtown section shortly before 11 a. m. Six took empty seats at the front and midway of the bus. Several others sat in forward seats.

Three white women left the bus. Several other white women sitting in forward seats remained. No Negroes sat beside white persons but in seats in front of and behind them.

The bus driver let the bus stand. R. L. Wages, a transit company supervisor, walked from his station a few feet away. He looked inside the bus and ordered the driver:

"Let it sit here."

Some one outside shouted "it's not going anywhere" and the remaining whites aboard left the bus.

Sing, Pray, and Read Bible

Wages called a crew of mechanics to look at the bus, indicating that it was out of order. He said he would send it to the barn. The mechanics tinkered with its mechanism and the bus took off with the Negroes aboard, singing, praying, and reading the Bible.

They rang the exit bell at Boulevard st. and attempted to leave by the front door. The driver asked them to leave by the rear.

"We want to go out this way," said the Rev. William Holmes Borders, chairman of the desegregation move. The driver let them leave thru the front door.

Enforcement of regulations that Negro passengers seat from the rear and white from the front of the buses presumably rested with city police. Chief Herbert C. Jenkins declined to say what steps he might take to prevent further moves by the Negroes.

Governor Hears of Move

The Atlanta city attorney, Jack Savage, explained that bus segregation is decreed by Georgia state law which requires municipal authorities to enforce it. The law, he said, also gives bus operators police powers of enforcement.

Gov. Marvin Griffin said he had received word of the bus desegregation move and had conferred with Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook on the matter.

Griffin said he was told a bus load of Negroes would come to Atlanta from Montgomery and Birmingham to make the bus integration effort. He said if he caught anyone trying to incite people to riot or violence he would try to "nip it in the bud."

The Georgia governor, he said, is charged with the responsibility of preventing trouble and that that doesn't mean "waiting until it starts."

New York pair files $35,000 bus suit

By LOUIS F. LOMAX

NEW YORK — A New York couple has filed three law suits totaling to $35,000 against Greyhound and Trailways [illegible] officials following the [illegible] the couple for their refusal to take the back seat on a bus.

The couple, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Varlack, filed the suits through Ernest D. Jackson, Jacksonville, Florida, attorney, and named the sheriff of Statesboro, Ga. and officials of the bus company as defendants.

The suits allege that the [illegible] deprived the Varlacks of their rights under the Constitution and that they were [illegible] to unsanitary jail conditions and given jail records.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the Varlacks, the couple left New York [illegible] to Jacksonville. They traveled without difficulty until they reached Sylvania, Ga.

At that point a new driver took over the bus and, according to the Varlacks, told the New York couple to move from their seat directly behind him to the rear of the bus.

The Varlacks refused to move and the couple said the driver made several stops and phone calls during the next hour. When the bus arrived at Statesboro, the Varlacks charge, they were taken into custody and held for almost 24 hours.

They charge that they were fingerprinted and given extensive questioning. They do not allege that they were [illegible] with physical brutality.

The couple was later allowed to call relatives in Jacksonville and New York to inform them of their plight. When released, the couple proceeded to Jacksonville by bus and returned to New York [illegible].

[illegible] Varlack, a former Lincoln University student, is associated with the Ray L. Lawson agency of the United Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Varlack is a professional [illegible]

The Bus Issue Here Is Now In The Court

Daily World Fri. 1-11-57

With the arrest of five ministers and the surrender by a sixth one yesterday after they made attempts to ride the local bus Wednesday without observing the state segregation law puts the issue in the courts. All six ministers were required to post a bond of $1,000 each on the charge of violating the state law which requires separation of the races on the buses.

Atlanta, Ga. P. 4

The ministers accepted arrest good naturedly and this action will provide the basis for legal settlement of this question which has reportedly been under discussion with various parties concerned, including city officials, at various times during the past several months.

Of course, as we have stated before in these columns, in the light of the Montgomery decision and two other decisions on the bus issue in three other states, we had hoped that Atlanta could have met her bus question without the need for further litigation. But since the city took the position it did in the matter, there is no alternative except the court.

The decisions referred to above have all clearly stated bus segregation was unconstitutional.

In the meantime, Rev. William H. Borders, one of the leaders of the ministers who launched the desegregation effort, has stated there will be no further action at desegregation of the buses by his group. This we think is a wise and logical decision because where there is a contest over a legal question, it can only be finally settled through the court.

Georgia Readies Law For Bus Halt Powers

Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Jan. 2[illegible] — Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said today he will draft a law giving Gov. Marvin Griffin police power to close down a public transit system in case of an emergency.

Cook said the law would be similar to the one used by Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins in shutting down the Tallahassee bus system. He added that he contacted Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin for a copy of the Florida statute.

The bill will be submitted to Griffin for final approval and will be ready for the Jan. 14 opening of the General Assembly.

Atlanta Pastors Praised

Courier P. 2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA — Atlanta's "Love, Law and Liberation" movement has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of leading American citizens in the wake of the arrest of six prominent clergymen who defied the city's 1890 segregation law governing public transportation.

Sat. 1-19-57

Free on $1,000 bonds are Revs. William Holmes Borders, R. B. Shorts, A. Franklin Fisher, R. W. Williams, B. Joseph Johnson and Howard Bussey.

Their action inspired comment from such notables as Jackie Robinson, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rev. Reinhold Neibuhr, Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, president of the National Council of Church; Right Rev. Angus Dunn, Episcopal Bishop, Washington, D. C.; Episcopalian Dean Frances Sayre of the Washington Cathedral; President John A. Mackay of the Princeton University Seminary; Father John LaFarge, noted Catholic clergyman; Henry Schultz, chairman of the Anti-Defamation League in Washington; Patrick M. Malin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; A. Philip Randolph president of the AFL-CIO Sleeping Car Porters Union, and Bishops J. R. Hamlet and Bertram W. Doyle.

Pleas, Threats, Violence Mark South's Bus Battle

Defender Sat. 1-26-57 P. 1

Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA — An indictment was returned here last week by a Fulton Superior court grand jury charging six ministers with deliberately violating Georgia's bus segregation law, as a test of its validity against the recent U.S. Supreme court ruling on transportation on public conveyance.

At the same time, Gov. Marvin Griffin, in his annual state of the state message before a joint session of the general assembly, pledged that "as long as I occupy the governor's chair, there will be no breakdown in the pattern of segregation in this state."

The governor's message declared that, in the two and a half years since the U. S. Supreme court banned racial segregation in public schools, "the effect of this unconstitutional and unlawful decree has not been felt in Georgia yet. The fact is no mere accident.

PROTECT ALL

"We are going to protect our white and colored citizens in Georgia from mob violence, abuse and unbridled intimidation . . . by maintaining Georgia's sacred heritages and traditions."

He held that the state's "unprecedented" prosperity is "unfortunately being threatened ruthlessly through unwarranted and unauthorized interference by the federal judiciary in the purely internal affairs of the states."

He added, "In this crisis, Georgia stands firm . . . our precious institutions stand free and unsullied in this perilous hour."

INDICT SIX

In the bus segregation incident, the grand jury returned its true bills against the six ministers — Revs. William H. Borders, R. B. Shorts, Joseph Johnson, A. Franklin Fisher, Howard Bussey and R. W. Williams — after calling only one witness, Ganis V. Daniel, conductor of a City Transit line bus.

Daniel was operator of the bus which the ministers boarded recently and refused to take back seats when he ordered them to do so. They rode for six blocks on the bus, before Daniel stopped the vehicle and declared it was "out of service."

Freed on bail of $1,000 each, the six ministers declared, "this is what we wanted."

In Montgomery, Ala., resumption of the city's newly integrated bus service and the organization of a new-all-white bus system to operate on a "club" plan, are the latest developments in the city's transportation picture.

SERVICE RESUMED

Bus service was resumed again after a six-day stoppage, ordered after shots were fired at six buses and some Negro churches had been bombed.

The buses operated on a limited, daylight schedule, with the last trips starting at 5:15 p. m. Police guards are assigned to buses finishing their last runs.

Some buses carried Negro passengers only. Others carried a few whites and no Negroes. When Negroes and whites rode the same buses, Negroes could be found in the middle and onto the rear, while the whites occupied the front section.

Defender P. 4

While this seems as if the citizens were working out their own methods of integration, there was still another group of whites, headed by a local attorney and state representative, which is seeking to organize an all-white bus system to operate on a "club" plan.

CLUB PLAN

O. J. Goodwyn, who declined to reveal names of persons who retained him, conferred with city officials and later with U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, jr., one of two jurists who ruled bus segregation unconstitutional here last June.

The proposed bus line would operate as a "private" line with only members of a club allowed to ride — such membership being limited to white persons.

During the height of the boycott some Negroes had petitioned the city to operate their own bus service, but the request was denied.

FLORIDA WARNING

The racial fued over segregated bus seating in Florida simmered down in face of a warning by Gov. Leroy Collins that violence must stop.

Police in Miami and Tallahassee, where Negroes are concentrating their efforts to break down Florida racial barriers, reported there had been no new incidents in the past 12 hours.

Wednesday night a window in the home of the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the integrated seating movement in Tallahassee, was shattered by shotgun fire. Previously, a cross was burned in front of the Negro minister's church and his home stoned.

Gov. Collins, who suspended bus service in Tallahassee New Year's Day, called for immediate action by city and county authorities.

"This kind of lawlessness is inexcusable and it must be stopped," the governor declared.

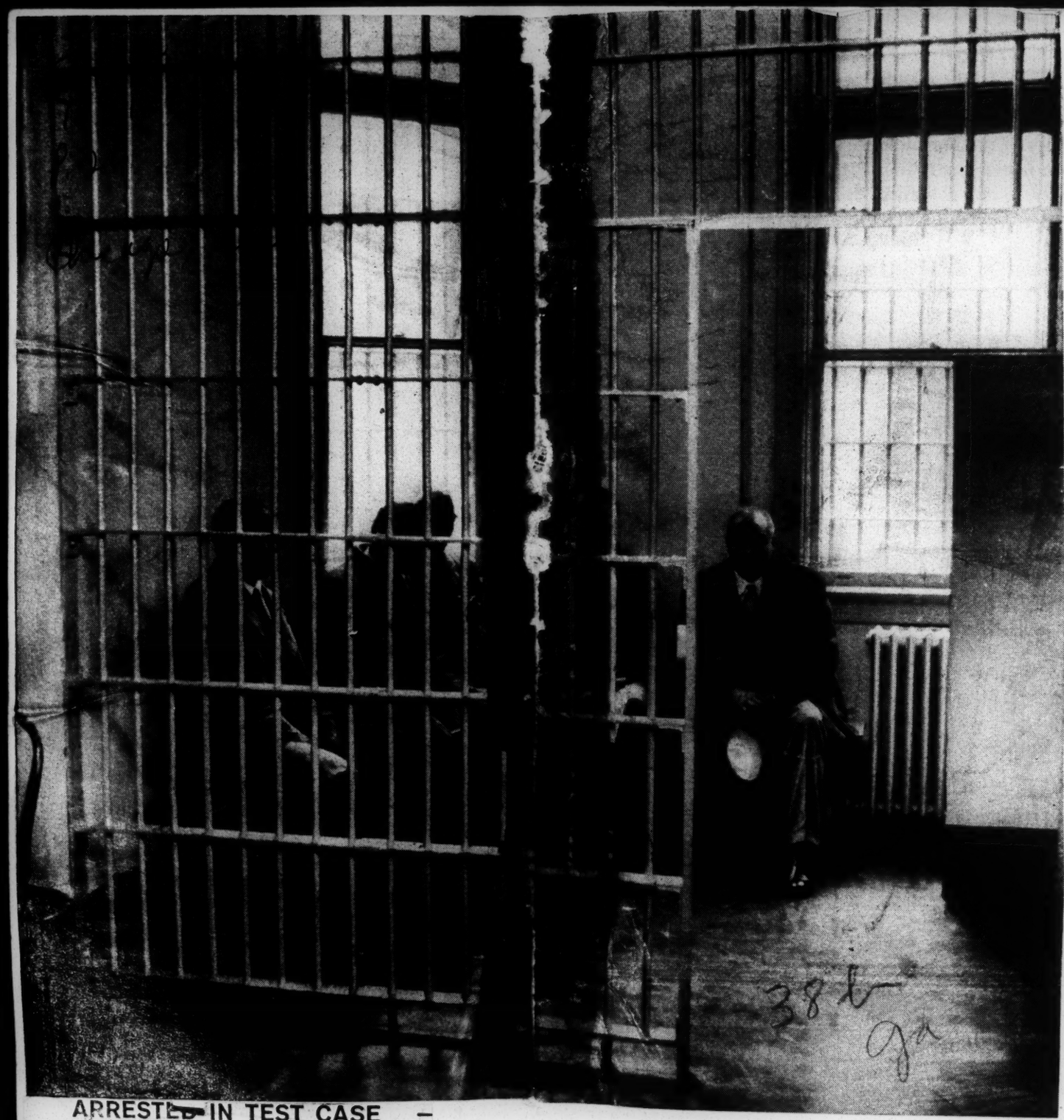
Collins restored bus service last Friday as a "test of good will."

Tallahassee Police Chief Frank Stoutamire echoed the governor's words. The chief met each shift of officers as they came on duty and told them: "I don't care who's doing it — whether it's my boy or your boy, it has to stop."

ISSUES WARNING

In Miami, Police Chief Walter A. Headley said his men are prepared to make arrests if Negroes attempt integrated seating, but stressed each case would be treated "individually."

Two Miami Negro youths, Joseph Sands, 17, and Vernon Clark, 18, were put off a bus, but not arrested, when they took seats directly behind the driver Wednesday night. It was the first attempt at integrated seating in Miami.



ARRESTED IN TEST CASE —

As the legal fight to break the grip of segregation shifted to Georgia, a group of Negro ministers found themselves in jail according to their own plan. Challenging a Georgia statute, they were arrested and imprisoned for riding in the front of an Atlanta bus. Later, they were released on $1,000 bail apiece pending a court decision on the validity of the statute.

Bus Official May Probe Complaint By Student

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

The head of the Atlanta Transit System said Saturday he "will look into" complaints by a foreign student at Morris Brown College who said she was impolitely treated by a conductor as he sought to maintain segregation on the West Hunter line.

Robert Sommerville top official of the transit firm voiced the company's policy for bus conductors to avoid racial entanglements and concentrate on giving service to all passengers.

Sommerville's decision to investigate drives courtesy was revealed after a Morris Brown College student from Trinadad, Mrs. Elaine George, told of "a tactless manner" in which she was ordered up from the only remaining seat in a West Hunter-Irvin trolley. The incident occurred about 245 p. m. Friday as she was enroute from the college to the downtown area.

Mrs. George is the wife of the A. M. E. minister and baritone soloist, Ulrich George.

Recalling her reaction to being ordered up from the only empty seat on the bus, the foreign student said:

"I really felt bad. He (the conductor) was so crude about it, and I thought if any of them (white American) came to our country, they would not be treated that way."

Mrs. George related how she boarded a bus crowded with Washington High School students. She said one of the two long seats up front was vacant except for one white man who sat next to the front entrance of the bus.

When she sat on the vacant seat leaving a space between her and the white passnger, the conductor ordered her to move without waiting for a reaction from the white passenger, she said.

"He turned and ordered me to stand up, but a young man got up and gave me his seat," she added.

Sommerville, indicated that drivers are encouraged to ignore integrated seating when there is no conflict between or among passengers.

Concern over bus seating was heightened by the Feb. 21st dissmissal of charges against a conductor who fired his pistol after being accused of not knowing a Negro from a white man. The shooting occurred Feb. 9 after the victim who escaped injury, got off a bus in front of Paschal Brothers Co. on West Hunter Street at Mayson-Turner.

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 Baltimore, Md. p. 3

RIDE UNSEGREGATED ON GA. BUS —The Rev. William Borders, Baptist minister and leader of the integration campaign in Atlanta, begins a cautious drive to end bus segregation there as he rides in the "white" section of a normally segregated city bus. The Rev. Mr. Borders, who was one of 12 hymn-chanting ministers to ride unsegregated on the bus, said the peaceful six block ride through downtown Atlanta was intended to set an example for other colored bus riders to follow. Later he was arrested.

The next day all six were arrested and released on bond. A Grand Jury subsequently indicted them after an hour-long consideration. The prosecutor said he will bring them to trial in the regular course of procedure.

ATLANTA police officials reported a complete lack of reaction or incidents in connection with the case.

The Atlanta Journal reported the bus incident has resulted in about five letters a day to its "Letters to the Editor" department. About one in 10 is in favor of the integration move, the others for segregated buses.

The morning Atlanta Constitution, has received "about a dozen" letters on the subject since the incident, with sentiment "about half and half."

Six pastors kneeling in prayer are jailed

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 Baltimore, Md. p. 1

By S. F. YETTE

ATLANTA, GA.—The arrest of six ministers by local police officers, Thursday, halted a devotional meeting and altered the ministers' plan for a second day of violation of the state's bus segregation laws requiring colored riders to sit at the rear of the transit buses.

The arrests, made while the ministers prayed and sang at the Wheat Street Baptist Church at 1:35 p.m., preceded by one hour a Southwide Conference of Integration Leaders which met at the Ebenezer Baptist Church—one block from the arrest site.

* * *

ARRESTED WERE:

The Rev. William H. Borders, chairman of the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, and pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church; B. Joseph Johnson, pastor, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church; Roz Williams, pastor, Smith Chapel Baptist Church; Albert F. Fisher, West Hunter Baptist Church; R. B. Shorts, presiding elder, Atlanta CME Church; and Howard Busse, pastor, Rockdale Baptist Church.

THEY WERE taken to Fulton County jail here, booked on charges of violating state segregation laws, fingerprinted, and released after making $1,000 bond each. They were in their cells only 45 minutes before their release.

The six arrested, except the Rev. Mr. Johnson, were holding devotionals along with dozens of other ministers of the movement when warrants for their arrests were served on their attorney, Austin T. Walden. p. 2

WALDEN CAME to the church and notified the five, who left the church and boarded police wagons stationed outside the church.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who was visiting his wife who is ill at a local hispital when the warrents were served, received notice of them later, and surrendered voluntarily at the Fulton County Jail.

The serving of the warrants by Atlanta Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins relieved speculation as to whether local officials would take steps to enforce the state law.

THE CITY of Atlanta does not have a law requiring bus segregation.

The arrests were seen as the desired answer to the movement's hope to get a judicial review of the Georgia bus segregation law.

Mr. Walden was not available for comment, but spokesmen for the group said that they were pleased that those arrested were charged with violation of the segregation statute rather than "The usual disorderly conduct" charge.

Broad survey shows—

Atlanta calmly faces bus integration move

News p. 8-A B'ham, Ala. Sun. 1-20-57

BY JIM LAXSON

ATLANTA, Jan. 19—(AP)—Atlanta is taking calmly the bus integration attempt begun 10 days ago by the city's Negro leaders.

A survey by The Associated Press shows an evident lack of reaction to the court test precipitated Jan. 9, when six singing, Scripture-quoting Negro ministers took seats in the white section of an Atlanta Transit Co. bus.

THEY HAVE BEEN indicted for violating Georgia's segregation laws.

Transit President R. L. Sommerville, who admits he is in the middle on the challenge to tradition, summed up his company's feelings to the absence of reaction:

"The first organized attack on Georgia's bus segregation law caused hardly a ripple among the state's legislators who have just completed the opening week of the 1957 session.

One unidentified legislator, on a trolley ride from the Capitol to the downtown area, was overheard suggesting in a lighter vein, "Why don't we just go ahead and let the Negroes sit in the front of the buses and the white people in the back?"

MEANWHILE, four bills were introduced in the opening days of the general assembly strengthening the governor's hand in dealing with school integration attempts.

Gov. Marvin Griffin, who put the National Guard on a standby basis after the Atlanta bus incident to put down "any riots, insurrection and breaches of the peace," said a week later that he had no specific plan to counter the desegregation effort.

"I'm going to maintain order in Georgia. Whoever is responsible for the disorder is going to answer for it," he declared. He added that "race relations are excellent" in the state.

ATLANTA'S segregated seating came under fire when a team of ministers led by the Rev. William Holmes Borders boarded a trolley bus in the downtown area and took seats in the front section normally reserved for white patrons under the state's laws.

They refused to take back seats when ordered to do so.

A supervisor immediately pulled the bus out of service as mechanically defective and sent it to a garage with the Negroes riding it part of the way.

Atlanta Faces Bus Intergration Move Calmly

Advocate 1-8-6

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They have been indicted for violating Georgia's segregation laws.

Transit President R. L. Sommerville, who admits he is in the middle on the challenge to tradition, summed up his company's feelings to the absence of reaction:

"It's wonderful."

'HOPEFUL, HELPFUL THING'

"The lack of reaction is the most hopeful and helpful thing in this whole situation," he said. "Atlanta is maintaining its wonderful tradition in race relations.

"We are thankful that there has been no inflammatory action by extremists on either side," he added. "It is our great hope to keep tempers on a level keel."

The first organized attack on Georgia's bus segregation laws caused hardly a ripple among the state's legislators who have just completed the opening week of the 1957 session.

There has been no official comment from the lawmakers and very little recognition of the problem.

One unidentified solon, on a trolley ride from the capitol to the downtown area, was overheard suggesting in a lighter vein, "Why don't we just go ahead and let the Negroes sit in the front of the buses and the white people in the back?"

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GUARD ON STANDBY

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The next day all six were arrested and released on bond. A grand jury subsequently indicted them after an hour-long consideration. The prosecutor said he will bring them to trial in the regular course of procedure.

LOVE, LAW, LIBERATION

Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, one of the largest Negro churches in the city, called the campaign the "love, law and liberation movement."

The campaign, except for community prayer meetings every Tuesday night, has been halted pending legal moves.

"The case is in the hands of the lawyers and the courts and we are awaiting the outcome," Borders said. In the meantime, the Negroes have continued to ride on a segregated basis without incident.

A. T. Walden, Negro attorney for the movement, said information from their sources indicates the rank and file of whites are unconcerned "or at least not upset" by the effort.

"Our feeling is that the whites, at least the better informed whites, feel that bus integration is inevitable," he said.

Atlanta police officials reported a complete lack of reaction or incidents in connection with the case

GET FEW LETTERS

The Atlanta Journal reported the bus incident has resulted in about five letters a day to its "letters to the editor" department. About one in ten is in favor of the integration move, the others for segregated buses.

The morning Atlanta Constitution, has received "about a dozen" letters on the subject since the incident, with sentiment "about half and half."

John Pennington, a Journal reporter assigned to the story, observed that people are interested in it "But I've found no particular optimism on the part of the Negroes and no fear or hysteria on the part of the whites."

"A few of the 'old heads' premost people I've talked to have dicted there'll be trouble but shown little or no reaction," he declared.

Samuel Adams, reporter for the Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper, said he found no bitterness among the Negro people.

"There is strong feeling to abide by the law and to keep as much peace as possible," he said, "But at the same time to push ahead for their goal."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

He said white people he interviewed generally were indifferent to the situation, many regarding it as "much ado about nothing."

Twenty-one Southern cities have desegregated their buses without difficulty, according to a survey by the Southern Regional Council. The Council, an interracial group devoted to "equal opportunity for all," said the end of compulsory segregation came in each case without court action, usually by a policy change of the transit company. The changes evoked no incidents or organized protests, it said.

Cities listed were Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and Winston Salem, N.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex.; and Newport News, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.

The council said it learned that in most cities checked passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating.

In contrast, the council said, in Montgomery, Birmingham and Tallahassee "segregated seating has been met by both official resistance and sporadic violence by lawless elements."

Funds needed for Atlanta bus fight

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 1-19-57

ATLANTA — Contributions are beginning to trickle into Atlanta where the "Love, Law, Liberation Movement" has launched the non-violence drive to desegregate buses.

The Revs. William Holmes Borders, B. J. Johnson, R. B. Shorts, Roy Williams, A. Franklin Fisher and Howard Bussey have been arrested and indicted for violating Georgia segregation laws.

Their arrest has led to inquiries from over the nation as to how they may be helped in Atlanta's portion of the Southwide fight to break down jim crow in all forms.

Contributions may be sent to: "Love, Law, Liberation Movement," William Holmes Borders, president; Wheat St. Baptist Church, 18 Yonge St., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Date of the ministers' trials in Fulton Superior Court has not been set, but a corps of lawyers is prepared for the defense.

6 Ministers Indicted in Ga. Bus Test

Herald Tribune New York Wed. 1-16-57

Negroes Rode In White Section

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 (AP).—Six Negro ministers were indicted today on charges of violating the Georgia segregation law by riding in the white section of a bus.

Meanwhile, at Montgomery, Ala., the city decided to resume daytime runs of integrated buses with police cruiser escorts. Elsewhere in the racial-troubled South vandals hurled bricks through the windows of two Negro groceries at Tallahassee, Fla.

The Negro ministers who boarded an Atlanta trolley bus last week and rode six blocks in front seats traditionally occupied by whites were indicted on misdemeanor charges of violating state segregation laws. The six men who are free in $1,000 bail each, said at the time of their arrest "this is just what we wanted"—an opportunity to make a quick court test of the statute which has not been passed on directly.

Montgomery buses will start running again tomorrow morning after a six-day suspension. It was in that city that the first Deep South bus integration began three weeks ago by order of the United States Supreme Court.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said a police car would accompany each bus on its 5:15 p. m. run, the last one of the day under the continuing sundown curfew. The night runs were suspended originally during the holidays when six buses were fired on and one Negro rider was wounded. During that period there was a wave of dynamitings of Negro churches.

In Tallahassee, bus service has been resumed by permission of Gov. LeRoy Collins. The Governor had used his emergency powers to stop the buses after violence in the Florida capital where Negroes last year conducted a boycott of segregated buses similar to one in Montgomery.

Negroes have not attempted to mingle with whites on Tallahassee buses since service was resumed under a new ordinance authorizing drivers to assign seats and, in effect, continue segregation.

One brick volley smashed three windows at the grocery operated by Dan Speed, transportation chief of Tallahassee's Negro integration group. Another broke the plate glass at a market operated by George DuPont, another Negro leader. Vandals also smashed windows of two cars parked near Florida A. & M. University for Negroes.

Trolley Driver 'Embarrassed Me' Youth Reveals

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Tues. 2-19-57

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

"It embarrassed me...."

This was the simple explanation given Monday by a Turner High School youth reportedly mistaken for a white youth by a West Hunter-Irwin trolley operator.

The 18-year-old youth Bennie Williams, superintendent of Wilkes Chapel AME Sunday School, said he was so embarrassed late Saturday that he did not protest an order by a white bus driver who forced his darker companion to move to another seat.

His companion, Williams said, was his school mate, William Walker, 16. They boarded the bus opposite Kay's Jewelry and were immediately separated by the bus conductor who told Walker he could not sit on the front seat, he said.

Daily World

The seating incident led to a shooting and subsequent arrest of the bus operator on charges of discharging firearms in the city and pointing a pistol at another.

Williams said the white conductor told Walker, "Hey Buddy, you can't sit there. You better move back."

He said: "We were sitting on that long seat up front because the bus was full."

Walker said he complied with the order to change seats.

A short time later, another passenger approached me and asked if his fifteen cents was as good as mine, and when I answered yes, he asked if he might sit next to me, Williams said. Again the answer was "Yes."

When this happened, the conductor pulled his pistol out of his bag and put it within easy reach, the youth continued.

Both of the teenage boys said they left the bus at the Mason-Turner stop. The man who was shot at also got off at this stop, witnesses said.

Judge Webb Rules Bus Driver Clear In Firing Pistol At Man

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 2-22-57

P.1

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

A Municipal Court Judge Thursday dismissed charges against a white bus operator who admitted shooting his pistol after a passenger said he did not know a Negro from a white man.

The defendant, Roy E. Walker, 26, of 325 Glenn St., was arraigned before Municipal Court Judge James Webb on two counts of disorderly conduct. He was accused of discharging firearms in the city street and pointing a pistol at another.

Appearing in court to testify against the trolley driver was the victim of the shooting, Ishmel Albert, 34. He accused the driver of threatening to kill him before shooting.

Albert and a surprise prosecution witness, identified as Jimmy Chatman, 32, of a Simmons St. address, testified that Walker stood at the door of his bus and fired at Albert as the victim stood near the entrance of Paschal Brothers Cafe. The shooting occurred around 7 p. m., Feb. 9 at a bus stop directly in front of the cafe, located at the corner of Hunter St. and Mayson-Turner.

"PROVOKED THE THING"

On the motion of defense counsel, Judge Webb dismissed the charge and said the evidence showed a "lack of good sense on the part of both", the defendant and Albert. The Judge said Albert "provoked the thing."

Prosecuting the case on behalf of Albert, Atty. Donald L. Hollowell said the bus driver's action was such that it could have jeopardized his life in mass reprisal. He also jeopardized the lives of others by shooting because the bullet could have riccocheted and injured someone inside or out in front of the crowded cafe, he argued.

"In times like these, such action could put the (racial) harmony we have, though it is sometimes strained, put it assunder," Atty. Hollowell said.

SHOOTING TOLD

In his account of the shooting, Albert said he boarded the West Hunter-Irwin St. bus at Butler St., and Auburn Ave., and sat about two seats from the rear door. At Whitehall and Hunter Streets, he said, "a fair skinned Negro and his brown skinned" companion got on the bus and the bus conductor asked the darker youth to move.

"They were sitting on the first long seat and one was made to get up," he added.

"The conductor kept glaring through the rear view mirror until we reached Paschal Brothers," Albert testified. After getting off the bus at this stop, "I made a statement," he continued, quoting himself: "I said these guys are so stupid that they don't know a Negro when they see one."

PISTOL IN HIS FACE

Albert said he went far enough into Paschal's to lay a package on the end of the counter. He said he heard the voice of the conductor and turned around to see a revolver pointed in his face.

Albert recalled:

"I kept my hands clear of my pockets so he wouldn't have an excuse to shoot me between the eyes ...and he said: "Well don't call me stupid.' He became enraged and I said 'if you put the gun down, I'll stomp h---l out of you."

Under cross-examination, he accused the conductor of saying: "I'll kill you."

Daily World

NOT ON BUS

Chatman said he was not on the bus, but he heard the conversation and saw the conductor fire as Albert stood near the cafe entrance.

He said:

Atlanta, Ga.

"As I started to go into Paschal's, the bus was pulling up.... This fellow (Albert) was walking by the bus and the drive stood up and said, 'Who are you caling dumo?'

He said Albert told the conductor he was not talking to anyone in particular, adding: "You got your pistol...I don't have anything, but go on and shoot. You got your pistol."

P. 1

Chatman said that after the bus driver fired, Albert calmly "picked up his foot and looked to see if he had been shot, and then he (Albert) said 'You shot your pistol...I guess you feel big."

Testifying in his own defense, Walker said a white man and a Negro boarded his bus at Ivy and Edgewood Sts. Walker said when the vehicle arrived at Broad and Alabama Sts., the white man clared his throat and said: "Operator."

The conductor said "I looked back and there was a dark skinned colored man sitting there," and he asked the Negro to move.

The white man asked him what time it was, and then got off the bus at the terminal station, added the bus driver.

Atlanta, Ga. 2-22-57

He said:

"I had even forgot I had told the Negro to move back...but when we got to Paschal, someone said: 'You are a stupid SOB aint you.'"

He said he looked up and saw Albert standing on the ground at the bus entrance threatening to stomp him if he got off the bus. Albert, he continued, pushed another man out of the way and put his hands into his pockets and "I shot.'

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Then he added, "Your Honor, there is not a doubt in my mind if I hadn't did that (fired the pistol), I would not be living today."

The defense called two character witnesses, both of whom work for Atlanta Transit Co. along with Walker. They were identified as D. R. Russell and Merre Peet. Peet said he has known Walker since he began working for the transit company a year ago. He and Walker are members of the company's "extra board" and have not accumulated enough seniority to be considered as regular drivers or have regular routes.

Under cross examination, Russell (a conductor and one of the character witnesses) said he does not now carry a weapon but thinks he will begin to do so.

Prior to the Trial, Robert Sommerville, head of Atlanta Transit System, said when he came to the company, 80 percent of the drivers carried guns, but now the number has dropped to 20 percent.

At that time, he said, "If this West Hunter situation (shooting) is proven, we will have to very seriously consider that thing. It is a situation which we greatly deplore ...I don't want our passengers to be frightened off."

On the question of whether Walker would be assigned again to the West Hunter line should the company fail to fire him, Sommerville said the transit system does not assign routes. They are selected by drivers on the basis of seniority and in accordance with union rules, he indicated.

If Negro drivers are hired, they too, will not be assigned to any particular route, Sommerville explained. This would be in conflict with union rules, it was learned.

Two Ministers File Bus "Mixing" Suits

Journal Sat. 6-15-57 P.4

Wilmington, N.C.

ATLANTA — Two Atlanta ministers Monday filed suits in Federal court to test the legality of Georgia and Atlanta laws requiring segregation on city buses.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed the suit in behalf of the Reverends Samuel W. Williams and John T. Porter.

The suit asks a three-judge court to issue an injunction halting segregation on buses and trolleys and then declared state and city laws calling for such segregation in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Defendants in the suit were named as the Georgia Public Service Commission, Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and the Atlanta Transit Systems, Inc.

Williams charged in the suit that he was jailed with six other Negroes in January of this year when a number of Negro bus riders tested local bus segregation laws. He said he was treated "as an ordinary criminal," when he refused to take a seat in the rear of the bus.

Porter said he was abused once because he refused to move to the rear of a bus, and that an Atlanta bus driver closed the door on him when he tried to leave through the front rather than the rear door of the bus.

Motion To Dismiss Bus Bias Case Is Overruled

Daily World Fri. 5-31-57

Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, (Ga.) — (INS) — A motion to dismiss charges against a Brooklyn, N. Y., Negro soldier, arrested for setting in the white section of a local bus, was overruled Thursday by Columbus City Recorder Frank U. Garrard, Jr.

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PUBLIC BUSES

The soldier, Pfc Montford I. Cardwell, 24, stationed at nearby Ft. Benning, was bound over to Muscogee Superior Court, charged with violation of Georgia segregation law on public buses. The ruling may serve as a test case of the state law.

Columbus Negro defense attorney Albert W. Thompson asked Garrard Thursday to dismiss the charges. He based the request on a U. S. District Court ruling against segregation on intra-state buses in Montgomery, Ala., which was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Garrard said the case involved only Georgia law ,and ordered Cardwell bound over under $100 bond.

JUNE GRAND JURY

Solicitor general John Land, who will prepare the case against Cardwell, said he will not present the indictment to the June Grand Jury which meets Monday, since he has not had sufficient time.

Police said Cardwell boarded the bus ,and took a seat directly behind the lriver. They said he refused, when asked to move to the rear.

Georgia Holds Man For Sitting In 'White' Depot

Dispatch Fri. 6-14-57

Oklahoma City, Okla.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—A Brooklyn N. Y. Negro soldier, arrested for sitting in the white section of a Columbus bus, has been bound over to the Muscogee Superior court, under $100 bond.

P.1

A motion to dismiss charges against Pfc. Montford I. Cardwell, 24, stationed at nearby Fort Benning, was overruled May 30 by Columbus City Recorder Frank U. Garrard jr. Cardwell was charged with violation of a Georgia segregation law on public buses.

The ruling could serve as a test case of the state law. The U. S. Supreme Court had already ruled that all intra-state bus segregation is unconstitutional.

Gets Case To Half Bus Segregation

Daily World

A complaint filed in Federal Court Monday by two ministers who are seeking to halt segregation on Atlanta public buses was sent to the Hon. Boyd Sloan United States district judge, Gainesville, Ga.

"This case falls to you," Federal Court Clerk C. B. Meadows said in a cover letter.

The Revs. Samuel W. Williams and John T. Porter filed the suit, charging that segregation on Atlanta buses had caused them "great injury, inconvenience and humiliation as a result of the denial to them of their constitutional rights to use said facilities on the segregated basis without fear or intimidation."

They were among several ministers who on several occasions tested the state bus segregation law by sitting in front of white passengers. In some instances they were told to move to the rear, and others the bus was designated "special" and dispatched to the barn.

Judge Sloan has figured in several recent federal cases concerning segregation. Last Monday he denied the dismissal of a suit field by four Negroes who are seeking admittance to the University of Ga., State College of Business Administration.

He said the motion filed by the State Board of Regents showed "no substantial merit in any of the grounds."

Court Airs Suit for Bus Integration

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat 8-7-57

By GENE BRITTON

A federal judge Friday took under advisement arguments that a suit for an injunction against city bus segregation should be thrown out of court.

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper heard both sides argue over a motion filed by Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook asking that the suit, brought by two Negro clergymen, be dismissed.

The suit names as defendants the Georgia Public Service Commission, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, and the Atlanta Transit System.

CHARGE RIGHTS DENIED

Judge Hooper said he would study the attorney's arguments and give his decision later on whether or not the suit will stay in court for a trial.

The suit was brought by the Rev. Samuel W. Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter, both of whom allege they were denied their constitutional rights by being segregated from white passengers on Atlanta buses and trolleys.

Asst. Atty. Gen. E. Freeman Leverett told Judge Hooper at Friday's hearing that a federal court trial of the suit would have a "necessary effect" in criminal proceedings against the ministers pending in Fulton Superior Court. He asked that the federal proceedings be postponed until after the ministers are brought to trial in Superior Court.

"NO LEGAL BASIS"

S. S. Robinson of Atlanta, chief counsel for the plaintiffs, argued that there is no legal basis to warrant his clients' suit being dismissed.

The defendants were represented by Leverett and Robert H. Hall, from the attorney general's office; Jack Savage and Newell Edenfield, representing the city officials, and Robert L. Marchman III, representing the transit company.

Buses Fired On Here As Segregation Test Looms

World Wed. 1-2-58 B'ham, Ala.

Two transit buses on successive nights have been fired upon in this city as the bus segregation test moves toward a legal show down in the courts.

Nobody was injured in the separate Saturday and Sunday night shootings.

Bus segregation arrests had climbed to 22 as one rider has been arrested twice.

No arrests have been in either the outbreak of shootings or the week-old bombing of the five-room parsonage of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church and president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Leaders of the open-seat campaign have complained of repeated and increased threats made upon them. It was learned that some have asked for police protection.

About 5:35 Sunday evening, Dec. 30, a Tarrant City bus was reportedly fired on. But few Negro riders were on the bus, all seated in the rear section.

Two white youths reportedly shot into an Avenue F bus at the end of its run around 11:04 Saturday night, Dec. 29. The three Negro passengers were unharmed.

Public Safety Commissioner Robert Lindbergh attributed the Saturday night shooting to vandalism. He added that the incident was not being dismissed lightly.

He made it clear Dec. 26 that "if there are violations of our city ordinances on segregation, arrests will be made, just like any other ordinances."

Mr. Lindbergh added: "We will not voluntarily abandon the tradition-honored Southern custom of segregation on buses."

Here were other developments:

1. The Rev. Theodore Nelson 60-year-old insurance underwriter and minister, one of the originally 21 test case arrests Dec. 21, was rearrested Dec. 29. He was charged with violating the bus segregation law and released on $100 bond.

2. Douglass Jackson, 47, was arrested Dec. 27 on charges of violating the riding segregation law. He was released on $100 bond. He brought to 22 the number of persons charged with bus seating violations. (The total arrests is 23.)

3. Hiram Gray, Jr., 26, charged with having a pistol on his person while on the scene Christmas night after the bombing of the home of the Rev. Shuttlesworth, was fined $100 and costs and given a six-months suspended jail sentence Dec. 28.

4. 3-C Monroe Flenor Jr., stationed at Ardmore Air Force Base (Oklahoma), charged with disorderly conduct in connection with moving the segregation board on the bus Dec. 26, was fined $50 and given a 180-day suspended sentence Dec. 28.

5. Two different White Citizen Council factions entered the bus controversy. The North Alabama White Citizens Council of which Asa Carter is the leader said it worked out a plan to place "minute men" on buses to enforce segregated seating. The White Citizens Council of Alabama, headed by State Senator Sam M. Englehardt, Jr., of Shelby, Ala., suggested seeking indictment of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. president of the Montgomery Improvement Association for "inciting to riot" because of a wire the Montgomery protest leader sent to Rev. Shuttlesworth in which mention was made of "filling the jail" to achieve your objective.

Trial for the 22 open-seat riders was set for Thursday, Jan. 3 before Recorder's Court Judge Ralph E. Parker. However, it appears likely that the cases will be reset for trial at a later date because of an expected heavy docket.

Bus segregation fighters appeared undisturbed by rumors that the segregation charges against the 22 arrested bus riders might be changed to "disorderly contest" to avoid a clear-cut ruling.

Legal counsel has been secured for the 22 bus-riding defendants, it was learned.

When asked for comment on the recently reported outbreak of shooting, the Rev. Shuttlesworth said: "I hope our citizens won't resort to violence."

He added: "I am fairly confident no Negro will engage in violence and I certainly hope the good-thinking white people will restrain those elements who would resort to violence."

In Atlanta—

Negroes call session to push bus integration

News Jan. 1-8-57 B'ham, Ala.

By The Associated Press

Plans for a stepped up campaign to integrate buses in the South will be discussed in Atlanta this week by Negro leaders encouraged by a report the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People received more than a million dollars in receipts in 1956.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery last night called on Southern Negro leaders to attend a strategy meeting in Atlanta Thursday and Friday "in an effort to coordinate and spur the campaign for integrated transportation in the South."

"We have no moral choice but to delve deeper into the struggle," said King.

"WE ARE CONVINCED that most white Southerners are prepared to accept integration as the law of the land," he said in a statement. "On the other hand, a small but willful minority, dedicated to violence, is resorting to threats, shootings, cross burnings and bombings."

Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, joined King in urging Negro leaders "from troubled areas all over the South" to attend.

King said the meeting will be closed to the public.

IN NEW YORK, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said court prosecution of the NAACP in some Southern cities and defiance of desegregation rulings stirred a record wave of "financial and moral support."

He told the organization's annual meeting that NAACP receipts hit a 1956 peak of more than a million dollars. He said the income came mostly in small contributions.

IN FLORIDA, where bus integration difficulties brought temporary suspension of service, Gov. Leroy Collins said it is "folly for anyone to expect judicial dictation to compel social adjustment."

Collins, delivering his inaugural address, added however that U. S. Supreme Court rulings in the segregation field are the law of the land and defiance of the court could bring no good. The governor added that both races must change their attitudes on the subject of bus integration. He said white citizens must face the fact that the Negro "does not now have equal opportunities" and that the Negro should realize "that he must merit and deserve whatever place he achieves in a community."

Bus Segregation Trials Her Ordered for Superior Court

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 1-17-57 p. 6

Judge E. E. Andrews Wednesday ordered trials in Fulton Superior Court for six Negro ministers charged with flouting the state's bus segregation laws. The trials were ordered at the request of Sol. Gen. Paul Webb.

Meanwhile a lawyer for the six ministers said they would not press for an early trial. Attorney A. T. Walden said the defendants would wait and let the cases come up through the regular channels.

Webb said he requested that the cases be tried in Superior Court rather than in Fulton County Criminal Court in order that his staff would have the necessary background in the event of appeal if convictions are attained.

The six, the Revs. W. H. Borders, H. Bussey, A. Franklin Fisher, B. Joseph Johnson, R. B. Shorts and R. H. Williams, are charged with refusing to occupy trolley seats assigned them by the driver.

The six are free under $1,000 bond posted after they were arrested on warrants Jan. 9.

Georgia Alerts Militia; Negroes Go to Bus Front

Inquirer Philadelphia Pa. 1-10-57 p. 6 p. 38b

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (UP).—Twelve Negro preachers defied Gov. Marvin Griffin in his own capital today by riding in the white section of a bus.

The governor ordered his militia to stand by to guard against "riots, insurrection and breaches of the peace."

Summoning 13 aides from the State Adjutant General and legal offices, the governor announced that any breaches of the peace "will not be tolerated in any part of Georgia."

Despite the Governor's order there were no incidents here. But a sniper fired on a bus at Montgomery, Ala., shortly after a curfew on night transit operations was lifted there.

MAYOR RESTORES BAN

Montgomery police said the bus immediately reinstated the ban on night bus operations.

Mont gomery police said the bus was hit by a single blast from a shotgun in the Negro section of the city. There were no passengers and the driver was unhurt, although buckshot peppered the third window behind him.

Negro leaders called today's peaceful six-block bus ride an example for members of their race in Atlanta to follow. The Atlanta Daily World, Negro newspaper, published an eight-point guidance program for integrators. It included a commitment to "complete non-violence in word and action" and the use of "moral and spiritual force" to defend any Negroes molested for riding unsegregated.

LEADERS GATHER

The Negroes boarded the Atlanta bus at a busy downtown stop as leaders of integration movements in other southern cities gathered here to discuss their common problems at a meeting starting tomorrow.

Carrying their Bibles, they assembled at the bus stop and waited for about 30 minutes until a bus came along with sufficient room for them to take front seats without crowding white passengers.

As the Atlanta move got under way, Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee recommended what he termed a "moderate approach to the problem of segregation, but he asked the legislature for new laws to prevent integration of the state's public schools.

Other Negro groups in Memphis and New Orleans also made preliminary plans to start riding buses and trolleys on a mixed basis, thus bringing virtually every southern metropolis into the issue.

New Orleans Mayor deLesseps Morrison refused a formal request to integrate the transit line, but Negro leaders said "the only recourse we have left is the Federal court."

RACIAL CONDITIONS LEADERS' TOPIC TODAY

Daily World Thurs. 1-10-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1 38-96

Current racial conditions in the South will be the main topic discussed during a two-day closed conference, scheduled to start at 2 P. M. today at Ebenezer Baptist Church, 407 Auburn Ave.

Four outstanding Negro leaders are expected to appear at today's session as well as at Friday's session. Scheduled to appear are:

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala. Improvement Association which headed the famous bus boycott; Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla.; and Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham; also leaders in bus boycotts in their respective towns; and A Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In addition to the four leaders, Negro leaders from other "troubled spots" in southern states are scheduled to attend the workshops.

Rev. King Jr. is expected to make the opening address. A. Philip Randolph is scheduled to follow.

Some of the topics expected to be discussed will include:

(1) Handling violence directed toward Negro communities.

(2) The role of law in the integration struggle.

(3) Strategy in campaigns for integrated seating on local buses.

(4) Economic sharing,

(5) Dedication to non-violence

(6) Relation of registration and voting to all efforts for justce.

A spokesman for the conference said, while the meeting is closed to the public a public statement will be issued by the consultants at the end of the last session, Friday evening.

Rev. M. L. King, Sr. pastor of Ebenezer, is the father of Dr. M. L. King, Jr.

Unique Tolerance

Atlanta Maintains Its Calm In Arrest of 6 Negro Clerics

World-Telegram & Sun Mon. 1-14-57
New York

Last March, when desegregation tensions reached a peak in the South, Andrew Tully, an Ernie Pyle Award winner for reporting, visited the troubled areas. He wrote a series of articles with unusual perception and objectivity. He is now back in the South. This is the first of two articles from Atlanta.

P. 2

By ANDREW TULLY.

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14.—It made sensational headlines the other day when six Negro ministers were arrested for trying to ride up front in a bus, but the implication was unfair to this bustling, strictly business city of more than 500,000.

Nobody was really mad at anybody. The Negro preachers sat down in the white section of the bus because they wanted to be arrested and put Georgia's bus segregation law to a test.

Atlanta had no choice. The law which keeps Negroes in the rear of buses is a state law, not a city ordinance, and city authorities enforce that law.

Everybody Amused.

Today, both Negroes and whites josh good-naturedly about what they call the "stunt." It amuses practically everybody. As the Atlanta Constitution pointed out editorially: "The only near-hysteria in evidence was confined to the state administration. . . ."

This curiously tolerant situation exists because Atlanta is unique among Southern cities. The whites here may not want complete "social integration," but they want the Negro to live well and to get his share of economic privileges, mostly because Atlanta needs the Negro. Of a total population of some 503,000 persons, 130,000 are Negroes, and businessmen would have tough sledding without that Negro dollar.

Casual Enforcement.

Northerners may scoff at a society which for all its tolerance, forbids the Negro his right to attend white schools and to mingle in restaurants and theaters with his white neighbors. But conditions in the South these days are relative. And, in comparison, Atlanta looks very good.

For instance, Atlanta's enforcement of segregation on buses is most casual. The signs on the buses say merely that Negroes shall "start seating" from the rear and whites from the front—not that Negroes must "sit" in the rear. Thus, when the rear seats are filled, Negroes take seats up front. The result is that often a white not only fails to get a seat up front, he cannot even get on the bus.

A little thing, perhaps, but big down here.

Mostly, Atlanta's pride is centered on the Negro's economic situation. White Atlantans like to point out their city has the only two Negro millionaires in the South and the only Negro bank belonging to the Federal Reserve System. They call attention to the Negro Atlanta Life Insurance Co., with assets of $40 million, the largest Negro stock company in the South, and the $10 million Negro Mutual Federal Building and Loan Co.

Negroes work side by side with whites in most of the city's industries, including the well-paying departments of the Lockheed Aircraft Plant. They play golf with their white neighbors on the municipal courses. There is no segregation in the stores.

Reports Are True.

This reporter checked on these claims and found them to be true. He also rode through the comparatively new Negro residential districts and found them just as attractive as sections in the middle-income neighborhoods of Chevy Chase and Bethesda, outside Washington.

That is because the pattern here, for the past 20 years, has been to build new homes for the Negro rather than have him move into old houses vacated by whites.

For years, a biracial commission has worked out agreements on suburban sections for allocation to Negro developers. The result is that some beautiful, high, wooded rolling land on Atlanta's west side is now occupied by hundreds of attractive rambler, split-level and two-story homes for Negro families. They sell for from $7500 to $25,000, with a few in higher brackets, and they are occupied by such people as mail carriers, schoolteachers, government workers, aircraft workers and cab drivers.

Negroes themselves will admit they are better off in Atlanta than in any other Southern city. But they are determined to do better to get all the rights the law of the land grants them. That will be most difficult.

SUIT ASKS $10,000 OF TRANSIT CO.

Daily World Wed. 8-21-57
Atlanta, Ga.

An Atlanta woman filed a 10,000 damage suit in the Civil Court Clerks Office Tuesday against the Atlanta Transit System, Inc.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Mattie C. Bell, of 638 Ira St., N. W., asked the Fulton County Superior Court to order the Transit System to award her $10,000 for "damage and injuries she allegedly received while boarding a bus on August 24, 1955. She also requested the defendant to pay the cost for legal actions.

P. 1

FOOT ON GROUND

Mrs. Bell charged in her petition, filed by Atty. D. L. Hollowell, that she was attempting to board a bus at McDaniel Street and Glenn Street to go toward town when she was injured. Being one of three passengers boarding the bus "the plaintiff had her right foot resting on the ground and her left foot resting on the bottom-most step of the said trolley, the petition said.

The petition charged that the driver "so operated the trolley as to put (it) into forward motion while at the same time closing the front door: that with the movement of the trolley forward and closing of the door, the plaintiffs left foot was thereby forced from the step of said trolley causing her to become physically unbalanced and to fall against the side of the trolley and then to the ground."

DRIVER CAME BACK

Mrs. Bell also claimed that after the bus "had proceeded forward a short distance the (driver) brought (it) to a halt, dismounted, and came back to where (she) was lying prostrate on the ground," but "made no attempt to help her up or to comfort her in anyway."

According to the petition, "she sustained multiple bruises and contusions of the body, and a severely wrenched back" and the injuries "caused (her) great pain and suffering and shall continue to cause her to under go much physical discomfort for the remainder of her life."

The Atlanta Transit System had not been served with the petition late Tuesday.

Soldier tests Ga. bus law

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 7-13-57

Another Georgia city faces a test case on the bus segregation issue this week after a soldier was released on bond of $100 for refusing to move to a rear seat.

Pfc. Montford I. Cardwell, 24, of 44 Decatur St. Brooklyn, N.Y., was back at ort Benning after being bound over to Superior Court in Columbus, Ga.

He was charged with sitting in the "white" section of a city bus. In Recorders Court last week the bus driver testified Cardwell got on his bus and sat behind him.

* * *

CARDWELL was quoted as saying "I do not have to move and I am not going to move" when the driver ordered him to the Jim Crow seats. The driver stopped the bus and called police.

Attorney for the soldier sought dismissal of the case on the basis of the U.S. District Court ruling against segregation on interstate buses in Montgomery, Ala., which was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge Girard denied the petition. The case is expected to be heard before the grand jury in October.

* * *

IN LITTLE ROCK, Ark., a jury returned a judgement of $1,500 against Mrs. Dorothy Mae Payne in favor of Mrs. Freeda Wright, white, for an alleged attack on Mrs. Wright while the two were passengers on a bus last September.

At the same time, the jury awarded Mrs. Wright $5,000 against the Citizens Transit Company.

Atorneys for the bus firm filed a motion for a new trial, charging the company had been penalized because it abandoned racial segregation on its buses.

Circuit Judge Guy Amsler overruled the motion.

Cook Charts Bus Strategy

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution 7-20-57

Defense attorneys conferred Wednesday on the suit filed in federal district court attacking Atlanta's city bus segregation laws.

Atty. Gen. Cook said it was a conference to "discuss the law and the facts." He added that "we reached no definite conclusions" at the two-hour conference.

An answer to the pleadings must be filed by June 30.

At the session were Cook and two of his assistants, Freeman Leverett and Robert Hall, for the state; City Atty. Jack Savage, Assistant City Atty. J. M. B. Bloodworth and Newell Edenfield, all representing the City of Atlanta; and Robert Marshman, representing the Atlanta Transit Co.

Georgia Holds Man For Sitting In 'White' Depot

Call P. Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 6-7-57

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (INS) — A Brooklyn, N. Y., Negro soldier, arrested for sitting in the white section of a Columbus, Ga., bus, has been bound over to the Muscogee Superior court under $100 bond.

A motion to dismiss charges against Pfc. Montford I. Cardwell, 24, stationed at nearby Ft. Benning, was overruled May 30 by Columbus City Recorder Frank U. Garrard, Jr. Cardwell was charged with violation of a Georgia segregation law on public buses.

The ruling could serve as a test case of the state law. The U. S. Supreme court had already ruled that all intra-state bus segregation is unconstitutional.

A plea was made to dismiss the case on the basis of the Supreme Court ruling, but the city recorder said the case only involved the Georgia law and ordered Cardwell bound over under $100 bond.

Sol. Gen. John Land, preparing the case against the soldier, said because of insufficient time, he will not present the indictment to the June grand jury which was convened Monday.

Police said Cardwell defiantly took a seat behind the bus driver. They said when he refused to move to the rear, as requested, the driver stopped his vehicle and called for the law.

Atlanta clerics file bus suit

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 7-22-57

ATLANTA (ANP) — The first legal action against segregation on city buses here was brought about last week as two ministers filed suit in Federal Court seeking an end to bias on public conveyances.

The court action was brought against the Atlanta Transit System, Georgia Public Servvice Commission, Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins by two ministers, the Revs. Samuel W. Williams and John T. Porter.

The clerics complained that last January they were ordered by bus drivers to take seats in the rear of the bus. They contend this was a violation of their civil rights.

Va. blond beats bus employee

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-13-57

By JOHN McCRAY
AFRO Staff Correspondent

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Residents here are enraged over the senseless and brutal beating on July 4 of Ed Thrash, an employee of the Trailways Bus station.

Thrash was attacked Thursday evening by a white passenger who had just stepped off a bus en route to Montgomery from Richmond, Va.

He is now in Medical Center Hospital in a critical condition.

Police charged Joseph R. Gaulin, of Richmond, Va., with assault and battery. A hearing was delayed pending the outcome of Thrash's condition.

Gaulin, according to police, set upon Thrash, in the mistaken belief he was one of a group of colored passengers, who refused to move to the rear of the bus and heckled him for making the suggestion.

Alanta Minister Goes To Jail In Segregaion Test

Journal + Guide P. 11

Sat. 1-19-57

Rev. William Holmes Borders Freed On Bond, Cheerfully Awaits Court Ruling

Norfolk, Va.

By ROBERT SCHOENHOLT

ATLANTA, — (INS) — The stocky 51 year old minister — who took his trip to jail in a jovial manner — was content this week to sit back now and let the courts handle a situation which he had thought only a few hours before was fraught with personal danger.

William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, the largest Negro Church in the South, described his move to purposely violate the law — the Georgia segregation law — as an "open and above board" attempt to get a court test of the 67-year-old statute.

• • •

HE WAS CALM and triumphant through the routine of fingerprinting after his arrest and release on $1,000 bond. He insisted the Atlanta movement was "entirely independent" of similar actions in other cities across the South.

"We had things planned for six weeks," Rev. Mr. Borders said, "before I ever heard of a south wide meeting of leaders to plan an end to segregation on buses.''

• • •

REV. MR. BORDERS, first of five ministers to board the police department paddy wagon Thursday, never for a moment lost his smile, or his sense of humor.

He seemed relieved that he had been arrested. The night before he had said he would either "ride the buses, or ride a chariot in Heaven, or push a wheelbarrow in hell."

THE MINISTER, a former philosophy teacher born in Macon, Ga., who attended Morehouse College in Atlanta before moving to Evanston, Ill., said he felt the Atlanta segregation law test would not result in violence, such as marked de-segregation efforts at Montgomery, Ala.

"Atlanta people are just not that kind of people," he said.

REV. MR. BORDERS, who attended Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, and later obtained his masters degree from Northwestern University, had prepared his test-case carefully. He said he was confident the resulting court proceedings would bring a ruling outlawing bus segregation in the largest city in the southeast.

And, he said, he believes the transition would be accomplished peacefully. He was sure Atlanta colored citizens would provide no incidents.

• • •

REV. MR. BORDERS, who returned to his native Georgia 19 years ago after seven years as pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Evanston, had urged his followers to "take anything and be ready not to give it back."

The minister, still smiling cheerfully, concluded:

"The things we can do? We can be kind, and even humorous."

Journal + Guide Sat. 1-19-57 Norfolk, Va. P. 11

THE REV. WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS
"We had things planned for six weeks . . ."

Bus Segregation In Georgia May Get New Testing

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 5-30-57

COLUMBUS, Ga., — (INS) — The ruling in a case of a Brooklyn soldier arrested for sitting in the white section of a Columbus bus may serve today as a test of Georgia's bus segregation law.

Pvt. Montford T. Caldwell, 24, stationed at nearby Ft. Benning, is charged with boarding a local bus and refusing to sit in the rear, in violation of section 18-208 of the Georgia Criminal Code.

Columbus Negro defense attorney Albert W. Thompson has asked city recorder Frank U. Garrard to dismiss the case on the basis of the U. S. District Court ruling against segregation on intrastate buses in Montgomery, Ala., which was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Bus driver D. P. Hawthrone told the court that Caldwell got on the bus and took a seat directly behind him. When Caldwell refused to move, and claimed he did not have to move, the driver said he stopped the bus and called the police.

Caldwell, who is from Brooklyn, N. Y., remained silent during the reorder court hearing.

Seek Injunction In Federal Court Banning Local Law

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. June 11-57

Two Atlanta ministers — the Revs. Samuel W. Williams and John T. Porter — filed a suit in Federal Court Monday asking an injunction against segregation on Atlanta public buses.

The suit was brought against the Georgia Public Service Commission and members Matt L. McWhorter, Allen Chappel, Walter McDonald, Crawford Pilcher and Ben S. Wiggins; Mayor William B. Hartsfield Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins and the Atlanta Transit System, Inc.,

Attorney for the two plaintiff ministers are S. S. Robinson, D. L. Hollowell, Miss Romae L. Turner, R. E. Thomas, Jr., all of Atlanta, and Thurgood Marshall, of New York City.

ORDERED TO MOVE

The suit charged that during the first week of June 1956, Rev. Porter "seated in the front most section on the Irwin Street bound trackless trolley," was ordered by the operator to: "get up, move to the back, and let these (white) folks set down."

After a second order in which the operator referred to the minister as "boy," Rev. Porter moved to the back, "fearing that he would be arrested or suffer scome other violence or embarrassment," according to the suit.

Rev. Porter argues in his suit that he "was denied the right and choice to remain in the seat he had selected on the sole ground of his race and color."

"HELD CAPTIVE"

The minister also charged that on June 23, 1956, he was captive in the doors of a bus after seeking to leave through the front door.

The suit also alleged that Rev. Williams and several other Negro ministers sat in front of whites on a bus on or about January 9, 1957, and that the operator "failed and refused to move" the bus "until most of the white passengers had left." The bus was designated "special" and dispatched to the barn, he declared."

In all allegations the ministers are charging violation of their civil rights as guaranteed under

the United States Constitution.

According to the suit, such violations or such instances of segregation on Atlanta buses have caused the plaintiffs "great injury, inconvenience and humiliation as a result of the denial to them of their constitutional rights to use said facilities on an unsegregated basis without fear or intimidation."

Atty. Robinson said yesterday he had no idea when the suit would be heard by the court.

FORMAL CHARGES

January 9,1957, was an historical day for several Atlanta Ministers who sat unsegregated on local buses. Six of them were arrested and later indicted by the Fulton County Grand Jury on formal charges of violating state segregation laws.

They were: the Revs. W. H. Borders, B. J. Johnson, R. B. Shorts, . Franklin Fisher, Howard Bussey and R. W. Williams.

The highly contested law is Title 18, Sections 207, 208 and 904 of the Code of Georgia Annotates ((Revised Edition (1933) which says, in part:

Daily World

"All conductors or other employees in charge of passenger cars shall assign all passengers to their respective cars, or compartments of cars, provided by the said companies under the provisions of section 18-206 and all conductors of street cars and buses shall assign all passengers to seats on the cars under their charge so as to separate the white and colored races as much as practicable....."

The ministers, after going through real criminal processing, were released under $1,000 bond.

75 MINISTERS

Before the arrests, an estimated group of 75 ministers convened here to discuss further steps to be taken in the drive to desegregate Atlanta buses. The arrests snuffed their tentative plans, however.

Meanwhile, as the push for bus desegregation gained momentum, Gov. Marvin Griffin alerted the state militia and held it on stand-by status. He said he would commit the militia if Atlanta officials could not spray out the desegregation fires.

"I am satisfied that the Georgia General Assembly will do everything in its power to preserve our Georgia way of life," he said.

2 Negroes Here Ask Court to Ban Bus Segregation

Pastors Base Plea on Rides During Test

Constitution

Tues. 6-11-57

Atlanta, Ga.

By GENE BRITTON

Two Negro ministers Monday filed suit in federal court here to test the legality of segregation on city buses and trolleys.

It was the first direct legal attack on public transportation segregation in Atlanta.

The suit, asking an injunction to halt segregation, was filed on behalf of the ministers by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, another New York attorney, Robert L. Carter, and five Atlanta lawyers.

The clergymen—"for themselves and on behalf of all other Negro citizens"—are asking for a three-judge court to rule that state laws and city ordinances requiring separation of the races on buses and trolleys are in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

NAME GPSC, MAYOR

Defendants were named as the Georgia Public Service Commission, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and the Atlanta Transit System, Inc.

The suit was filed by attorneys for the Rev. Samuel W. Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter.

The Rev. Mr. Porter charged that in June, 1956, he sat down near the front of a bus operated by the Transit Co. A number of white persons boarded after him and stood in the aisle rather than occupy vacant seats nearer the rear, he said.

The brief states that the operator of the bus ordered: "Boy! get up, move to the back and let these folks sit down." When the Negro refused to move, the operator told him, "This bus won't move until you move out of that seat."

"HUMILIATED"

The action "greatly injured, inconvenienced and humiliated" the plaintiff, the suit charges.

It further charges that later in the same month, the Rev. Mr. Porter tried to leave by the front door of another bus, was ordered to leave by the rear door and was caught between half sections of the door when he tried to leave by the front. The operator closed the door on him, the suit charges.

Constitution

The plaintiff said he complained to the Transit Co. and was informed that rules of the company require that Negro passengers leave through the rear door while white passengers may use either door.

The Rev. Mr. Williams said he and six other Negro ministers were treated as "common criminals," jailed and indicted by a Fulton County grand jury because they refused to move from seats near the front of a trolley in January of this year.

The brief said the Rev. Mr. Williams and his companions boarded the bus and took seats in front of whites. The operator refused to move the bus and gradually all the white passengers filed out of the bus, the brief continues, and the operator then changed the bus' designation from "Amsterdam" to "Special" and drove directly to the trolley barn.

The brief contends the Transit Co. maintains segregation in compliance with city and state regulations and "in violation of rights guaranteed to the plaintiffs and other Negro citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Defendants have 20 days in which to answer the suit under federal court rules.

Atlanta Bus Case In U. S. Court

Daily World Wed. 6-12-57

Monday, two ministers filed suit in the Federal District Court here, seeking a declaratory judgment to invalidate the state law which requires separation of the races on the public city buses.

In the petition filed, one of the ministers charges that he was ordered by a trackless trolley driver to move from a seat in which he was sitting to make room for a white passenger. This incident reportedly occurred in June 1956. The other plaintiff charges that he and several other ministers took front seats on a trolley in January of this year, but the driver refused to move the bus until all the white people had gotten off. Then, the bus was designated "special" and sent to the barn.

Six ministers were arrested by city officials as a result of this attempt to desegregate the buses. They were charged with violating a state law. No hearing has been scheduled in the state case.

Atlanta Ga.

Segregation on city buses has been discontinued by either court or voluntary action in several southern cities during recent months. Some of the action took place without incident.

During the past year, it has been observed that the segregation enforcement on buses has been relaxed. Last month, a newspaper report stated that the Atlanta Transit Company dropped the former sign "White passengers seat from front, colored from rear," when their buses were repainted.

Although there may have been few incidents about seating on the buses, we think the state laws, requiring segregation, should be officially discontinued. In the light of recent court decisions, bus segregation is unconstitutional; therefore, we hope the pending case will resolve the issue on that basis.

Atlanta is growing more liberal and progressive and we believe she can eliminate local legal requirements for segregation without any incidents.

Anyway, we hope all concerned will recognize the reality of the situation and will cooperate in making or accepting the change in a spirit of goodwill. Mixing of the riders of the buses is not the question; the question of segregation becomes a problem when it discriminates against one person in favor of another.

38b 1957

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Negroes End Bus Push Here, Plan Court Test

Constitution 1/11
Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Atlanta Negro ministers called off their "up-front" seating strategy Thursday after six were arrested for violating the state's trolley segregation laws.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, leader of the effort, declared, "We've got one of the things we want."

"There's no need for us to ride any more right now," he told a noon gathering at Wheat Street Baptist Church. He said the arrests can serve as the basis for legal attack on bus segregation.

GUARD STILL ALERTED

The arrested preachers were later released on bond.

The Georgia National Guard, meanwhile, remained on the standby alert ordered Wednesday by Gov. Griffin. The governor was not available for comment on speculation that he now may countermand the alert order.

A challenge to the transit segregation laws developed from another direction Thursday.

ATTORNEY'S LETTER

Negro attorney A. T. Walden revealed he had asked Atlanta Transit Co. president, Robert L. Sommerville, in a letter dated Jan. 8, whether the company intended to maintain segregation "in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court."

Walden said Sommerville replied that the Georgia laws had never been declared unconstitutional.

Observers viewed Walden's letter as a preliminary move toward seeking a declaratory judgment against the segregation statutes in federal court.

It was believed the Negro attorney hopes a faster decision may be obtained in federal court than on an appeal of the arrest of the ministers.

The churchmen arrested Thursday were six who boarded an Amsterdam trolley Wednesday and took seats usually occupied by whites. They were:

The Rev. Mr. Borders and the Revs. R. Joseph Johnson, H. Bussey, R. B. Shorts, R. H. Williams and A. Franklin Fisher.

HARTSFIELD ORDERS

Warrants were sworn out on the instance of Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, who was instructed to take the action by Mayor Hartsfield. The writs specifically charged the ministers with breaking segregation laws.

About 50 ministers and other interested persons met at the Wheat Street church at noon. Borders said the original plan had been to repeat yesterday's tactics, gradually expanding operations until there would be two or three Negroes testing the law on every trolley in the city.

However, Borders said, "If we've got a warrant then we've got one of the things we want."

WARRANTS SERVED

At first the ministers, who had heard in advance of the warrants, decided to walk several blocks to the courthouse to surrender themselves. While they were making arrangements for bond, a patrol wagon arrived at the church.

The ministers walked voluntarily to the wagon. Warrants were served by Capt. J. L. Moseley and Howard Baugh, a Negro detective.

All but one of the churchmen were on hand to meet the wagon. The sixth, Johnson, was not at the Wheat Street church but voluntarily turned himself in early in the afternoon.

$1,000 BONDS SET

The six ministers were booked, jailed and then released on bonds of $1,000 each.

They scheduled another mass meeting at the Wheat Street church at 8 p.m. Thursday.

A closed session was held at Ebeneezer Baptist Church at 2 p.m. with talks slated by pro-integration leaders from other Southern cities.

In a statement at Fulton Tower, Borders declared that "the Montgomery movement and ours here are distinct." He apparently was replying to statements by Gov. Griffin and the Rev. W. T. Bodenhamer of the States Rights Council that "outside agitators" were responsible for Wednesday's integration test.

Led by pastors—

Negroes make Atlanta bus riding effort

News
B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 1-9-57
A. 1386

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some 100 Negro ministers agreed to participate today in a bold move aimed at ending segregation on buses in Atlanta, at 500,000 the largest city yet attacked by the integrationists.

The plan was drawn at a mass meeting last night. Termed "the love, law and liberation movement," participants were committed to "complete non-violence in word and action, observing the ordinary rules of courtesy and good behavior."

The Atlanta Daily World, Negro newspaper reporting on the meeting, said participants were admonished: "Remember always to pray, especially for those who would persecute anyone."

THE FIRST step was delegated to some 100 Negro pastors and the wife of one of the leaders said it began as scheduled around 10 a.m.

The ministers agreed to start out from their individual homes "and take seats heretofore reserved for white only," tempering their action with prayer courtesy and non-violence.

THE ATLANTA move came during an apparent lull in activities of those attacking segregation, the South's No. 1 problem today.

In Florida, Gov. Leroy Collins appealed to the whites of his state to accept the realities of integration decrees.

Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee today recommended what he termed a "moderate" approach to the problem of segregation, but he asked the legislature for new laws to prevent integration of the state's public schools.

In a speech to the legislature, Clement made his first public stand on the issue and declared, "I, for one, will not be a party to any action which would imperil or endanger the continued existence of our public schools."

The new acts which he asked would allow local school boards to maintain separate schools for white and Negro children whose parents wish segregated schools permit the school boards to assign pupils on grounds of "sociological, geographical, physical, psychological, fiscal, education and any other factors," and authorize transfer of pupils.

Clement's address to the Tennessee Legislature followed introduction of two resolutions attacking the U. S. Supreme Court's ban on school segregation. Introduced by Clement's top legislative aids, they would denounce the decision as a usurpation of power by the court.

THE REQUEST for "mutual respect and confidence on the part of both races" in Florida was made by Gov. Collins at his second inaugural.

At Montgomery, Ala., a ban was lifted after 12 days on night bus service. It was put into effect after shots were fired into four buses and a Negro woman was wounded in both legs.

And at Tallahassee, where bus service was stopped by Collins after disorders several days ago, Negro leaders denounced a new bus seating plan advanced by the city commission to delay integration. They declared they would not subscribe to it.

In South Carolina, white ministers at Rock Hill issued a statement asserting "we do not believe racial supremacy can be supported by the Bible."

"We firmly believe that whatever attitude and opinion we now have regarding the relationship of the races—and we believe there is room for different convictions here—we do not believe that racial supremacy can be supported by the Bible," the ministerial association said.

IN TAKING THE OATH for a full four-year term Florida's 47-year-old Collins told an inaugural crowd that "it is folly for anyone to expect judicial dictation to compel social adjustment."

But he added:

"The (U. S.) Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land. And this nation's strength and Florida's strength are bottomed upon the basic reverse premise that ours is a law of the land.

"I am convinced, for example, that the average white citizen does not object to non-segregated seating in buses. . . . He does resent some of the methods being used to achieve certain ends.

"Boycotts, ultimatums and preemptory demands can never achieve what persuasion, peaceful petitions and normal judicial procedures can do for the Negro race."

The new bus seating plan adopted by the Tallahassee City Commission would allow drivers to assign riders to specific seats for which they would be handed tickets.

ATLANTA NEGROES HELD IN BUS CASE

News
Times

5 Ministers, Seeking Test in the Courts, Had Defied Segregation Laws

P. 24c

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10—Five Negro ministers were arrested here today for refusing yesterday to observe the state law requiring segregated seating on a city bus.

New York,

They were released from custody about an hour later after friends had posted $1,000 property bonds for each of them. The charge, a misdemeanor, is expected to be submitted to a grand jury tomorrow.

A sixth Negro minister, for whom a warrant was issued on a similar charge, was at home with his sick wife when police officers made the arrest. It was understood that he would surrender and post bond late tonight or early tomorrow.

The Atlanta ministers' group had mapped strategy for yesterday's defiance of bus segregation laws. Its leaders said that the arrests would halt their efforts to ride buses on an equal status with whites until court litigation resulted in a legal ruling.

Wednesday's bus riding incident was an attempt by the Negro leaders to create a court test. In it they will seek a judicial ruling that Georgia laws weer invalidated when the Supreme Court struck down an Alabama state law and Montgomery city ordinance requiring segregation on intrastate buses.

After the Supreme Court ruling Nov. 13, some of the Negro leaders wanted to move swiftly to break down the bus segregation pattern.

However, a strategem was devised locally to forestall a court test. Under it, bus drivers, when confronted with a desegregation incident, were to assert that the vehicle was "out of order" and take it to the depot without controversy over integrated seating.

Consequently, when the Negro ministers' group took action yesterday, no controversy resulted and no arrests were made. The bus driver, after talking with a dispatcher, said that the bus had a faulty mechanism. He drove away with his Negro passengers in the direction of the depot.

Sharp Language Used

The incident, however, was marked by some sharp language among a few white bus riders and spectators. It also received news coverage by more than a dozen reporters and photographers.

Apprised of the incident, Gov. Marvin Griffin directed that the state militia be "subject to call on a moment's notice."

He said he would not hesitate to use guardsmen to "preserve tranquility" if the local authorities did not "cope with the serious situation."

Governor Griffin is a strong opponent of racial integration.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who has pursued a moderately liberal course in Negro-white relations, released a statement today disclosing that he had asked local police to arrest "violators of state laws on the buses."

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins obtained arrest warrants and requested that grand jury action be taken in the case.

A few hours later the five Negro ministers were arrested at Wheat Street Baptist Church, where they were discussing

plans for another bus riding tactic today.

Mayor Hartsfield's action thus opened the door for the Negroes to act on a specific legal issue. There are no city ordinances requiring bus segregation.

In the eyes of many, Mayor Hartsfield had avoided a "squeeze" between the Negro aims and the stern opposition of the state segregationist leadership. It also removed the problem from Atlanta's streets for a while.

Those arrested were the Rev. William Holmes Borders, leader of the ministers' group; the Rev. A. Franklin Fisher, the Rev. Robert H. Shorts, the Rev. Howard Bussey and the Rev. R. H. Williams. The sixth minister was the Rev. B. J. Johnson.

Governor Griffin, in his statement yesterday, charged that the bus desegregation program was provoked by "out-of-state agitators."

All indications were that the matter was entirely in the hands of local ministers who had been discussing strategy for many weeks.

the peace on buses."

Cook said "It all depends on the magnitude of the situation as to what the State may or may not do."

While the expressing hope that Atlanta's record for good race relations will be preserved, Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield declared:

"If this issue is forced upon us, the city must in a decent way uphold the State law."

Georgia Readies Law For Bus Halt Powers

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Jan. 2 (AP) — Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said today he will draft a law giving Gov. Marvin Griffin police power to close down a public transit system in case of an emergency.

Cook said the law would be similar to the one used by Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins in shutting down the Tallahassee bus system. He added that he contacted Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin for a copy of the Florida statute.

The bill will be submitted to Griffin for final approval and will be ready for the Jan. 14 opening of the General Assembly.

Fulton Jury Indicts Six Local Ministers

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 1-16-57

Six Atlanta ministers, free on $1,000 bonds after being arrested 13 days ago for attempting to desegregate city buses, were indicted Tuesday on formal charges of violating state segregation laws.

A Fulton County Grand Jury returning 23 bills brought the misdemeanor charges against: Rev W. H. Borders, of Wheat Street Baptist Church, Rev. B. Joseph Johnson, of Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. R. B. Shorts, presiding elder of Williams-Atlanta District of the CME Church, Rev. A. Franklin Fisher, of West Hunter Baptist Church, and Rev. Howard Bussey, of Perry Homes Baptist Church.

In separate bills, each of the ministers was charged with occupying seats commonly occupied by white persons on Jan. 9. They were members of the "Love, Law, and Liberation Movement," which seeks to overturn state laws requiring bus segregation. Such laws were ruled unconstitutional in several adjoining states.

The "true bills" said each of the accused men "having boarded as a passenger, an electric car operated by the Atlanta Transit System, Inc., a common carrier, within the corporate limits of the City of Atlanta, said county (Fulton), did after being assigned a seat by the conductor of said car, unlawfully refuse to occupy the seat assigned to him but remained in a seat to which he had not been assigned."

PUNISHMENT

The maximum punishment for a conviction on the charge is up to 12 months in a public works camp, or $1,000 fine and six months in a work camp. Punishment upon conviction can be less severe.

Witnesses subpoenaed by the grand jury included: Ganis V. Daniel, bus driver, Robert L. Wages, transit company supervisor, Samuel L. Adams, of the Atlanta Daily World staff, and the two arresting officers, Dets, Howard Baugh, and Capt. J. L. Mosley.

Only one of the witnesses, Daniel, was called to testify before the panel.

The six ministers were arrested Jan. 10 for boarding a trolley at a downtown stop on the preceeding day. The arrests were made on the order of Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who was criticized by extreme pro-segregationists both before and after the six were jailed. Before the arrests he was accused of permitting the ministers to break the segregation laws, and after they were taken into custody, he was charged with giving them the test cases they wanted.

THREE DAYS AFTER

Usually, misdemeanor cases coming through indictments by the grand jury are transferred to the Fulton Criminal Court within three days after the bills are returned. However, cases which have great public moment may be retained in Superior Court.

Immediately after the preachers were indicted, Sol. Gen. Webb said "the cases would follow the regular course."

Assistant Solicitor General Carl Copeland predicted that the ministers would be brought to trial in Superior Court in about 30 days, but he hastened to say that Solicitor Webb would decide which course to take.

Meanwhile, there was some indication that action for a declaratory judgment for integrated bus seating was being prepared and that a suit probably would be filed in the Federal District Court within 20 days. The federal action, which will be civil proceedings, may be entered while the criminal cases are still pending. However, the number and length of cases on court calendars will determine when the segregation suits actually come to trial. This may take six months on the Federal court calendar, it was learned. Wed. 1-16-57

Asst. Sol. Copeland, who discovered the act under which the ministers were indicted, said he believes the segregation acts will be ruled unconstitutional by the courts. The statute was passed 67 years ago.

ASSIGN PASSENGERS

The Georgia Code provides that "all conductors of street cars and buses shall assign all passengers to seats on the cars under their charge so as to separate the white and colored races as much as practicable; and all conductors and other employees of railroads and all conductors of street cars and buses shall have, and are hereby invested with police powers to carry out said provisions."

Even as the grand jury was preparing to indict the group of ministers, there was some question as to whether the bus driver actually assigned them to rear seats or asked them to move from up front. However, signs on most buses cover this technicality. These signs instruct white persons to seat from front to rear and order Negro patrons to seat from rear to front.

Rev. Borders, leader of the desegregation drive, said the ministers would discontinue sitting up front while the cases are pending in court.

Bus Integration Campaign Launched in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Six Negro ministers, singing, praying and reading the Bible, today launched the first organized attack on the traditional racially separate seating pattern on Atlanta city buses.

Their attempt to take seats in the front section—normally reserved for white people—on an Atlanta Transit System bus ended somewhat indecisively when the vehicle was immediately pulled out of service as mechanically defective.

"We will do something else," said the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church and leader of the campaign against segregated bus seating.

He indicated the campaign, emphasizing non-violence, will continue until "they let us ride in peace," or the issue comes to a showdown.

Meanwhile, state and city officials commented cautiously on the movement in the Georgia capital, a stronghold of segregation. Georgia laws require white and Negro races to be seated separately on city buses.

State Attorney General Eugene Cook said "The initial responsibility for preserving the peace is vested in local authorities. The bus companies and their drivers also have some responsibility in keeping

Associated Press Wirephoto

JAILED IN SEGREGATION CASE: Five Negro clergymen sit in cell at Atlanta, before being released in bail. They were arrested yesterday for having taken front seats Wednesday in buses. At right is the Rev. Dr. William Holmes Borders, leader of group.

Stenographer jailed

Afro-American p. 28

in bus seat incident

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Miss Bessie Abrams, [illegible] year old stenographer for Pilgrim Insurance Company, last Friday was jailed for refusing to obey the driver's order to move to the rear.

This was the first recorded incident of its kind to occur here. Miss Abrams was holding an NAACP membership card at the time she was taken into custody.

She was charged with disorderly conduct and later released on bond signed by W. S. [illegible], president of the insurance firm. He later had the bond changed to cash collateral and paid $29.

* * *

MISS ABRAMS told the arresting officers that the NAACP had "nothing whatsoever" to do with the incident. She insisted her actions were hers alone and entirely unplanned.

"I got on the bus," Miss Abrams told reporters, "and found it crowded mostly with colored maids. I took a seat in front of a colored girl but when she got off, I just sat there, being worn out from a day's work.

"The driver asked me to move to the rear and I refused. I was just tired and didn't want to move," she explained.

* * *

SHE SAID, "The driver left the bus and soon three policemen arrived. The stenographer said one was "very nasty" and the other two "were very rude."

Miss Abrams related that when I got to the police barracks they began quizzing me. I have lived in Augusta all my life. I told them I had worked for two years with my father in Washington."

The next question they asked was if the NAACP had anything to do with my refusal to obey the bus driver's orders. I told them absolutely not."

City Of New Orleans No Gospel Train, Say Clerics

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-23-57

The Illinois Central railroad's streamliner "City of New Orleans" is no gospel train, according to a complaint filed this week by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago.

The conference has initiated a move to force the Illinois Central railroad to obey a state order forbidding segregation of interstate passengers.

Rev. King S. Range, treasurer of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, is complainant in the action. He has the support of the Rev. T. Emerson Brown, president of the Illinois Baptist State convention; and Rev. J. L. Horace, president of the Baptist General State convention.

The group is seeking to have the state attorney general secure a court ruling that the railroad is in contempt of an Illinois Commerce Commission directive ordering the Illinois Central to abandon "car card" system, which is used to segregate passengers.

Under the system, all Negro passengers bound for southern points, are seated in the first three cars while white passengers going south are directed to cars some distance back.

In 1952, the Illinois Commerce Commission directed the railroad to cease this practice.

The ministers contend that the railroad has failed to comply with the order.

PARTICIPATING IN meeting of Baptist Ministers' Conference which voted to file formal complaint with Illinois Commerce Commission are Rev. Thomas Adderson, Rev. J. L. Horace, president, Baptist General State convention; Rev. T. E. Brown, president Illinois Baptist State convention; Rev. Ira Latimer, executive secretary, Civil Liberties Committee; Rev. King S. Range, pastor, Range Memorial, and Rev. W. H. Walton, president, Baptist Ministers conference.

Charges He Was Jim Crowed on Illinois Central Train

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Minister Sues RR for $1/2 Million

Sat. 10-26-57 p. 2

CHICAGO—A cleric who claims he was denied the right to sit in a seat of his own choice on a Memphis-bound train has filed a $500,000 suit against the Illinois Central Railroad.

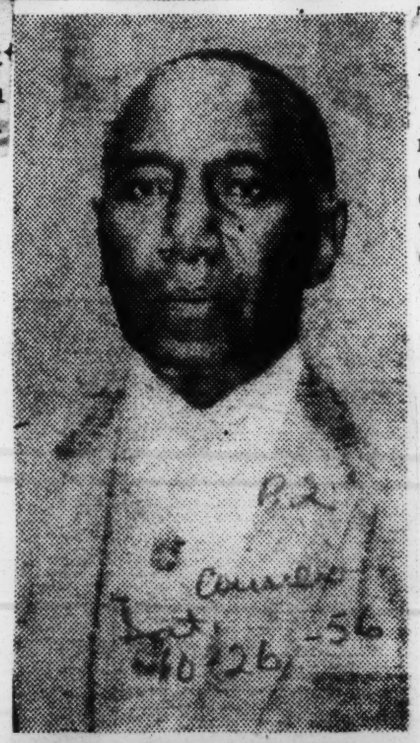
The Rev. King S. Range, pastor of Range Memorial Baptist Church in Chicago, says that his constitutional rights were violated. In his suit, filed by Atty. William E. Peterson, the Rev. Mr. Range asserts that he was restricted to a certain seat.

According to the pastor the alleged rebuff occurred on May 10 when he was directed to take a seat in a front car. He says these cars are used primarily for Negro passengers.

■

THE PLAINTIFF stated that he has the support of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago and vicinity; the Pastor's Conference and the Interdenominational Conference.

The church, of which the Rev. Mr. Range is pastor, was named after his father, Ambrose Range, who was a Baptist deacon for 75 years. The Rev. Mr. Range is founder and organizer of the church.



REV. KING S. RANGE
. . . 1, 2 or 3 is not for me

Train Segregation Suit Filed By Negro Cleric

P.P.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—A Negro minister today filed a $500,000-damage suit against the Illinois Central Railroad, contending he was segregated into an all-Negro car on a trip from Chicago to Memphis.

The Rev. King S. Range, 55, pastor of the Range Memorial Baptist Church, charged that on May 10 he was humiliated, intimidated, menaced, insulted and forced to occupy "Jim Crow facilities" on the train, the City of New Orleans.

The Superior Court suit said the alleged IC action was segregation and unconstitutional.

Court Clears 4 In Bias Cafe Row

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-11-57

The Appellate Court of Illinois in a decision handed down this week reversed the convictions of four persons convicted of disorderly conduct arising out of their attempt to obtain service at Jennie's Cafe, 658 East 79th Street on May 1, 1956.

38b

Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP hailed the decision of the Appellate Court as "upholding the right to orderly and peacefully protest refusal by restaurants or other places of public accommodations to serve Negroes or mixed groups."

Abner also commended Atty. Howard Savage for his able handling of the legal defense and carrying the appeal to the Appellate Court on behalf of the NAACP.

The four persons were part of a mixed racial group, members of the Committee of Racial Equality who went to Jennie's cafe after receiving reports that the restaurant refused to serve Negroes. Upon arrival and being refused service the group announced their intentions to remain until they were served or until the place was closed. Employees of the restaurant called the police and the group was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

In a bench trial before Municipal Court Judge Alexander J. Napoli, they were found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined $100 each. Judge Napoli in his opinion contended that the actions of the group in remaining in the restaurant, knowing that they would not be served, "was such that may have caused other individuals in the place to become violent against these particular individuals. . . their action was not such that one would have said they were in the peace of the people."

The group refused to pay the fines levied against them and appealed their convictions to the Court in Illinois, contending that they were convicted of disorderly conduct for the sole reason that they attempted to assert their civil rights, that is the right of the Negro persons in the group to eat in a publicly licensed restaurant and the right of the white persons of the group to be served there in the company of their Negro friends.

CHARGE JUDGE

They contended that the action and opinion of Judge Napoli amounted to a bar against all people from attempting to enforce their civil rights under penalty of being charged with disorderly conduct should those violating their civil rights become angry and disorderly against them.

Justice Grover C. Niemeyer delivered the opinion of the Appellate Court which was concurred in by Justice Hugo M. Friend and Justice Joseph Burke. The high court in voiding the convictions said "the defendants here, so long as they conducted themselves in an orderly manner, had the right superior to the rights of the owners and employers of the tavern and restaurant persons, to enter the premises and wait for service, so long as the place was open and occupied by others enjoying the accommodations of the business being conducted these.

The owners and employees could not by violating the law and refusing service on account of the race or color of some members of the group, deprive them of that right."

RIGHTS OF ALL

The high court also said that the principal question in the case is the right of all persons conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner to remain in the restaurant after service has been denied them on account of race or color and to insist upon such service.

The four persons whose convictions and fines were voided are Fred Fields, John Corney, Mrs. Jeanne Wesson and John Forbes. The Appellate Court upheld the conviction and fine for Mrs. Kathryn Fields and Dale Drews on a technical point, but pointed out that this in no way denied them the right to participate in the protest against being served and that the conviction on that basis by Judge Napoli was on the wrong basis.

"The principal involved in the case was far reaching and the decision of the Appellate Court firmly upholds the right of members of minority groups to be treated impartially and fairly as all other Americans," said Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP in commenting on the victory.

W. ABNER

FIVE NEGROES FLOUT SHREVEPORT BUS LAW

Commercial Appeal

No Police Interference In Segregation Test

Sun. 6-16-57

WHITES REFUSE TO RIDE

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

SHREVEPORT, La., June 15.—Five hymn singing Negro preachers openly broke Louisiana's bus segregation law in Shreveport today, but were warned by police not to try it again.

p. 11

The preachers carried Bibles with them when they boarded a trolley bus at 5 a.m. and sat in the front section traditionally reserved for whites. Their unlawful ride was not interrupted from the time they boarded until they got off in downtown Shreveport.

They had announced their anti-segregation move in advance to police, a newspaper, and radio and television stations. But Police Chief Harvey L. Teasley said the threats had been made before and not carried out, so they were not taken seriously today.

Officials Notified

Officials of the Shreveport Railways Co. were notified by bus driver H. C. Spence. He was told not to take action against the five, who chanted and sang as they rode.

City police said they could make no arrests unless a formal charge was preferred against the Negroes. Chief Teasley said he understood from the bus company that drivers will file formal complaints against the next violator of Louisiana's bus segregation law.

H. C. Kihneman, an official of the bus company, said drivers have been instructed to file a complaint at the next incident.

Refused To Board

Several whites refused to board the bus when they saw the Negroes riding in front of the "for colored passenger" signs. Two dozen whites stood as the bus passed through the fashionable Broadmoor section of Shreveport, a city of more than 150,000. There was no violence and no reports of bitter exchanges of words.

Rev. A. L. Scott, one of the Negro riders, identified himself as a Baptist minister, and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said the bus ride was part of a pro-integration drive and "it is just a beginning." Rev. Scott also said he was a member of the United Christian Movement, a pro-integration group in Louisiana.

Wanted To Be Arrested

Bus company workers said privately the Negroes apparently wanted to be arrested.

The company and police were placed in a delicate situation in the matter because of Federal Court Litigation underway in downstate New Orleans.

A Federal Court has declared Louisiana's bus and streetcar segregation law unconstitutional, but the decision so far has been limited to New Orleans. The decision does not take affect until all appeals are heard in the case.

Louisiana officials generally fear that any new tests of the law in sections outside New Orleans will get the same treatment in Federal Court. The Shreveport preachers will begin such a test if they are arrested, it is believed.

FIVE NEGRO PASTORS HINT FURTHER ACTION

Commercial Appeal p. 13

They Rode Shreveport Buses To Protest Racial Laws

Mon. 6-17-57

MAYOR ISSUES WARNING

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

SHREVEPORT, La., June 16.—Five Negro ministers hinted Sunday they will again move against Louisiana bus segregation laws despite warnings by the mayor and chief of police that further violations would lead to arrests.

The ministers, all members of the pro-integration United Christian Movement, Saturday boarded a Shreveport bus and took a 45-minute ride in seats reserved for whites under Louisiana segregation laws, which already are under attack in Federal courts.

No Arrests, Violence

No arrests were made and no incidences of violence were reported.

It was the first organized move by Negroes to sit beside whites in Louisiana buses.

A Federal judge recently declared Louisiana transit segregation laws pertaining to New Orleans unconstitutional. However, an injunction issued against segregation does not become effective until all appeals are exhausted, not expected before 1958.

One of the ministers, Rev. J. R. Retledge, chairman of the board of the UCM, said it would be "at least 10 days" before the group would make any new move. He said the group's board of directors would meet to formulate plans and submit them to the UCM membership.

Mayor James C. Gardner said as long as Louisiana segregation laws are in effect, the city would enforce them.

Mayor's Warning

"Any violations that are brought to the attention of the city enforcement agencies," the mayor said, "will result in charges being preferred."

Police Chief Harvey Teasley said had police been notified in time Saturday, the Negroes would have been arrested.

Several whites refused to board the bus when they saw the Bible-carrying ministers sitting in the front, a section traditionally reserved for whites.

However, three unidentified white women took seats beside Rev. A. L. Scott, executive secretary of the UCM, at different times.

Two of the ministers also are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is outlawed in Louisiana. However, a spokesman said the NAACP had no part in Saturday's incident.

Negro Pastors Test Louisiana Bus Law

Journal + Constitution p. 6-a

Sun. 6-16-57

Five Bible-Readers Ride Unmolested Through Fashionable Shreveport Section

Atlanta Ga.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 15 (AP)—Five Negro ministers, reading from their Bibles, rode in the white section of a bus Saturday as it drove through a fashionable district of this segregated city in the Deep South.

Chief of Police Harvey L. Teasley, notified in advance that the ministers would board the bus, made no attempt to arrest them. Louisiana laws require separate seats for whites and Negroes on public buses.

* * *

AFTER THE RIDE, however, Chief Teasley said all other Negroes attempting to follow the lead of the ministers would be arrested if they sat in the white section of a city bus.

Three white women sat next to the Negroes. Two of them took seats there because no others were available. But one unidentified young woman boarded the bus, noticed other empty seats and then sat down next to the Rev. A. L. Scott, leader of the Negroes.

The woman rode for 10 minutes until she reached her destination, then departed. During her trip she did not say a word.

Three other white persons refused to board the bus. About 20 to 25 white men and women clogged the aisles, refusing to sit in any empty seats surrounding the ministers.

* * *

H. C. SPENCE, driver of the bus, made no attempt to escort the Negroes to the rear section, normally reserved for members of their race.

At his first opportunity, the driver phoned the Shreveport Transit Co. headquarters and was told to let the ministers sit in front.

There was no incident of violence. On only one occasion was there even a hint of trouble.

As a second bus passed the bus with the ministers a driver shouted to Spence.

"I've got a shotgun if you need it."

All other Negroes boarding the bus moved quickly to the back and took their regular seats during the 45-minute ride.

Scott described himself as a member of the National Assn. of the Advancement of Colored People and the United Christian Movement, a prointegration organization in Shreveport.

GROUPS BEGIN NEW RACE MOVE

Times-Picayune

Integration Action Made on Shreveport Bus

Mon. 6-17-57

(The Associated Press)

While Southerners continue their battle in Congress against President Eisenhower's civil rights bill, Negroes in Louisiana and Texas are planting new seeds in the fields of integration.

p. 20

Five Negro ministers rode in the white section of a public bus in Shreveport, La., Saturday. They called it the "beginning of integration" in that segregated city of the Deep South.

There were no arrests and no acts of violence. But Police Chief Harvey L. Teasley warned that arrests will be made in the future if Negroes refuse to take seats in the rear, as is customary under the pattern of segregation.

All Was Quiet

All was quiet yesterday in Shreveport, Louisiana's second-largest city. No further integration attempts were reported. All five of the ministers who defied the state's segregated seating law mentioned the incident in their Sunday sermons, but did not make it a major theme. The incident was not mentioned from the pulpit of any white church.

In Austin, Tex., the 20th annual Texas conference of NAACP branches dedicated itself to "mass action for civil rights."

"We will file a lawsuit tomorrow if any citizen comes to us and asks us to do so with the facts that his civil rights have been violated," said keynote speaker W. J. Durham, a Dallas lawyer. Durham is an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Professor Pressured

On the other side of the ledger, a Negro history professor in Hazlehurst, Miss., said he is being pressured because of newspaper articles he wrote supporting segregation.

Prof. Clennon King said the president of all-Negro Alcorn A & M College has "tried to force me to move off the campus," denied him use of his office and indicated his salary may be cut.

Alcorn President J. D. Boyd declined comment.

Early this year the bulk of Alcorn's students quit classes in protest against King's prosegregation articles. They demanded his discharge or resignation.

School Back to Normal

It has been announced that King would be retained on the faculty and almost all students have returned to classes. The school has been reported back to normal for several months. All Alcorn faculty members and students are Negroes.

The Shreveport "ride integrated" incident was the first organized attempt by Negroes to sit next to whites on Louisiana buses. State law provides for separate but equal seating facilitie and empowers the bus driver to determine who sits where.

The Rev. J. R. Retledge, chairman of the United Christian Movement, a Shreveport antisegregation group, said he and his fellow ministers expected to be arrested as a result of their ride.

To Use Legal Test

They planned, he added, to use that as a basis for a legal test of the state's segregation laws in the courts. He did not indicate their future course of action.

Negroes make up about one-third of Shreveport's 165,000 population.

The President's civil rights bill is expected to receive final action in the House Monday. It then will go to the Senate where Vice President Nixon and Sen. Knowland (R-Calif), the GOP leader, reportedly will join forces in an effort to prevent the bill from being sidetracked to a committee, where it might be bottled up.

La. Minsters Ride Public Bus Unsegregated

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sun. 6-16-57

SHREVEPORT, La. — Five Negro ministers read from their Bibles as they rode in the white section of a Shreveport bus Saturday without incident. Three white persons sat down beside the Ministers as they rode.

Other whites either refused to board the bus or stood in the aisle, refusing to sit in the vicinity of the men.

The chief of police was notified in advance that the ministers would ride the bus, but he made no attempt to stop or arrest them. He later warned, however, that other Negroes riding in the white section would be arrested.

Although the bus driver made no attempt to reseat them, he reported the incident to the Shreveport Transit Co. at his first opportunity. Company officials told him to allow the men to sit where they were.

Another bus driver told the driver of the bus in which the ministers were riding that he had "a shotgun if you need it."

One of the ministers was the Rev. A. L. Scott, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the United Christian Movement, an organization here which favors integration.

Chicago Defender Sun. 6-16-57

Louisiana Clerics Defy Jim Crow Laws On Bus

Call Fri. 6-28-57 P.1

Kansas City, Mo.

SHREVEPORT, LA. —(ANP)— Numerous white persons here last week, stunned to see five determined ministers sitting in the section on a bus reserved by law for whites, could hardly believe their eyes as the militant clerics initiated what they called "the beginning of integration" in this city.

For 45-minutes the ministers rode through a fashionable district in this city. reading their Bibles enroute, as whites jammed the aisles standing up rather than taking seats next to the clergymen. No arrests were made even though Police Chief Harvey L. Teasley reportedly knew of the incident in advance.

Three white women took seats at various times during the ride, next to the ministers. The third woman deliberately took a seat next to a Negro minister even though other seats were available in the white section.

The Rev. A. L. Scott, a spokesman for the group said the third woman looked at the empty seats and then took a seat with him.

A white man and a white woman refused to board the bus. Another man stepped into the bus, saw the Negro ministers sitting in front and demanded to be let out of the vehicle. He was accommodated.

The bus driver, H. S. Spence, stopped the vehicle and called the Shreveport Transit Company. He was reportedly told to make no attempt to force the ministers to the rear.

Rev. Scott, who is an NAACP member and also is affiliated in the United Christian movement, a Shreveort anti-segregation group here, said other Negroes would follow the ministers in defying segregation laws on the buses.

No other Negroes rode the front of the bus during this ride which was the first organized attempt by Negroes to break down bias on buses.

Shreveport Ministers Hit Jim Crow

Courier Sat 6-29-57

They Rode Up Front!

Pittsburgh Pa.

SHREVEPORT, La. (ANP)— Numerous white persons here last week, stunned to see five determined Negro ministers sitting in the section of a bus reserved by law for whites, could hardly believe their eyes as the militant clerics initiated what they called "the beginning of integration" in this city.

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La. Minsters Ride Public Bus Unsegregated

World P.4 Wed. 6-19-57

Birmingham Ala.

SHREVEPORT, La. — Five Negro ministers read from their Bibles as they rode in the white section of a Shreveport bus Saturday without incident. Three white persons sat down beside the Ministers as they rode.

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Another bus driver told the driver of the bus in which the ministers were riding that he had "a shotgun if you need it."

NEGRO PASTORS RIDE IN WHITE SECTION OF BUS

Tribune P. 18 Sun. 6-16-57

Chicago, Ill.

Shreveport, La., Police Ignore Defiance

Shreveport, La., June 15 (AP) —Five Negro ministers, reading from their Bibles, rode in the white section of a bus today as it drove thru a fashionable district of this segregated city in the deep south.

Chief of Police Harvey L. Teasley, notified in advance that the ministers would board the bus this morning, made no attempt to arrest them. Louisiana laws require separate seats for whites and Negroes on public buses.

After the ride, however, Chief Teasley said all other Negroes attempting to follow the lead of the ministers would be arrested if they sat in the white section of a city bus.

3 Sit Next to Negroes

Three white women sat next to the Negroes. Tow of them took seats there because no others were available. But one unidentified young woman boarded the bus, noticed other empty seats, and then sat down next to the Rev. A. L. Scott, leader of the Negroes. The woman rode for 10 minutes until she reached her destination, then departed. During her trip she did not say a word.

Three other white persons refused to board the bus. About 20 to 25 white men and women clogged the aisles, refusing to sit in any empty seats surrounding the ministers.

H. C. Spence, the bus driver made no attempt to escort the Negroes to the rear section, normally reserved for members of their race. At his first opportunity, the driver phoned the Shreveport Transit company headquarters and was told to let the ministers sit in front.

No Incident of Violence

There was no incident of violence. On only one occasion was there even a hint of trouble.

As a second bus passed the bus with the ministers a driver shouted to Spence.

"I've got a shotgun if you need it."

All other Negroes boarding the bus moved quickly to the back and took their regular seats during the 45 minute ride.

The Rev. Mr. Scott described himself as a member of the National association of the Advancement of Colored People and the United Christian Movement, a pro-integration organization in Shreveport.

"This is just the beginning of integration in Shreveport," said the Rev. Mr. Scott.

Negroes To Seek Segregation Ban In Baton Rouge

Advertiser P. 12-A

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 3 (AP) —A Negro leader said today his group would go into federal court next week to seek a ruling ending Baton Rouge bus segregation.

Times-Picayune Sat. 1-5-57 Montgomery, Ala.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, head of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, newly formed pro-integration group, said he expected his group would meet this afternoon with a special city council committee named to deal with bus segregation.

"We expect to go into court for a declaratory judgment just as soon as we get the preliminary steps out of the way," said Jemison, indicating he didn't expect the city to announce any change in its policy of enforcing a city segregation ordinance.

The nine-member movement is composed of the members of the boycott of Baton Rouge buses a few years ago.

steering committee that directed

The Negroes said they were appealing to the state's chief legal officer in a hope Louisiana would avoid "the mistakes in Alabama and Florida." They urged a "harmonious, Christian solution."

Negro Hopes To Reactivate Outlaw Group

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 1-5-57

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 4 (AP) —A Negro leaders said today he doubts a Baton Rouge membership list of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People will be filed until late this year.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, heading a move for a court fight to end bus segregation here, said "we're hopeful of reactivating an NAACP chapter here this year."

He said that under the law he did not think any membership list would have to be filed until the 1957 deadline next December.

New Orleans, Shreveport and Lake Charles branches already have filed with he Secretary of State under a 1924 law designed originally to stomp out the old Ku Klux Klan.

P. 8-A

The law led to a state ban last spring against the NAACP for failure to comply.

Bus Seat Law To Be Backed In Louisiana

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 1-5-57

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 4 (AP) —Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion today backed city officials with a warning to Negro leaders the state will do all in its power to uphold bus segregation laws here.

P. 8-A

"Until our laws are wiped off the books," he told a Negro delegation, he is advising district attorneys to enforce city and state laws requiring separate seating for the races.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, head of the new Baton Rouge Christian movement, a pro-integration unit, said immediately after the conference with Gremillion his group intends to go ahead next week with a federal lawsuit forcing a showdown.

The Negro leaders seek a federal declaratory judgement to render the state and city segregated seating laws unconstitutional.

City officials told the same Negro group yesterday city and state laws will be enforced "Until declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Baton Rouge, Negroes Nix Bus Boycott Hint Court Action For Desegregation

Advertiser Sat. 1-5-57 Jackson, Miss. P. 1

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 31.—City Parish Attorney Gordon Kahn said Friday Baton Rouge will enforce its bus segregation ordinance until it is appealed or invalidated by court action.

Kean's statement came during a meeting with Negro leaders seeking an end to bus segregation.

Kean said the Negro leaders assured him "they planned no drastic action such as a boycott although they may take it to court."

The attorney said there was a basic difference between the Baton Rouge ordinance and the Montgomery, Ala., ordinance that the Supreme Court recently outlawed.

Advertiser P. 8-A

Kean said a new mayor-president and City-Parish Council will take office next Tuesday and that he felt sure the new officials would be willing to meet with the Negro group to discuss the question.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, Negro Baptist minister, said after a meeting with bus company officials earlier Friday they had formed the "Baton Rouge Christian Movement" to direct the drive for a test of the ordinance.

Manager H. Flynn Cauthen of the bus line told the Negroes his company must abide by state and city laws. He did not comment when asked if the company would hire Negro drivers.

LOUISIANA NEGROES WARNED BY OFFICIAL

Commercial Appeal Sat. 1-5-57

Will Enforce Segregation, Says Attorney General

Memphis, Tenn.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 4. —(UP)—Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion told a Negro integrationist group Friday that the state would enforce segregation laws "until when and if they are found invalid."

P. 12

"And that we will fight against most vigorously," he told the newly formed Baton Rouge Christian Movement.

The movement is presently bringing pressure against the city's bus segregation ordinances.

Earlier, Negro leaders told the attorney general they hoped he would advise other officials in the state as to "what the law of the land now is," in order to avoid litigation and possible violence.

Mr. Gremillion told the group his office had only general supervisory power over enforcement, and advised them to contact district attorneys in their search for "peaceful solution."

One director of the integration movement, Dr. D. H. Anderson, said his group needed the help of Christian people.

"In Mississippi," he said, "our people are fleeing as people did in Hungary—from brutality."

"The reason they have bombings and shootings in other place," he said, "is because officials in charge have defied decisions of the Supreme Court. I think we have enough honest Christian citizens in Louisiana to handle it peacefully.

"We fought in the war to preserve democracy. As a reserve officer in the Air Force I am subject to recall to do it again. But sometimes, after what happens back here, we wonder what we are fighting for."

The conference grew tense at one time when Mr. Gremillion, after listening to one member of the group discuss "law and our land." He snapped, "Are you asking me, or telling me?"

Later Gremillion added: "It is immaterial to this office what the United States Supreme Court has said about other laws, and I am so going to advise all district attorneys."

The conference ended pleasantly, however, with mutual wishes for "Happy New Year."

Bus Segregation Is Held to Firmly by Gremillion

Times-Picayune Sat. 1-5-57

Negro Leader Talks Litigation After Parley

New Orleans, La.

By JAY HALL

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 4—Negro leaders seeking an end to segregation amid "a good Christian atmosphere" failed to soften the state attorney general into relaxing enforcement of bus-seating laws Friday.

Rev. T. H. Jemison, pastor of the Mount Zion First Baptist church here and president of the Negroes' newly formed Baton Rouge Christian Movement, talked with Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion approximately half an hour.

They said they wanted Louisiana to recognize what a Florida judge has already recognized in the wake of the United States supreme court integration decisions—that segregation "is as dead as a doornail."

When the conference broke, Jemison commented: "This ends our steps to avoid litigation . . . our course is clear."

He had announced the day previously he was considering petitioning the federal courts for declaratory judgment to automatically effect the end of nonmixed seating on buses and indicated that step may come next week.

Gremillion told the group, "I am sure if a court suit follows all this, it will be vigorously contested."

The attorney general did not deviate from this answer to the group: As long as Louisiana law requires segregated seating on buses, his office must necessarily uphold the law.

He told the half-dozen Negro leaders who gathered in his office that he must advise the district attorneys of the state to enforce the state segregation laws until they are "erased" from the books.

One of the Negro leaders, Rev. Edward W. Brown, reminded Gremillion that the US supreme court is "the law of the land," governing the law of all states, and he "assumed" that Louisiana is "one of the member states of the United States."

Gremillion, bristling, burst out: "Did you come here to argue with me or—?"

Brown interrupted, explaining it was not his intent to put the conference on hostile ground.

The attorney general told him, "I do not intend to get into a controversy . . . over this issue. It is immaterial what the supreme court has said . . . until this (segregated seating) law is declared unconstitutional in Louisiana and wiped off the books of the state, I'm going to carry it out."

Jemison interposed, "We are law abiding citizens. We have taken steps to work by peaceful and harmonious means to bring about a just solution.

"We had hoped you would advise other state officers what the law of the land is . . . a Florida judge has wisely said that 'segregation is as dead as a doornail.'

"We had hoped to avoid a lot of litigation. We hoped that Louisiana would profit by the mistakes of Florida and Alabama."

Another Christian Movement member, Dr. D. H. Anderson, told Gremillion, "The reason for the bombing and people being shot at on buses (in Alabama) is that the officers in charge denied and defied the decision of the supreme court."

He added, "We are talking to you as honest Negro, Americans. We fought in the war to preserve democracy . . . when you've been overseas and think about how we are being browbeaten back here, you sometimes stop and wonder: 'What are we fighting for?'

"People are fleeing Mississippi because of brutality just as they are in Hungary.

"We are here to build good public relations in a good Christian atmosphere so that Louisiana will not become a Montgomery or a Tallahassee."

Gremillion replied, "I know Baton Rouge has got many good colored people, but the attorney general's office has nothing to do with the Baton Rouge bus company.

"Whatever controversy you may be engaged in with them, I can only tell you what the law is."

A reporter riding the elevator with the Negro group after the conference ended asked if he had any plans for discussing the matter with Gov. Earl K. Long.

"Lordy, no. Not him," Jemison answered. "He wouldn't be any help to us," he said.

Recalling the series of conferences, most of them arranged in a matter of hours before they were held, with Baton Rouge city, parish and bus company officials in the past 10 days, Jemison was asked if there would be more such meetings.

"No more meetings are planned at this time," he said. Later, Jemison disclosed a new Baton Rouge chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planned. The old one apparently died when the branch failed to file a list of members. Failure to file led to an injunction last March against further operations.

Jemison said, "We're dead members now. We'll have to start a new group."

If a new one is begun, he said, he believes it would not be necessary to file a list of members until next Dec. 15-31, the filing period specified in state statutes.

Minister Cites Time As Factor For Social Change

Daily World Sun. 1-13-57 Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

By HARRY TRIMBORN

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — "It will take time and understanding to change the social customs of our community."

[illegible] believes the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Negro Baptist minister, who [illegible] president of the Baton Rouge [illegible]ian Movement, plans to call [illegible] a Federal Court to declare segregation of Baton Rouge buses illegal.

For the 37-year-old stocky, fast-talking clergyman, the current drive of his group's attempt to remove racial barriers on the buses is but the first step in an avowed aim to seek integration in all walks of life.

ALL SOUTHERNERS

However, Jemison, who led a short but successful Negro boycott of Baton Rouge buses in 1953, believes in making haste slowly.

"We are all Southerners," he said in his clipped, precise manner, "and we know that it will take time and patience to change the habits of the people. You cannot legislate good feeling.

But in order to hasten the change the minister and his group are relying on jurisprudence, as contained in the U. S. Supreme Court decision which brought about the end of racial segregation on Montgomery, Ala., city buses and the successful conclusion of the famous year-long bus boycott there.

Jemison said the Baton Rouge Christian Movement seeks a "peaceful and orderly" end to segregation on Baton Rouge buses.

To the suggestion that the Supreme Court decision is the "law of the land," Jemison said his supporters received forceful declarations from city and state officials that Louisiana segregation laws would be upheld.

Jemison is confident a federal court will follow the Montgomery decision and apply it to Baton Rouge.

Jemison, a native of Selma, Ala., who holds degrees from Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery and Virginia Union University at Richmond, has long heard talk of an end to segregation "some day."

His minister father, once president of the National Baptist Convention, was a life-member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. So was his mother.

"I will be a member too, as soon as I can get the required $500 needed," he said.

The NAACP, he feels, has done much to bring about Federal Court decisions to improve the Negro's status.

But the minister emphasized that no court decision could finally settle the Southern dispute over segregation. In today's climate, Jemison—leading a fight for integration on buses—would not want his children to attend integrated schools.

Daily World P. 11

"My two girls (eight and ten) say they don't want to go to an integrated school because they feel the white children would be mean to them," he said adding: "At present, I personally don't want to see them attend an integrated school because of their fears."

He emphasized that he is not against school integration, "but it is a question of free choice—a child should be allowed to attend the school of his choice, whether white or Negro."

Jemison thinks the final answer to the South's current problems over segregation can be found in the region's children, however. He said:

"We should start desegregating those activities and facilities which have the greatest effect on children, such as school and recreational facilities.

Gov. Long Defends Bus Seating Laws

Advertiser P. 4-C Montgomery, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 9 (AP) —Gov. Earl Long said here he saw no reason for a change in Louisiana's law requiring segregated seating on buses.

Baton Rouge Negroes have indicated they plan to seek a federal court order ending separate seating in city buses, similar to action in Florida and Alabama. This has brought violence in several cities.

Atlanta 1-10-57

"I don't think, as long as you get a good seat in the bus, it makes any difference whether you sit in the front or the back," Long told a press conference.

"I don't see any reason for a change in the laws as long as the colored people are furnished plenty of seats. I can't see any reason for a change. I just hope it'll be all peaceful."

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion last week warned the Negro group he would demand enforcement of all Louisiana's segregation laws until a court declares them invalid.

Ex-GI's 'Test' Of La. Jim Crow Gets Him Shot

Courier p.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-12-57

By GULLY CARTER

NEW ORLEANS—Was 24-year-old Army veteran Frank Jones Jr., 3605 Thalia, making a one-man test of Louisiana's bus segregation law, as he says, or did he throw two jim crow (screens) signs out of a crowded local bus last week to cover a holdup attempt on the driver, as police say?

• Regardless of the motive, Jones threw the signs from the crowded bus and was shot in the back and dangerously wounded, as he went through a rear door, by Traffic Patrolman Frank Lovol.

Police say Jones was a passenger on a New Orleans Public Service (Tulane) bus when he threw the segregation signs out the window of the crowded vehicle.

■

THE DRIVER, Lloyd Alexander, retrieved the signs, police say, and Jones reportedly placed a knife at his throat, ordering him to throw the bus operating gear out the front door.

Police quote the driver as saying, "Jones then added, 'I'm going to take this money-changer, too.'" At this time, he said, the bus had stopped at the intersection of Tulane Ave. and Galvez St.

Patrolmen Frank Lovol and Lawrence Bayer were riding a bus following the one on which the incident occurred and went to investigate, when they found Jones holding a knife at Alexander's throat, police said.

• Bayer guarded the rear door of the bus while Lovol entered the front and followed Jones to the rear door. As Jones stepped out, he was shot in the lower back by Lovol, who said Jones tried to stab Bayer.

Interviewed in Charity Hospital, where he is under police guard, Jones told a Courier reporter:

• "I had an argument with a white passenger, who insisted on moving the screen and making me move back. Other white passengers joined in the argument . . . I got mad and threw both screens out the window.

• "It's a lie about my trying to commit a holdup. One cop hit me—that's all I remember—I don't know when I got shot. Yes, I had a knife, but I didn't take it out of my jocket."

Seriously ill following an operation that required several hours for removing the bullet, Jones talked with extreme difficulty and ended the interview saying, "That's all . . . I'm tired. Come back later, just let me sleep . . . That screen . . . that damned screen . . . move the screen."

■

JONES HAS been charged with attempted murder of two policemen and armed robbery of the bus driver and resisting an officer. He has a record of arrests for minor offenses dating back to 1950.

His sister, Mrs. Edna Robinson, said he had been acting "nervous and jittery" for more than three weeks. She said he had served two years in the Army and is presently attending a business college.

'Tired Of 2nd Class Citizenship'

Weekly
Sat. 1-19-57
New Orleans, La.

There was a strong indication here last week that a New Orleans bus official would obey a desegregation order should the courts determine the matter.

P. 1

That was the obvious conclusion drawn by leaders following their session with George Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc.

He told the leaders, representing two groups headed by the Rev. A. L. Davis of the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance and Dr. W. R. Adams of the New Orleans Improvement League, that "Our purpose is to provide safe, efficient, economical and courteous transit service for all the citizens in New Orleans. The United States Supreme Court decision was rendered in a case arising in Montgomery, Alabama. Public Service is chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana."

Obviously inviting the group to take legal action so that the courts can settle the matter, Dinwiddie continued: "The applicable laws of Louisiana have not been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, and must, therefore, be compiled with. In our judgment, Public Service cannot presume to determine judicial and regulatory matters."

Explaining that the enforcement of segregation law is the responsibility of state and local officials, the official crystalized his position as a "law-abiding citizen"...we are not at liberty to use our own discretion in all decisions about operations. We must operate within the framework of applicable State and local laws."

Because of these circumstances, Dinwiddie ended, the company will continue segregation practices until the state and city law says otherwise.

The meeting came on the heels of a letter from the Alliance seeking to learn if the city transit system planned to take steps towards compliance with a federal desegregation order.

Text of Alliance statement following conference:

"In our conference with George Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., in regard to his corporation's compliance with the Supreme Court Decision on public carriers, Mr. Dinwiddie stated that the position of his firm was that it was going to operate its system under whatever law prevails at the time.

Weekly

"In view of this statement, it is our firm belief that we have exhausted all but legal means of desegregating the local carriers. We cannot appeal to the laws of Louisiana for removal of segregation on the public carriers for the Attorney General of the state has told a group similar to ours in Baton Rouge that he will enforce the laws of Louisiana regarding segregation, regardless of the Federal Court decision.

"We feel that the time has come for a more realistic attitude by the community on the total subject of the Negro's place as an American citizen. As American citizens, we have complied with all of the requirements and demands placed upon us as members of this great state and nation. We pay our taxes, we shed our blood for our nation and we deny ourselves for the needs of the nation, yet we are continually denied the privileges which are accorded the most newly-arrived white person to our shores.

"We are tired of second-class citizenship, and we want all to know that we are specifically weary of riding behind the segregation screen on the public modes of transportation in New Orleans.

"As American citizens, we are deeply hurt that the American people feel great indignation for the suffering and the struggles of the Hungarian people yet no such indignation is felt for the American Negro as he suffers under the same kind of oppression in our beloved Southland.

"We have reluctantly used the facilities of the New Orleans Public Service on a segregated basis; but now that the Federal Courts, which supercedes the Louisiana and the local courts, have made riding behind segregated screens unconstitutional, we therefore feel that it is imperative that all who believe in impartial justice under the law should join with us in our efforts to peaceably get the New Orleans Public Service to comply with the supreme Court Decision on public carriers."

Negroes File Bus Plaint in New Orleans

Constitution
Sat. 2-2-57
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Two Negroes today filed suit in federal district court demanding a halt to bus segregation in New Orleans.

P. 3

Their petition came several hours before a scheduled Negro rally which featured the Rev. Martin Luther King as main speaker. King was leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

Besides asking for an immediate end to bus segregation, the suit called for a ruling that would nullify all of Lousiana's bus segregation laws.

Similar action is expected to be taken in Baton Rouge.

A. P. Tureaud, former chief of Louisiana Council for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, acted as attorney for the two Negroes.

The NAACP has been barred in the state under an old law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Tureaud asked the U.S. district court to set up a special three-man court and hear the case.

White Citizens Urge Transit Co. To Respect Court Ruling

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-21-57

BY HARRY TRIMBORN

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — A group of white clergymen Tuesday urged New Orleans City and Transit officials to "honor the supreme law of the land" by ending segregation on buses.

In reference to the U. S. Supreme Court's historic decision which struck down segregation on Montgomery, Ala., City buses, the group presented a petition to the officials which said:

"A normal respect for the orderly progress of life under law should, we believe, impel the authorities in any community to honor the supreme law of the land and seek to implement it."

After presenting the petition, which contained the signatures of 125 persons, most of whom are white, to city transit president George S. Dinwiddie, the transit official told the group that his agency will have to comply with Louisiana segregation laws.

The Clergymen, with the Rev. C. H. Snelling, Jr., Methodist chaplain at Tulane University acting as their spokesman, also presented the petition to Robert Wall, executive assistant to the mayor of New Orleans. Wall said that "No Action" would be taken on the petition at this time and added that it would be treated like a "Routine request made by a group of interested citizens."

Previously, city officials maintained that they, too, must abide by the state segregation laws.

The petition said it recognized that the Montgomery decision was not applicable in Louisiana -- a point repreately stressed by transit authorities -- but added that bus desegregation in New Orleans "will surely come."

The statement said:

"To ignore or attempt to circumvent what must come would give strength to lawlessness and make the eventual outcome for from peaceful.

We therefore urge our local authorities not to wait for a court order, but rather to initiate a positive program of complance with what eventually must be considered a law of the United States.

Dinwiddie's statement was identical to one made last Jan. 9 to an all-Negro group which initiated a move to desegregate the city's buses.

Subsequently, the Negro group filed a suit in New Orleans federal court seeking a declaratory judgement and injunction against the state race laws in view of the Montgomery decision. No date as yet has been set for the case.

N.O. Ministers, Priest Ask Bus Desegregation Steps

Times-Picayune p. 2

Wed. 2-20-57

NOPSI President, City Given Statement

New Orleans, La.

Three New Orleans ministers and a Catholic priest Tuesday asked New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and the city government to "initiate a positive program" to bring about desegregation of the races on the city's buses and streetcars.

The clergymen said their statement was signed by 41 ministers and priests, most of them white. The list of purported signers totaled 125 with 41 of them being identified as clergymen.

Presenting the statement to NOPSI president George S. Dinwiddie and to Robert E. Wall, executive assistant to Mayor de-Lesseps S. Morrison, were the following:

The Rev. Clarence H. Snelling Jr., Methodist chaplain at Tulane university.

The Rev. Thomas C. Aycock Jr., pastor of St. Augustine's Episcopal church.

The Rev. Eugene P. McManus, S. S. J., a member of the faculty at St. Augustine's High school for Negro boys.

And Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, D. D., Negro chaplain at Dillard university.

All four said they were acting as individuals and were not representing their various institutions.

'Law Not Reviewed'

They met first Tuesday afternoon with Dinwiddie in his offices at 317 Baronne and then with Wall at City Hall.

Following the conference Dinwiddie said he referred the clergymen to a statement he made last month to a group of Negro ministers also seeking integration on the city's public transit.

That statement said the Louisiana law calling for racial segregation on such transport had not been reviewed by the US supreme court "and must therefore, be complied with."

Wall said he received their statement and would refer it to the mayor.

Among the list of the purported signers, as presented by the Rev. Mr. Snelling, was the name of James A. Dombrowski, executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and who has been the subject of questioning by the Senate committee of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), investigating alleged Communist activities.

Phifer Listed

The Rev. Mr. Snelling said the statement was prepared in Dombrowski's offices at 822 Perdido. He said the appearence of Dombrowski's name on the list shouldnot be construed to indicate the statement had anything to do with the SCEF.

Another name on the list is that of Calhoun Phifer. Calhoun Phifer refused to testify last April before the Eastland committee in New Orleans, invoking all amendments to the Constitution and the Magna Carta.

The statement said the problem of segregated seating on the buses should be solved under the guidance of "the highest type of moral principles."

"A normal respect for the orderly processes of life under law should, we believe, impel the authorities in any community to honor the supreme law of the land and to seek to implement it. To do otherwise would be a dereliction of duty not only as public officials, but even as citizens of the United States," it read.

The statement said no one can "seriously doubt" that integration of the races on public transport will come. In following policy of segregation, it said, "the peace of such a course of action can be immediate only." It added:

"To ignore or attempt to circumvent what must come would give strength to lawlessness and make the eventual outcome far from peaceful. We therefore urge our local authorities not to wait for court order, but rather to initiate a positive program of compliance with what eventually must be considered a law of the United States."

Restraint Called for

The statement called for restraint, human understanding and good will and pointed to New Orleans' position as a cosmopolitan city whose population consists of persons of many national origins.

The statement concluded:

"This background encourages us to hope that New Orleans authorities will not permit our city to drift into the pattern of violence and bitterness that we have witnessed elsewhere, but will instead provide a demonstration of how a great international center can face and solve a difficult problem of human relations."

The list of names follows:

The Rev. C. H. Alford, the Rev. J. R. Anderson, the Rev. Thomas C. Aycock Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Donald Barard, Mrs. Frances Downes Behre, Mrs. Paul A. Blanchard, Carroll Bolding, Armand V. Boutte Sr., Miss Elie Boyd, Mrs. Zannie Brazley, Mrs. Evelyn D. Brazely, the Rev. Leo C. Brooks, Joseph D. Brown, Mrs. Marie E. Burbridge, the Rev. A. B. Cavanaugh, the Rev. R. W. Coleman.

Brian Corry, Miss Norvalu E. Daggs, the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., John A. Davis, Miss Margaret Ann Day, the Rev. A. Dennis, C. C. Dejoie, Dr. E. T. M. Devore, D. D. S., the Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Mrs. F. Norton Dichman Jr., the Rev. M. R. Dixon Jr., James A. Dombrowski, Mrs. Ophelia Edwards, Murrell Edwards, Miss Shirley Evans, O. M. Ewing.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Feild, the Rev. A. Prince Fortner, Charles C. Foster, the Rev. Clyde C. Frazier Jr., the Rev. T. W. Caines, the Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, Cornelia Gaskill Sternberg, M. D., James E. Gayle, Miss Grace Gillean, Miss Susan K. Gillean, Dr. H. W. Gilmore, the Rev. C. S. Gordan, A. Gottleib, John D. V. Hamilton Jr., the Rev. E. A. Henry, the Rev. Joseph Henry.

The Rev. and Mrs. Norman A. Holmes, the Rev. Nicholas Hood, Mrs. Effie Jamison, Henry Jamison, Miss Camille S. Johnson, Clifford Johnson, Mrs. Samuel S. Labouisse, Dr. Forrest E. La Violette, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Lowenthal, Miss Beatrice D. McHugh, Ellen P. MacKenzie, M. D., the Rev. Eugene P. McManus, S. S. J., the Rev. Dr. J. B. McMinn, Ernest Marcelin, Arthur Marsalis, the Rev. J. W. Matthews Jr.

Clifford Mears, Herman Midlo, the Rev. L. F. Modschiedler, Shifra Miller, Henry Moore, Miss Bittie Morgan, the Rev. A. C. Moore, the Rev. John B. Morris, Mrs. Bernice Murray, Miss Martha Nelson, Miss Cleo Nielson, Miss Lucille Owen, the Rev. E. W. Parker, the Rev. D. W. Poole, Calhoun Phifer, Miss Olevia R. Porche.

Ewing Poteet, the Rev. P. W. Raphael, Frederich Rhodes, M. D., the Rev. A. W. Ricks, Winston Riley, Dr. and Mrs. Warren Roberts Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Robertson, Mack E. Scott, Edward O. Shanklin, the Rev. Robert D. Sherard, Ruth M. Shushan, M. D., the Rev. R. D. Shepard, the Rev. G. M. Simon, the Rev. William J. Sisk Jr., Benjamin E. Smith, the Rev. Clarence H. Snelling Jr.

Miss Marriet Smith, the Rev. J. L. Spears, Miss Dorothy Spiker, the Rev. A. D. St. Amant Jr., Mrs. Augustine M. St. Cyr, William H. Sternberg, M. D., Ian Stevenson, M. D., the Rev. E. J. Thompson, Miss Patricia Thompson, Mrs. Ellen C. Thornton, A. M. Trudeau, Anderson V. Washington, Mrs. Anne Weitz, the Rev. W. N. Williams, the Rev. John M. Winn Jr., Piere L. Wolf, Ernest J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wright, the Rev. Spencer Wren, Mrs. Fred Zengel, the Rev. M. W. McCaleb and Mrs. Gustaf Westfeldt.

SEGREGATION

Two bus suits herald King's arrival in N.O.

Afro-American p. 1
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 2-9-57

(Special to the AFRO)

NEW ORLEANS — Two suits asking Federal courts to declare city and state bus segregation laws illegal were filed in U.S. Districts courts at New Orleans and Baton Rouge Friday.

The petitions hailed the triumphant appearance here of the Rev. M. L. King Jr., who last year led 50,000 Montgomery people to victory over bus segregation.

On the same day, a third suit seeking to knock out newly-enacted bus seat assignment laws was filed in the Federal Court at Tallahassee, Fla., another scene of a transportation boycott.

* * *

THE NEW Orleans suit named the Rev. A. L. Davis, pastor of the New Zion Baptist Church and Dr. William Adams, president of the New Orleans Improvement Association, as plaintiffs.

Defendants are the mayor of New Orleans, the chief of police and the president of the bus company.

Filed by A. P. Tureaud, the former NAACP counsel, the petition asks the convening of a three-judge Federal court which would issue a declaratory judgment forbidding city and state officials from enforcing bus segregation laws.

A similar petition was filed in the U.S. District Court at Baton Rouge with the Rev. Theo Jemison as the plaintiff.

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The meeting was given adequate protection by the city police department after numerous attempts had been made by the White Citizens Council to have it canceled.

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MAYOR DEL. S. Morrison had earlier rejected a White Citizens Council demand that he compel the United Clubs, Inc., to call off the meeting.

The mayor based his rejection on a ruling by City Attorney Henry Curtis that there was no "legal way" to prevent the meeting.

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UNABLE TO get official help in blocking Dr. King's appearance, the segregationists reportedly offered the manager of the Coliseum Arena, scene of the city's major sports events, three times the rental fee it was receiving, to cancel the date.

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He urged them "not to be afraid to join the fight for freedom" asserting, "you have nothing to lose but your needless fears."

The King rally was not segregated.

THE UNITED Clubs, Inc., is a citywide federation of 156 social and civic clubs of which Raymond B. Floyd is executive secretary.

The bus suit at Tallahassee was filed by Johnnie Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, students at Florida A. and M. University, who face trial for violating the new bus seat assignment law.

The ordinance makes no reference to race, but gives bus drivers the right to assign passengers to seats on the grounds of "weight distribution," "avoidance of riots" and other reasons.

"The ordinance is clearly designed to get around the Supreme Court's ruling that bus segregation is unconstitutional," Francisco Rodriguez, Tampa NAACP attorney, representing the students, declared.

The suit also asks the Federal judge to issue a permanent injunction barring the city transit company and city officials from enforcing the new law.

Order Will Be Permanent Injunction In Louisiana

Daily World Thurs. 5-16-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

BY HARRY TRIMBORN

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — Louisiana laws and city ordinances requiring segregation on New Orleans buses and streetcars and in a city park were declared unconstitutional Wednesday.

Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright, in two separate decision, said he will order a temporary injunction issued to prohibit the laws from being enforced. He said he will order the injunctions made permanent but did not say when.

The ruling involving the City Transit System was handed down on a suit filed by two Negro plaintiffs who had previously sought to have the city's buses and streetcars desegregated "without recourse to the courts."

In his ruling, Judge Wright said:

RIPE FOR DECISION

"This matter (bus segregation) is ripe for decision. All State statutes requiring segregation on public transportation facilities in New Orleans ..... are unconstitutional."

In the city park case, the judge declared his ruling was based on desegregation cases involving parks in Atlanta and Baltimore in which the U. S. Supreme Court ordered them opened to all races.

The judge also cited a recent court ruling ordering the Orleans Parish (New Orleans) School Board to desegregate "with all deliberate speed."

The ruling was made after assistant Attorney Gen. William P. Schuler sought to have the suit, filed by the plaintiffs, dismissed.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

The decision involving the City Transit System was made on a motion for a declaratory judgment involving the State racial laws by A. P. Tureaud, attorney.

Named as plaintiffs in the suit were the Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the New Orleans Interdenominational Alliance, and Dr. W. R. Adams, president of the New Orleans Improvement League.

Both men headed a group who urged City and Transit officials last January to desegregate the public carriers in view o fthe U. S. Supreme Court's ruling striking down bus segregation in the historic Montgomery, Ala., case.

But they were informed that since Louisiana law prohibits the mixing of the races on public carriers, segregation would continue on them "until a court of competent jurisdiction ruled otherwise."

City attorney sought to have the suit dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiffs had never been actually forced to sit behind signs on buses and trolleys which separate white from Negro patrons. He also maintained that neither had been arrested for not sitting behind the segregation signs.

However, the judge contended:

ARRESTS NOT NEEDED

"It is not the court's view that in our civilization it is necessary to have incidents, to have people arrested, to have their rights declared."

Following the rulings, attorneys for the city said they will appeal both decisions.

George S. Dinwiddle, president of the public service, Inc., which operates the City Transit System, said his firm will continue segregation practices until the injunction is issued.

He said:

".....So long as there is no final judgment declaring the state laws involved, we are required to observe such laws and accordingly we will continue our present operating practices.

In Baton Rouge, Attorney Gen. Jack Gremillion, who entered the case to defend the state laws, said he preferred to make no comment until he had read the decisions.

Rules Bus, Park Segregation Illegal

Weekly New Orleans, La.
Sat. 5-18-57

In a sweeping, double barreled decision Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled Wednesday that city and state laws calling for segregation of the races in city parks, streetcars and buses in New Orleans are unconstitutional.

Judge Wright said he will issue permannent injunction to stop enforcement of the laws.

In making the ruling Judge Wright said "It is not the court's view that in our civilization it is necessary to have incidents to have people arrested, to have their rights declared."

He did not say when the injunctions would be issued.

Attorneys representing the city of New Orleans say they will appeal the decision.

One case involved the use of City Park facilities by Negroes. The other dealt with segregated bus and streetcar seating.

The City Park case came up whem William P. Schuler, Louisiana Assistant Attorney General, asked for dismissal of the suit. The state intervened several weeks ago.

Judge Wright said the Law involved in the City Park case had already been decided by previous litigation.

He also upheld the recent decision directing the Orleans Parish school Board to halt segregation with all deliberate speed.

The bus and street car case was before the Federal Court on a motion for a summary judgment filed by Attorney A. P. Tureaud.

City attorney Alvin Liska said the Negroes represented in the case have never been required to sit behind segregation signs on city transportation vehicles.

Liska added, neither the mayor nor the police superintendent have given orders to arrest plaintiffs for not sitting behind segregation signs.

However, Judge Wright held that incidents are not needed for the court to declare the rights of the people.

Upon learning of the decision Negro leaders advised that the decision be taken calmly in stride, with restraint and dignity. Many were of the opinion that there was nothing to be excited about inasmuch as the law of the land was upheld; the concern would have been had not the law been upheld.

Pending final court action, N. O. P. S. I. said bus seating would remain the same.

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Afro-American 5/11

Baltimore Md.

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ARRESTS NOT NEEDED

"It is not the court's view that in our civilization it is necessary to have incidents, to have people arrested, to have their rights declared."

Following the rulings, attorneys for the city said they will appeal both decisions.

George S. Dinwiddle, president of the public service, Inc., which operates the City Transit System, said his firm will continue segregation practices until the injunction is issued.

He said:

".....So long as there is no final judgment declaring the state laws involved, we are required to observe such laws and accordingly we will continue our present operating practices.

In Baton Rouge, Attorney Gen. Jack Gremillion, who entered the case to defend the state laws, said he preferred to make no comment until he had read the decisions.

Rules Bus, Park Segregation Illegal

Daily World New Orleans, La.

Sat. 5-18-57

In a sweeping ,double barreled decision Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled Wednesday that city and state laws calling for segregation of the races in city parks, streetcars and buses in New Orleans are unconstitutional.

Judge Wright said he will issue permannent injunction to stop enforcement of the laws.

In making the ruling Judge Wright said "It is not the court's view that in our civilization it is necessary to have incidents to have people arrested, to have their rights declared."

He did not say when the injunctions would be issued.

Attorneys representing the city of New Orleans say they will appeal the decision.

One case involved the use of City Park facilities by Negroes. The other dealt with segregated bus and streetcar seating.

The City Park case came up whem William P. Schuler, Louisiana Assistant Attorney General, asked for dismissal of the suit. The state intervened several weeks ago.

Judge Wright said the Law involved in the City Park case had already been decided by previous litigation.

He also upheld the recent decision directing the Orleans Parish school Board to halt segregation with all deliberate speed.

The bus and street car case was before the Federal Court on a motion for a summary judgment filed by Attorney A. P. Tureaud.

City attorney Alvin Liska said the Negroes represented in the case have never been required to sit behind segregation signs on city transportation vehicles.

Liska added, neither the mayor nor the police superintendent have given orders to arrest plaintiffs for not sitting behind segregation signs.

However, Judge Wright held that incidents are not needed for the court to declare the rights of the people.

Upon learning of the decision Negro leaders advised that the decision be taken calmly in stride, with restraint and dignity. Many were of the opinion that there was nothing to be excited about inasmuch as the law of the land was upheld; the concern would have been had not the law been upheld.

Pending final court action, N. O. P. S. I. said bus seating would remain the same.

Transit Segregation Ended in New Orleans With New Ruling

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—A federal district judge here Wednesday told the City of New Orleans and the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., that they could no longer practice segregation in seating facilities on street cars and buses in this city.

In a ruling that was as historic as it was sudden, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered an end to racial segregation on public transportation here and issued a permanent injunction against the mayor of this city, the police superintendent and the new Orleans Public Service, Inc. In doing so, the jurist declared all state laws requiring segregation in public transportation unconstitutional.

The city immediately declared it would appeal the action to the Fifth Circuit court of Appeals. City Atty. Alvin J. Liska said Judge Wright told him the injunction would not be effective immediately, but will be stayed until all appeals are exhausted.

Judge Wright said he would issue permanent injunctions to halt enforcement of present segregation laws. He did not disclose when he would issue the restraining orders.

The president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., George S. Dinwiddie said the practice of segregated seating would be continued until the judgment is final. NOPSI operates the street cars and buses in this city.

Judge Wright also ruled that segregation in city parks here is unconstitutional and must be ended.

The bus and street car case was brought before the court by NAACP attorney A. P. Tureaud.

Judge Wright stated "this matter is ripe for decision. All state statutes requiring segregation on public transportation facilities in New Orleans, particularly the transportation facilities of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., are unconstitutional."

Attorney Louis B. Porterie of the City Park board said he will appeal the case involving the death of segregation in City Park.

Two Arrested In La. Trolley Fight

NEW ORLEANS—(ENS) — A Negro sailor and a White man were arrested Thursday for fighting over segregation seating arrangements in a New Orleans street car.

Police said the fight broke out when a motorman moved a sign separating whites from Negroes in front of William Paul Brandon, 60, white, and Yoeman third class James J. Griffin, 45-year-old Negro attempted to sit beside Brandon.

Both men were booked on disturbing of the peace charges, police said.

Bus Segregation Tested By 5 Colored Ministers

SHREVEPORT, La., June 15 (AP). — Five colored ministers, reading from their Bibles, rode in the white section of a bus today as it drove through a fashionable district of this segregated city in the Deep South.

Chief of Police Harvey L. Teasley, notified in advance that the ministers would board the bus this morning, made no attempt to arrest them. Louisiana laws require separate seats for whites and Negroes on public buses.

After the ride, however, Chief Teasley said all other Negroes attempting to follow the lead of the ministers would be arrested if they sat in the white section of a city bus.

White Women on Trip

Three white women sat next to the ministers. Two of them took seats there because no other seats were available. But one unidentified young woman boarded the bus, noticed other empty seats and then sat down next to the Rev. A. L. Scott, leader of the Negroes.

The woman rode for 10 minutes until she reached her destination, then departed.

Three other white persons refused to board the bus. About 20 to 25 white men and women clogged the aisles, refusing to sit in empty seats surrounding the ministers.

H. C. Spence, driver of the bus, made no attempt to escort the Negroes to the rear section, normally reserved for members of their race.

At his first opportunity, the driver phoned the Shreveport Transit Co. headquarters and was told to let the ministers sit in front.

Negroes Take Usual Seats

All other Negroes boarding the bus moved quickly to the back and took their regularly designated seats during the 45-minute ride.

The Rev. Scott described himself as a member of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People and the United Christian Movemen, a pro-integration organization in Shreveport.

"This is just the beginning of integration in Shreveport," said the Rev. Scott.

5 clerics ride Shreveport bus

SHREVEPORT, La.,—Five colored ministers, rode in the white section of a public bus Friday in what they called the "beginning of integration" in this Deep South city.

Harvey L. Teasley, chief of police, informed of the ministers' plan in advance, made no arrests. He said he tried but arrived at the bus stop too late.

The 45-minute ride through a fashionable district of Shreveport produced a few rough words but no violence. The segregated city is the second largest in Louisiana.

Three white women sat next to the pastors at various times during the ride. Two of them sat near the minsters because no other seats were available.

But the third, an unidentified young woman, boarded the bus at a time when other seats were available in the white section. She looked at the empty seats and then sat by the Rev. A. L. Scott, spokesman for the ministers.

The woman rode for ten minutes and, without saying a word, left the bus when she reached her destination.

Most other white persons in the bus clogged the aisles rather than sit near the ministers. All other colored passengers took their regular seats in the back as required by law.

One woman and a man, both white, refused to board the bus. Another man stepped into the bus, paid his fare, saw the preachers and then demanded to be let out. Driver H. C. Spence stopped the bus in a half block and the man left.

At the first chance, Spence rushed out of the bus to telephone headquarters of the Shreveport Transit Company. Officials told him to make no attempt at escorting the ministers to the rear.

As another bus passed the bus with the ministers a driver shouted at Spence:

"I've got a shotgun if you need it."

Spence did not reply.

The ride was the first organized attempt by colored people

Wright refuses new trial in New Orleans bus case

NEW ORLEANS—Judge J. Skelly Wright of the U.S. District Court last week said "no" to the City of New Orleans in its attempt to get a new trial and hearing of his recent ruling outlawing segregation on buses and street cars here.

Following his ruling that bus and street car segregation laws were unconstitutional, Judge Wright issued an injunction prohibiting segregated seating. He said, however, the injunction wouldn't become effective until the city exhausted all appeals.

The judge also turned down a request of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., operators of the system, to extend the injunction to St. Bernard and Jefferson Parishes.

to sit next to whites on Louisiana busses.

Colored people in New Orleans, however, have filed a court suit attacking the state laws in view of the recent United States Supreme Court decision throwing out Alabama's bus segregation laws.

It's All So Simple

The ride of five Bible-carrying ministers on the front seats of city buses in Shreveport was spectacular, but it hardly made sense.

Such antics may have been necessary to secure grounds for a test case before November 13, 1956.

But on that date the Supreme Court in its Montgomery decision ruled that laws requiring segregation of passengers on city transit systems were unconstitutional and could not be legally enforced.

Of even more recent date and nearer home, U.S. District Judge Skelly Wright, sitting at New Orleans, only last month declared Louisiana's bus segregation laws unconstitutional and only awaits an appeal for issuing an injunction.

Which made the bus-riding spectacle of Shreveport's ministers all the more puzzling.

With the law clearly on their side, all these ministers had to do was to have raised some money, hired a lawyer, and asked a Federal judge to order the police and transit company to desist from trying to illegally enforce an unconstitutional law.

It's that simple for Shreveport and any other Southern community which still clings to bus segregation.

Poet Marcus Christian
Weekly Sat. 1-19-57

Reviews History Of Bus Segregation

New Orleans, La.
P. 3

"Segregated passenger transportation in New Olreans and in Louisiana during ante bellum days was largely a matter pertaining to Negroes who were free, since it was sometime difficult to apply such a rule to one's own slaves and it was applied to white immigrants only when they did not have money enough to pay for first-class fares."

So stated Poet Marcus Christian during a radio interview by Moderator O. C. W. Taylor on WNOE Forum last Sunday morning.

Citing background in his discussion of the bus integration situation, Mr. Christian explained: "In the old mule-car days, New Orleans Negroes had a special car set aside for their use...one with a huge star painted on both sides. Yet, even in those days, segregation proved to be an inconvenience to both races. Negroes were forced to let several cars pass by before they could board a star car going to the same destination as the others. Whites, in a hurry to get somewhere, were not supposed to ride on cars set apart for Negroes.

"The situation soon resolved itself into one in which Negroes began to ride on "white" cars and many seats on star-cars were filled indiscriminately by whites. This situation was further aggravated by war, when Negro officers insisted upon riding on any cars. P. B. S. Pinchback was one of these who would tie up whole blocks of cars while he argued it out with the conductor. Then, shortly after the war, a New Orleans Negro brought a test case into court and the law was repealed."

"A year after the law was repealed," he continued in response to a question, "Negroes came into some political power and with the meeting of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, they voted with many liberal white Northerners and Southerners to enact laws prohibiting all forms of racial discrimination. This prevailed until about 1890, when the Democrats became firmly entrenched.

Then followed a re-enactment of all racial laws which the Constitution of 1867-68 had abolished. One of these, the separate car railroad law, was soon followed by segregated seating on the city street cars. For several years Negroes marshalled their forces and fought all of these discriminatory measures, but the spirit of the times was against them. The country had swung back to pre-Civil War conservatism and their bitter, final defeat was the notorious decision of Plessy vs. Ferguson - a Louisiana case. The ruling was thereafter used extensively in every field of endeavor to relegate Negroes to second-class citizenship."

Asked what Negroes have been doing to break the old Plessy vs. Ferguson deadlock, the noted writer declared that the "first and most notable break came when, following suit by Negroes, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed itself in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, in 1954, claiming that this ruling was no longer tenable as the law of the land. Following this decision in regard to public schools, came others, hammering against a steadily-encroaching philosophy which had its seat in the Old South. The latest decision was the bus transportation ruling of Nov. 13, 1956."

He pointed out the significance of non-violence protest bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. and its influence and spread to other Southern cities seeking integrated bus operations. Christian noted that the bus ruling will not become a dead letter in cities where Negroes have long struggled against the emasculating defeat suffered in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson.

Discussing the picture in regards to actual compliance with the bus decision, Christian said: It is "not a very encouraging one. Most of the Southern law enforcement authorities seem to take the stand that the decision applied only to Montgomery, and, at most, only to that city and the state of Alabama...Southern whites, the segregationist ones, seem to think that the Negro, given his pearl of greater freedom, will do absolutely nothing to claim it as his own."

Ministers Talk With Officials

Weekly
Sat. 1-19-57
New Orleans, La.

The New Orleans Ministerial Alliance met here Wednesday at 11 A.M. with city bus officials in what was believed to be a move to bring about a peaceful solution to compliance with the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling calling for an end to segregated seating arrangements aboard buses.

The delegation headed by the Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., president, included the Reverends T. W. Raphael, chairman, T. N. Collins, John B. Morris, Scott Chinn, T. W. Gaines, Dave A. Dennis, and Nicholas Hood, secretary.

P. 1

Details of the discussion were not immediately known. The committee is scheduled to meet in a special session with the Alliance body at 1 P.M. today for a report and further discussion. It was learned that a statement would be issued following the meeting.

The action taken here today came on the heels of similar movements presently underway in other southern cities which stubbornly refuse to sanction the desegregation order. The first action taken in Louisiana began at Baton Rouge under the guidance of the Rev. T. J. Jemison, and from all indications may spread to other points throughout the state before the end of the year.

Local citizens hailed the move as a step forward for many had been led to believe that the backbone of the community leadership had remained silent far too long.

Weekly
Sat. 1-19-57

It was learned that many have long been tired of being "fathered" like a child and paying the same price, and are mainly interested in only being able to sit where there is a vacancy whether it be front, middle or rear.

New Orleans, La.

From all indications, it appears that Negro citizens are anxiously awaiting the "words" of the Alliance for, it is expected, these "words" will govern the pattern of operation in the famed Mardi Gras City for the next several months of the year.

P. 7

Donate $1,567 To Tallahassee Bus Fight

Delinder
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1957

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., has sent a New Year's contribution of $1,567.80 to the Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee, Fla., to help the Council in its campaign to establish integrated bus transportation there.

The money was contributed by friends and supporters of the Educational Fund.

P. 7

In his letter of transmittal Aubrey W. Williams, president of the SCEF, wrote,

"The cause of freedom is indivisible and an injury to any one person or group is an injury to all. We feel, therefore, that in your struggle to achieve full citizenship in Tallahassee you are waging our fight as well as your own."

NEW ORLEANS SUIT HITS BUS SEATING

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Negro Clergyman, Doctor Hit At Segregation

Sat. 2-2-57

OFFICIALS TO DEFEND IT

P. 15

By The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—A clergyman and a doctor, both Negro, filed suit in United States District Court Friday, demanding a halt to bus segregation in New Orleans, the Deep South's largest city.

The suit also called for the nullification of all Louisiana's bus segregation laws.

Legal officers of both city and state planned to fight the suit.

Negro leaders indicated a similar suit would be filed in Baton Rouge. They met Friday afternoon to plan thein action.

Calls For Special Court

The New Orleans petition called for formation of a three-man Federal Court to judge the issue. Such courts are requested in cases involving the United States Constitution.

The argument of attorney A. P. Tureaud, who represented the suit, was that a recent United States Supreme Court decision made all bus segregation illegal. That decision concerned Montgomery.

The petition said when Negroes asked New Orleans Public Service, operators of the buses, to halt segregation last Jan. 9, they were told by George Dinwiddie, president of the company:

"The applicable laws of Louisiana have not been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court and must, therefore, be complied with."

Mr. Dinwiddie said the Supreme Court decision had affected only Alabama laws.

The suit was filed in the names of the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, and Dr. William R. Adams. Tureaud, their attorney, was Louisiana counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before its activities were banned under an old state law once used to wipe out the Ku Klux Klan.

Mayor is Defendant

Named as defendants were Mayor deLesseps Morrison, the city councilmen, the police superintendent, the director of public utilities and Mr. Dinwiddie.

In Baton Rouge, Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion was unavailable for comment. But earlier Friday, Mr. Gremillion had said if such a suit were filed, "I would enter into it since the constitutionality of a state law would be challenged. We will defend the state law with all possible legal means if such a suit is filed."

Henry Curtis, city attorney in New Orleans, said he would plan a defense as soon as he studied details of the suit. He added he would welcome the help of Mr. Gremillion.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Dinwiddie were reported out of town and unavailable for comment.

Under Louisiana law, persons who break segregation barriers on buses may be fined $25 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. Bus drivers who help them break the segregation lines also are subject to the fines and jail terms.

White Citizens Urge Transit Co. To Respect Court Ruling

Worked p. 3 Birmingham, Ala.

BY HARRY TRIMBORN

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — A group of white clergymen Tuesday urged New Orleans City and Transit officials to "honor the supreme law of the land" by ending segregation on buses.

In reference to the U. S. Supreme Court's historic decision which struck down segregation on Montgomery, Ala., City buses, the group presented a petition to the officials which said:

"A normal respect for the orderly progress of life under law should, we believe, impel the authorities in any community to honor the supreme law of the land and seek to implement it."

After presenting the petition, which contained the signatures of 125 persons, most of whom are white, to city transit president George S. Dinwiddie, the transit official told the group that his agency will have to comply with Louisiana segregation laws.

The Clergymen, with the Rev. C. H. Snelling, Jr., Methodist chaplain at Tulane University acting as their spokesman, also presented the petition to Robert Wall, executive assistant to the mayor of New Orleans. Wall said that "No Action" would be taken on the petition at this time and added that it would be treated like a "Routine request made by a group of interested citizens."

Previously, city officials maintained that they, too, must abide by the state segregation laws.

The petition said it recognized that the Montgomery decision was not applicable in Louisiana -- a point repreately stressed by transit authorities -- but added that bus desegregation in New Orleans "will surely come."

The statement said:

"To ignore or attempt to circumvent what must come would give strength to lawlessness and make the eventual outcome for from peaceful.

We therefore urge our local authorities not to wait for a court order, but rather to initiate a positive program of compliance with what eventually must be considered a law of the United States.

Dinwiddie's statement was identical to one made last Jan. 9 to an all-Negro group which initiated a move to desegregate the city's buses.

Subsequently, the Negro group filed a suit in New Orleans federal court seeking a declaratory judgement and injunction against the state race laws in view of the Montgomery decision. No date as yet has been set for the case.

'Most Negroes Indifferent,' Says Baton Rouge Mayor

Times-Picayune p. 36 Thurs. 1-28-57

'Minority Pushing Bus Issue to Front'

New Orleans, La.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 27 (AP)—Mayor-President Jack Christian says he believes a majority of Baton Rouge Negroes have no feeling one way or other about attempts to end bus segregation here.

"Unfortunately," he told the Baton Rouge White Citizens Council Tuesday, "there is a small minority group pushing to bring the issue of bus integration here to the front."

The capital city would have another bus boycott if the minority had its way, Christian said.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison heads the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, which filed a federal lawsuit a few weeks ago attacking city and state bus seating laws.

It was the second lawsuit of its kind in Louisiana. The first attack was filed in New Orleans.

Christian said he feels a majority of Baton Rouge Negroes "would not desire to have a change in their way of living here.

"The minority is stirring up things," he said, "and doing a lot of flag waving in an effort to influence the larger group to join them in their effort. They are trying to bring about something by revolution."

Baton Rouge does not have the racial problem affecting some communities, he said, because this city has "older, Southern Negroes."

In New Orleans

Courier p. 3 Sat. 3-2-57

Negro, White Clerics Ask Bus Integration

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW ORLEANS — An interracial delegation of four prominent clergymen last week called upon President George S. Dinwiddie of New Orleans Public Service and presented a petition asking for a positive program of bus desegregation. The statement stressed restraint, human understanding and good-will.

There were 125 signatures, white and Negro, including 41 clergymen. A copy was also presented to Robert E. Wall, executive assistant to Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison.

In the delegation were Rev. Clarence H. Snelling Jr., Methodist chaplain at Tulane University; Rev. Thomas C. Aycock Jr., pastor of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church; Rev. Eugene P. McManus, S.S.J., faculty member at St. Augustine's High School (Catholic), and Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, D.D., chaplain at Dillard University. They presented the petition as individuals and not as representatives of their particular institutions.

Denies Motion For New Transit Trial

Weekly Sat. 6-22-57

New Orleans, La.

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright last Wednesday denied motions by the city of New Orleans for a new trial and a rehearing in the bus and street car segregation case.

Last month Judge Wright ruled that city and state laws calling for segregation of races on streetcars and buses in New Orleans was unconstitutional.

He issued an injunction restraining the enforcement of laws requiring it.

The case last month was presented before the Federal Court on a motion for a summary judgment filed by attorney A.P. Tureaud.

Judge Wright stipulated that his injunction should not take effect until all appeals have been exhausted.

Judge Wright, before ruling on the motions, observed that the New Orleans Public Service Inc., had asked that the injunction be extended to cover St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes since the company operates in the two parishes as well as in Orleans.

He asserted that he could not do this, but added that he will amend the decree specifically limiting the scope of the injunction to Orleans Parish.

Negro leaders were pleased with Judge Wright's denial of a new trial, and felt assured that all appeals by the city of New Orleans to maintain a delayed block would fail.

Pending final court action, bus seating in New Orleans will remain the same.

Shreveport clerics defy bus jim crow

Afro-American Sat. 6-29-57

Baltimore, Md.

SHREVEPORT, La. (ANP) —Numerous white persons here last week were stunned to see five colored ministers sitting in the section a bus reserved for whites. The clerics initiated what they called "the beginning of integration" in this city.

For 45-minutes the ministers rode through a fashionable district in this city reading their bibles as whites jammed the aisles standing up rather than taking seats next to them.

No arrests were made even though Police Chief Harvey L. Teasley reportedly knew of the incident in advance.

* * *

THREE WHITE women took seats, at various times during the ride, next to the ministers. The third woman deliberately took a seat to a colored minister even though other seats were available in the white section.

The Rev. A. L. Scott, a spokesman for the group, said the third woman looked at the empty seats and then took a seat with him.

A white man and a white woman refused to board the bus. Another man stepped into the bus, saw the ministers sitting in front and demanded to be let out of the vehicle. He was accommodated.

* * *

H. S. SPENCE, the bus driver, stopped the vehicle and called the Shreveport Transit Co. He was reportedly told to make no attempt to force the ministers to the rear.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, who is a NAACP member and also is affiliated in the United Christian Movement, a Shreveport anti-segregation group here, said other colored people would follow the ministers in defying segregation laws on the buses.

INTEGRATION SUIT IS SET

Commercial App. 8-23-57

Hearing Monday On Baton Rouge Bus Case

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 10.—(UP)—A hearing will be held Monday in federal court here on a motion to dismiss a suit aimed at integration of public buses in Baton Rouge. Federal Judge Herbert Christenberry will preside at the session.

Attorneys said the motion for dismissal was based on a plea that issues involved in the suit were decided earlier in a similar case. The defense petition asked that the case be tried by jury in a state court instead of a Federal court.

Baton Rouge city officials contested the suit on the grounds the Louisiana attorney general was not named a defendant and that some Baton Rouge officials were not properly named.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge Negro minister, filed the suit to desegregate the buses.

Three other cases to be heard by Judge Christenberry concern desegregation of schools in Louisiana. A. P. Tureaud, a New Orleans Negro attorney, filed the suits against Louisiana State University, East Baton Rouge Parish public schools and five state trade schools.

Shreveport Negro Arrested On Bus

Advocate

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 22 (AP) —Frances Sullivan, 24-year-old Negro woman, was arrested today on a charge of violating state bus segregation laws. She was freed on $25 bond.

Trolley operator John B. Rich told officers she took a seat in front of the trolley and declined to move to the rear when asked.

She was charged under a state law providing that the operator of a public conveyance shall assign persons to seats in accordance with their race.

Officers said she told them she knew state law requires separate sections for white and Negro passengers on trolleys.

Conviction on the charge carries a $25 fine or 30 days in jail or both.

Negro Dismissed On Riding Charge

Times-Picayune 8-27-57

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 26. —(UP)—A city judge Monday dismissed a charge against a Negro woman who admitted she rode in the white section of a city bus.

City Judge G. Randall Whitmeyer freed Frances Sullivan after her lawyer announced he planned to challenge the constitutionality of a state statute. The statute requires a bus driver to assign seats on the basis of color.

He said by dismissing the case, defense lawyers could not make a "mountain out of a mole hill." He said he wanted to see no prolonged city transportation disputes such as occurred in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

WOMAN IS HELD ON BUS CHARGE

New Orleans, La.

Segregation Violation Is Cited

Times-Picayune 8-23-57

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 22 —Frances Sullivan, 24, Negro woman, was arrested here about 10:35 a. m. Thursday and charged with violating the state's segregation laws.

The woman, according to reports at the police station, boarded a Veterans Administration bus in downtown Shreveport and took a seat at the front of the vehicle. She was asked by trolley operator John B. Rich to move back to the Negro section but declined to do so.

Rich telephoned police, but by the time officers C. L. Barron and W. D. Bamberg arrived at the scene the woman was leaving the trolley at the side exit.

She was placed under arrest and taken to the police station where she was booked on a charge of violating Louisiana revised statute 45.195 which provides that the operator of a public conveyance assign persons to seats in accordance with their race. She was released on a $25 bond.

The officers reported that they asked the woman if she was familiar with Louisiana's law regarding separate sections for white and Negro persons on trolleys and she replied that she was.

Conviction of the charge carries a fine of $25 or 30 days in jail or both at the descretion of the court.

This is the first instance of a Negro being arrested for refusing to move to the Negro section when asked to do so by the operator in charge. Several months ago five Negro ministers boarded a local trolley and seated themselves in the white section and rode to the end of the line before returning to the business district. They were not arrested inasmuch as they left the trolley when police arrived.

La. Minister Vows Finish Fight Against Bus Bias

Defender Chicago, Ill. 1-3

Sat. 1-19-57

By HARRY TRIMBORN

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — "It will take time and understanding to change the social customs of our community."

So believes the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Negro Baptist minister, who as president of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, plans to call upon a federal court to declare segregation of Baton Rouge city buses illegal.

For the 37-year-old stocky, fast-talking clergyman, the current drive of his group's attempt to remove racial barriers on the buses is but the first step in an avowed aim to seek integration in all walks of life.

LED BOYCOTT

However, Jemison, who led a short, but successful Negro boycott of Baton Rouge buses in 1953, believes in making haste slowly.

"We are all Southerners," he said in his clipped, precise manner, "and we know that it will take time and patience to change the habits of the people. You cannot legislate good feeling."

But in order to hasten the change, the minister and his group are relying on jurisprudence, as contained in the U. S. Supreme Court decision which brought about the end of racial segregation on Montgomery, Ala., city buses and the successful conclusion of the famous year-long bus boycott there.

PEACEFUL MOVE

Jemison said the Baton Rouge Christian movement seeks a "peaceful and orderly" end to segregation on Baton Rouge buses.

To the suggestion that the Supreme Court decision is "the law of the land," Jemison said his supporters received forceful declarations from city and state officials that Louisiana segregation laws would be upheld.

Jemison is confident a federal court will follow the Montgomery decision and apply it to Baton Rouge.

Jemison, a native of Selma, Ala., who holds degrees from Alabama State Teachers college at Montgomery and Virginia Union university at Richmond, has long heard talk of an end to segregation, "someday."

NAACP MEMBER

His minister father, once president of the National Baptist convention, was a life-member of the NAACP. So was his mother.

"I will be a member too, as soon as I can get the required $500 needed," he said.

The NAACP, he feels, has done much to bring about federal court decisions to improve the Negro's status.

But the minister emphasized that no court decision could finally settle the southern dispute over segregation. In today's climate, Jemison — leading a fight for integration on buses — would not want his children to attend integrated schools.

"My two girls (eight and ten) say they don't want to go to an integrated school because they feel the white children would be mean to them," he said, adding: "At present, I personally don't want to see them attend an integrated school because of their fears."

FOR INTEGRATION

He emphasized that he is not against school integration, "but it is a question of free choice — a child should be allowed to attend the school of his choice, whether white or Negro."

Jemisonthinks the final answer to the South's current problems over segregation can be found in the region's children, however. He said:

"We should start desegregating those activities and facilities which have the greatest effect on children, such as school and recreational facilities.

"After all, they are the new generation and are most receptive to the teaching of tolerance. We adults are too steeped in our prejudices to profit much from integration."

Rev. T. Jemison, who two years ago led a successful boycott of Baton Rouge city buses, was among the petitioners.

Other petitioners were the Revs. Edward Brown and Felton Hitthens; and three doctors, Dupuy Anderson, Curtis Gilliam and Lewis James.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion immediately issued a statement saying he was convinced that the present city ordinances, which require Negroes to sit from the rear to the front and separated from white passengers, is "constitutional and will be found so."

Negroes To Seek Segregation Ban In Baton Rouge

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 3 (AP) —A Negro leader said today his group would go into federal court next week to seek a ruling ending Baton Rouge bus segregation.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, head of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, newly formed pro-integration group, said he expected his group would meet this afternoon with a special city council committee named to deal with bus segregation.

Sat. 1-4-57

"We expect to go into court for a declaratory judgment just as soon as we get the preliminary steps out of the way," said Jemison, indicating he didn't expect the city to announce any change in its policy of enforcing a city segregation ordinance.

12-A

The nine-member movement is composed of the members of the steering committee that directed a boycott of Baton Rouge buses a few years ago.

FED COURT PETITIONED ON BUSES

World Sat. 2-9-57 Birm., Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — Six Baton Rouge Negroes — three ministers and three physicians — Monday petitioned for a Federal court judgment declaring segregated bus seating unconstitutional.

The petition, based on the Federal constitution and decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, asked for a declaratory judgment on the constitutionality of the city's segregated bus seating ordinance and for a temporary injunction restraining enforcement of the ordinance.

This suit follows a similar filing in New Orleans last week.

38b

Baton Rouge Vows Keep Segregation

Defender P. 3

Chicago, Ill.

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — Baton Rouge's mayor told Negroes Friday that he will continue to enforce bus segregation in the city.

At an evening conference between city officials, and the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, representing city Negroes, Mayor Jack Christian told the group that regardless of "other decisions," the city expected the Negroes to comply with its segregation ordinance.

Sat. 1-12-57

SEEK JUDGMENT

The integration group said after the meeting that it would seek a court judgement to declare existing city ordinances invalid.

In Montgomery, where Negro and city commission officials met Friday, reports of progress were issued.

Rev. Martin Luther King, one of the integration leaders, said there had been a discussion of "various issues, but not one in particular."

Montgomery Mayor W. A. Gayle, speaking for the commission, declined any comment except to say that the meeting had been called for by the Negro delegation.

The door was left open, however, to end the night bus curfew, which was scheduled to continue until Jan. 8.

ment, said, "We expect to go into court for a declaratory judgment just as soon as we get the preliminary steps out of the way."

Preliminary steps, he indicated, included a meeting with the special city council committee named to deal with the bus segregation question and the attorney general.

Earlier, Jemison had said his group would violate the city bus segregation ordinance, then notify police to set up a test case.

Now, he said, the plan was to go directly into federal district court for a declaratory judgment based on the supreme court ruling that knocked out bus segregation in a case involving Montgomery, Ala.

Jemison said the group planned only court action, no boycott or other public demonstrations.

Nine members of the movement were named in the list filed Monday with the secretary of state. The group primarily consists of the steering committee that headed a bus boycott several years ago.

In 1953, Negroes protested segregation regulations and organized their own car pools as part of a bus boycott.

They complained Negroes often had to stand while seats in the white section were empty.

The boycott ended when the city council adopted the existing bus seating ordinance. It requires Negro seating from the rear and white seating from the front, but bans white passengers from using the long rear seat and bans Negroes from using two front seats facing the aisle.

laws requiring separate seating for the races.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, head of the new Baton Rouge Christian movement, a pro-integration unit, said immediately after the conference with Gremillion his group intends to go ahead next week with a federal lawsuit forcing a showdown.

The Negro leaders seek a federal declaratory judgement to render the state and city segregated seating laws unconstitutional.

City officials told the same Negro group yesterday city and state laws will be enforced "Until declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The Negroes said they were appealing to the state's chief legal officer in a hope Louisiana would avoid "the mistakes in Alabama and Florida." They urged a "harmonious, Christian solution."

said "at this time, our people are fleeing Mississippi, just as the Hungarians did from brutality, in an effort to avoid violence."

Gremilllion maintained that the Montgomery decision was not applicable to Louisiana. He said:

* * *

"IT IS immaterial to this office what the U. S. Supreme Court has said about segregation laws in other states and I am going to advise every district attorney in the state to that effect until and if our laws are declared unconstitutional — and that we will fight against it most vigorously."

The attorney general's comments echoed those of Baton Rouge city officials who met

He said America "must not continue to throw bread to Hungarians and bombs at American Negroes."

He sympathized with the Hungarians, but said America must face "the problem of equal rights for all citizens."

Mayor Police Chief Get 20 Days To Reply

Times-Picayune Sat. 1-27-57

New Orleans, La.

An attempt on the part of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana to have dismissed the bus segregation suit brought against the New Orleans Public Service by Rev A. L. Davis, Jr. and Dr. W. R. Adams failed on last Wednesday in Federal Court.

The City asked Judge Wright Attorneys Israel Augustine, Jr., Earl J. Amedee, Louis Berry, Robert Collins, Alvin Jones, Revius Ortique and A. M. Trudeau, Jr. all of whom were present.

Hearing on the motion for judgment on the pleadings, filed on behalf of Rev. Davis and Dr. Adams was postponed when Atty Tureaud informed the Court that only New Orleans Public Service and George S. Dinwiddie, its president, filed "responsive pleadings."

It was explained that this motion, if granted, would have avoided further trial of the case on the merits. As it now stands, the mayor and police superintendent will have to file answers to the suit within 20 days.

Daily P. 7

Louisiana Keeps Jim Crow Despite U. S. Court Ruling

Journal and Guide Sat. 1-12-57

P. 11

BATON ROUGE, La.—(INS) —Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion told a colored group seeking integration on Baton Rouge city buses that he will fight "most vigorously" any attempts to tear down the state's racial barriers.

Norfolk, Va.

He told leaders of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement that he will advise all district attorneys in Louisiana to enforce the state's segregation law "until and if they are declared unconstitutional."

* * *

THE NEWLY - FORMED group said they called on the attorney general to ask him to advise other officials of "what the law of the land now is" in reference to the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation on buses in Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. D. H. Anderson, physician, said his group sought only "legal, Christian and a peaceful solution" in seeking an end to segregation on Baton Rouge buses.

REFERRING TO a neighboring state, Dr. Anderson

Friday with the colored group.

Shuttlesworth says race laws keeping 'good officials bad'

News P. 2

Birmingham, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 16—(AP)—A Negro minister from Birmingham, spurring the move for integration on city buses, said "segregation laws are keeping good public officials from being good."

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Birmingham Christian Movement for Human Rights, spoke Friday night at a meeting sponsored by the Baton Rouge Christian Movement.

"Segregation and the tradition of segregation is legally dead," he said. "The American Negro is not and cannot ever again be satisfied with less than anything else."

Shuttlesworth, whose home was bombed in December, told some 200 Negroes "what we need to do is to move away the legal barriers.

"The politicians and Citizens Councils are confusing the good white people. The few do all the bad. . . . But it is the good white people who still are responsible, but they do not speak out."

to dismiss the case against members of the Commission Council, Mayor Morrison, Paul Ristroph, director of public utilities, and Provosty Dayries, superintendent of police. The motion was granted only as to the Commission Councilmen and Paul Ristroph, but was denied as to all others.

A crowded courtroom heard arguments on the dismissal, with both the City Attorney and the Attorney General participating through their assistants Alvin J. Liska and William Shuler. In rapid succession Judge Wright advised the City that he would dismiss the suit only as against the Commission Council and Paul Ristroph, director of utilities, but maintained the suit against all others, and held also that the law passed by the Louisiana legislature requiring permission of the state to sue was not applicable to the case before him.

Argument on behalf of Rev. Davis and Dr. Adams was made by A. P. Tureaud. He was assisted at the argument by

NEGRO LEADER PREDICTS SUIT

Times-Picayune Fri. 1-4-57

Baton Rougeans to Contest Bus Seating Law

New Orleans, La.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Negro leader Thursday predicted "about the first of next week" his group would seek a federal court order ending Baton Rouge bus segregation.

P. 8-A

Rev. T. J. Jemison, head of the Baton Rouge Christian move-

Bus Seat Law To Be Backed In Louisiana

Advertiser Sat. 1-5-57

Montgomery, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 4 (AP) —Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion today backed city officials with a warning to Negro leaders the state will do all in its power to uphold bus segregation laws here.

"Until our laws are wiped off the books," he told a Negro delegation, he is advising district attorneys to enforce city and state

Judge Wright Signs Orders Ending Bus, City Park Bias

Times-Picayune New Orleans La. Sat. 6-1-57

On Wednesday morning in Federal District Court, Judge J. Skelly Wright signed orders permanently stopping enforcement of all city and state laws calling for segregation in City Park and on buses and streetcars in New Orleans.

The permanent injunctions would become effective said Judge Wright only after all appeals are exhausted by legal counsel representing the city in both suits.

The signing of the permanent injunctions was more or less expected inasmuch as Judge Wright had ruled on May 15 that all city and state laws requiring segregation in City Park and on buses and streetcars was unconstitutional. He had further indicated that he would sign the permanent injunctions.

The fact that City attorneys in both cases will appeal means that the injunctions will not become effective for quite a while yet. The granting of time to exhaust appeals in the two cases is routine and is simply a judicial courtesy. The City, through its attorneys, does not have to prolong the issue through exhaustive appeals because it is quite clear the injunctions are going to stand. Whether the City goes through with its appeals depends on the character and courage of the Mayor and City Council.

Negro Shot In Louisiana Bus Melee

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 1-3-57

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (UP)—A policeman shot a Negro who allegedly hurled two segregation screens from a crowded bus and threatened to stab the driver today. Meanwhile, the South's bus seating troubles appeared likely to spread to two other cities, making six in all.

There was no bus service at all in one affected city, Tallahassee, Fla., where Gov. LeRoy Collins used his emergency powers to suspend runs to prevent violence.

In Montgomery, Ala., where the turbulence all began two weeks ago when the U.S. Supreme Court ordered an end to segregated seating, a curfew on night bus operations was extended until Jan. 8.

FORMED PLANS

Negroes in Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Ala. mapped plans for riding the buses on an integrated basis.

There were conflicting reports as to just what part the racial seating incident played in the New Orleans shooting which sent Frank Jones, 24, to the hospital with a critical wound.

Jones was shot through the spine. He was booked on charges of attempted murder of two officers and with attempted robbery of the bus driver, Loyd Alexander, 56.

Police said Patrolman Frank Lovoi shot Jones after the Negro threatened Alexander with a knife and robbed him of his coin changer.

SIGNS REPORTED GONE

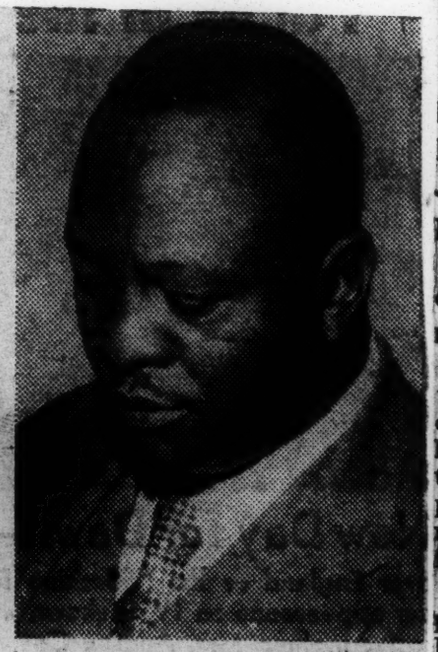
The disturbance began in the rear of the bus, Alexander said, when a passenger boarded the bus and reported someone had thrown out the signs designating which sections each race is to occupy.

Alexander, driver of a bus on the Tulane-Galvez line, said he told Jones to "put those signs back in their place" but the Negro instead whipped out a knife "and held it at my throat."

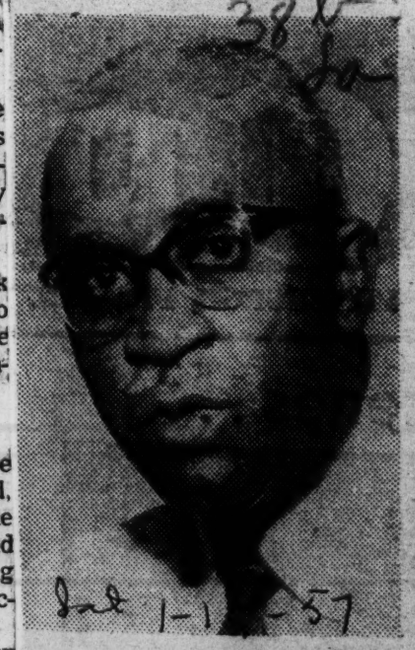
Lovoi and Patrolman Lawrence Bayer were riding on a following bus when they noticed the disturbance on Alexander's bus. They boarded the first bus and Lovoi said the Negro slashed at Bayer with a four-inch knife.

Lovoi said he hit the Negro on the head with his revolver but Jones "kept on fighting," then abruptly tried to flee the bus. It was then he fired at him, the officer said.

GEORGE S. DINWIDDIE . . . his bus company will obey jim-crow law



DR. A. L. DAVIS JR. . . . president of the N. O. Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance



DR. WILLIAM R. ADAMS . . . preesident of the N. O. Improvement League

REV. W. EARL HAUSEY . . . he made the appeal for financial assistance

N. O. Churches Pledge $5,700 In Bus Fight

Courier p. 2 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-19-57

NEW ORLEANS—Action and money! This was the keynote of a special meeting called by the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Dr. A. L. Davis Jr., president, after the New Orleans Public Service Company said it would continue to obey state jim-crow laws.

Ministers present pledged $5,700 in the names of their churches and themselves to assist the New Orleans Improvement League carry the fight into court.

Dr. Davis called upon ministers representing some 200 churches to exert all efforts to help finance the fight for integration on public carriers but explained that the Alliance while not actually filing suit, is lending fullest support to the NOIL.

Committees named to plan a public mass meeting are the Revs. George Simon, Alfred C. Moore, J. Samuel Morgan, Robert D. Sherard, Morris Burrell, Edward Parker, and James E. Gayle.

■

NEW ORLEANS — Integrated seating on buses and trolley cars in New Orleans will probably come peaceably but not without a Federal court fight, it was indicated following a meeting last week between Negro leaders and the president of the New Orleans Public Service Co.

NAMED TO the interracial committee to be formed with both Negro and white clergymen are the Revs. P. Rayfield Brown III, Robert D. Hill, Nicholas Hood, W. T. Gaines, H. L. Johnson Jr., W. Earl Hausey, A. K. Sloan, A. E. Henry, C. O. Greene, J. L. Spears and L. W. Mitchell.

The finance committee, which began work and raised pledges totaling $5,700 in less than a half hour is composed of the Revs. John Francis. Reuben A. Hack, A. Prince Fortner, G. A. Beecham, G. W. Burns, J. L. Wynne, Arthur Robinson Jr., James B. Feltus and W. E. Hausey, who began with a $300 pledge.

Among other pledges received were:

Dr. A. L. Davis Jr., $100; the Rev. Morris Burrell, $100; Mt. Zion Baptist Church, $200; the New Home Baptist Church, $100; the Rev. F. H. Dunn, pastor, $50; the Rev. Allen J. Carter, $100; Greater Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church, $75; the Rev. Manzy Cheatum, pastor, $25; Second Baptist Church of the Sixth District, $300; First Evangelist Baptist Church, $300; the Rev. Colbert Pye, $100.

Also, Macedonia Baptist Church, $100; the Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor, $50; Progressive Baptist Church, $200; Beecher Congregational Church, $100; Greater Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, $100; the Rev. L. J. Jackson, $100; Gloryland-Mt. Gillion Baptist Church, $300; First Free Mission Baptist Church, $150; Stronger Hope Baptist Church $200; Little Zion Baptist Church, $100; Antioch Baptist Church, $100; the Rev. A. C. Moore, pastor, $100; the Rev. Avery C. Alexander, $25; Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, $100; St. Paul Baptist Church, $100.

Still others are Second Highway Baptist Church, $100; the Rev. Dave A. Dennis, $50; Central Congregational Church, $200; the Rev. Nicholas Hood, minister, $50; the Rev. John C. Dyer, $25; Mt. Rose Baptist Church, $100; Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, $100; Old Zion Baptist Church, $200; the Rev. John C. Dyer, 125; the Rev. E. M. Ealy, $25; the Rev. C. L. Shaw, $50, and Jackson V. Acoy, $25.

Bus Leader Urges Seven Point Code

Daily World Wed. 2-13-57 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS, -- (INS)-- Bus protest leader in New Orlean, who filed suit to desegregate the city's buses, has urged members of his race to adopt a seven-point code of behavior while awaiting the outcome of the court action.

The Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., who is named as plantiff in a Federal Court suit seeking a declaratory judgement on Louisiana's bus segregation laws, outlined the code in a pamphlet entitled "A New Use For Old Wood."

The Rev. Davis' suggestions are:

1. Pray for guidance and commit yourself to keep non-violence in word and action, observing the ordinary rules of courtesy and good behavior.

2. If any person is being molested, do not arise to go to his defense but pray for the oppressor and use moral and spiritual force to carry on the struggle for justice.

3. The bus driver is the man in charge of the bus. Ask his aid and report any serious incidents to him The report to one of our leaders immediately. Give date, time, place and names of persons involved.

4. Be courteous. Avoid loud talk. Be sure you are neat and clean at all times. Be friendly; Proud but not arrogant; be happy but not loud.

5. Do not be drawn into arguments about segregation, desegregation or integration. In case of accident, talk as little as possible and always in a quiet tone.

6. If cursed, do not curse back. If struck, do not strike back, but show love and good will at all times.

7. Remember to pray especially for those who would persecute anyone. Romans 12:21: "Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good."

judgement on the state's segregation laws and ask for an injunction halting separation of the races on both cities' public carriers. 8he plaintiffs asked for a three-judge court to make the rulings.

The suits charge that segregation on public carriers is a violation of the equal protection and due process of law clauses of the 14th Amendment in the U. S. Constitution.

Plaintiffs in the New Orleans suit are the Rev. A. L. Davis, head of the New Orleans inter-denominational alliance, and Dr. W. L. Davis, Negro physician, who heads the New Orleans Improvement Association.

The Rev. T. J. Jemison, leader of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, is the plaintiff named in the suit filed in the Louisiana Capitol.

Officials in both cities have told Negro leaders seeking an end to bus segregation in view of the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing racial separation on Montgomery, Ala., carriers, that they must obey the state racial laws.

The officials maintain that the Montgomery decision is of no effect in Louisiana and that the state's segregation laws would remain in

About 60 leaders from 10 Southern states are expected, including Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

All sessions will be closed to the press. The final session however, will be followed by a press conference.

The meeting was called by Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham after the President turned down an appeal to speak in the South. The appeal had been drafted by Negro leaders in an Atlanta conference.

In calling the New Orleans meeting, Rev. Shuttlesworth, whose home and church have been wrecked by dynamite, said:

"At a time when our churches and homes are being bombed, when the darkness of each night brings physical danger to our people, President Eisenhower has decided not to come South and put the moral weight of his office against the breakdown of law and order."

The Negro minister is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, founded after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered to halt operations in Alabama.

The New Orleans sessions are being held at the New Zion Baptist Church.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., with Attys. Earl J. Amedee, Israel M. Augustine Jr., Louis Berry, Robert F. Collins, Alvin Jones, Revius O. Ortique Jr. and A. M. Trudeau Jr. as counsel.

The New Orleans Public Service Company provides trolley car and bus transportation locally. However, white and Negro passengers are separated by a wooden sign relegating Negroes to the rear seats. This method is in keeping with a city law, thus the Mayor and other officials were made parties in the action.

oppressor and use moral and spiritual force to carry on the struggle for justice.

3. The bus driver is in charge of the bus. Ask his aid and report any serious incidents to him. Then report to one of our leaders immediately. Give date, time, place and names of persons involved, if possible.

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6. If cursed, do not curse back. If struck, do not strike back, but show love and good at all times.

7. Remember to pray especially for those who would persecute anyone. ROMANS 12:21: "Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good."

Baton Rouge Action Slower

Daily World

Suit Attacks Biased New Orleans Bus Laws

Sat. 2-2-57 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — Negro leaders in New Orleans Friday filed suit in Federal court in an attempt to tear down Louisiana's bus segregation laws while a similar action in Baton Rouge was stopped due to a last minute hitch.

The suit filed in the first District Court in New Orleans charges Mayor Delesseps S. Morrison, the City Council, transportation and other officials of maintaining bus segregation in violation of U. S. Supreme Court rulings.

A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the New Orleans Negroes said that a similar suit was filed in the Baton Rouge division of the same court. But Negro leaders at the Louisiana Capitol said they were prevented from filing their suit because they were unable to obtain a required signature of one of the plaintiffs.

One of the Baton Rouge plaintiffs, the Rev. T. J. Jemison, president of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, said his group will now submit its suit on Monday.

Jemison said that his group's suit will be identical to the one filed in New Orleans naming the city officials as defendants.

Both suits seek a declaratory effect until and if "a court of competent jurisdiction" ruled otherwise.

NEGRO LEADERS OPEN LOUISIANA SESSION

Commercial Appeal

Map Strategy After Appeal To 'Ike' Rejected

Thurs. 2-14-57

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13. — (AP) — Negro leaders, angered over President Eisenhower's rejection of an appeal to speak in the South, Wednesday opened a two-day conference to plan their next step.

Memphis Tenn. P.39

Wednesday's session was an organizational meeting, setting the stage for Thursday's work conference.

Ministers Outline 7 Point Program Of Non-Violence

Daily New Orleans La. Sat. 2-16-57

The Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance of New Orleans has announced a SEVEN POINT PROGRAM OF NON-VIOLENT ACTION. The announcement was made Sunday by Dr. A. L. Davis, Jr., president, at a mass rally conducted at Union Bethel A.M.E. Church on the New Orleans Bus Situation.

Dr. Davis indicated that the announcement in the form of a well-designed pamphlet, bearing the title "A New Use for Old Wood" and shows two of the screens used by New Orleans Public Service to separate white and Negro passengers being nailed in the form of a Cross, will be distributed by all Churches of IDMA within the week.

He pointed out that the phamphlet is free of charge and that they should be shared with neighbors and friends.

The seven points are:

1. Pray for guidance and commit yourself to keep NON-VIOLENCE in word and action, observing the ordinary rules of courtesy and good behavior.

2. If any person is being molested, do not arise to go to his defense but pray for the

Act to End Jim-Crow Buses, Trolleys in New Orleans!

Courier Sat. 2-9-57 P.1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOHN F. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—An immediate end to segregated seating on public transportation conveyances has been demanded by New Orleans Negroes in a Federal suit.

Plaintiffs are Dr. William R. Adams, president of the New Orleans Improvement League, and Dr. A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

Defendants are Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, Commission Council members Paul Burke, Fred J. Cassibry, Glenn Classen, Walter Duffourc, James E. Fitzmorris and Victor Schiro; Police Superintendent Provosty A. Daveries, Utilities Director Paul L. Ristrophe and George S. Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service Company.

■

THE PLAINTIFFS charge the present segregated seating arrangement is a denial of equal rights and protection under the law.

The case was filed by Atty.

More Bus Tests Due In South!

Courier p.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-5-57

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—State laws providing penalties for integrated seating on local trolley cars and buses may face tests in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, according to press-time indications. Thus, it is likely that Louisiana will fall in line with Alabama and Florida in seeking to bring local transportation policies into conformity with the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling on the Montgomery Bus Case.

The Courier learned from reliable sources that Baton Rouge Negro leaders, headed by the Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, are planning action. Also, they have asked H. Flynn Cauthen, manager of the Baton Rouge Bus Co., to meet with them to discuss local transportation policies.

■

IN NEW ORLEANS, retired public school teacher, Bruce C. Neale, complained to the FBI and to the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., last week, following verbal abuse by a white passenger who had demanded he surrender his seat aboard a Magazine St. bus.

Leaders in Mobile, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga., and in Memphis, Tenn., were planning to sit where they please on buses and trolleys.

Mr. Neale told the Courier he was seated in the jim-crow section set aside for Negroes when the passenger demanded that he go farther to the rear of the vehicle.

Louisiana law provides that Negro and white patrons, respectively, occupy the section set aside for them under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Companies operating transportation vehicles face similar penalties for failure to provide separate sections for Negroes

BATON ROUGE, La. — City-Parish Atty. Gordon Kean said Saturday that Baton Rouge will enforce its bus segregation law until it is appealed or invalidated by court action. His statement followed a meeting with Negro leaders seeking to end segregation on the basis of the Supreme Court decision in the Montgomery case.

Rev. T. J. Jemison said Negroes have formed the "Baton Rouge Christian Movement" and will test the ordinance shortly.

and whites, also for failing to enforce the state law.

■

THE LAW, however, does not state definitely which section—front or back—shall be occupied by Negroes and whites. This matter is left to the discretion of transportation agencies. Thus, it has been the practice to assign Negroes to rear seats on buses and to front coaches on passenger trains. Trolley cars and buses do not have permanent jim-crow sections but are equipped with signs which may be adjusted according to the racial percentage of patrons.

Three weeks ago three Negro businessmen deliberately occupied seats in white sections of the Jackson and Freret Buses without incident. The driver of the Freret Bus ordered the trio to move but took no action when they refused.

NEW ORLEANS NEGRO SHOT IN BUS SCUFFLE

Commercial Appeal p.25
Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs. 1-3-57

Man Charged With Attempt To Murder 2 Policemen

VICTIM IN CRITICAL SHAPE

By The United Press

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—A policeman shot a Negro who hurled two segregation screens from a crowded bus and threatened to stab the driver Wednesday, as the South's bus seating troubles spread.

But there was no bus service at all in one affected city, Tallahassee, Fla., where Gov. Leroy Collins used his emergency powers to suspend runs to prevent violence.

In Montgomery, Ala., where the turbulence all began two weeks ago when the United States Supreme Court ordered an end to segregated seating, a curfew on night bus operations was extended until Jan. 8. The city also voted to hire 20 additional policemen to cope with integration disorders.

There were conflicting reports as to just what part the racial seating incident played in the New Orleans shooting which sent Frank Jones, 24, to the hospital with a critical wound.

Given 50-50 Chance

Jones, who was given a 50-50 chance to live, was shot through the spine and the bullet lodged in his back. He was charged with attempted murder of two officers, including the one who shot him, and with attempted robbery of the bus driver, Lloyd Alexander, 56.

Police said Patrolman Frank Lovoi shot Jones after the Negro threatened Mr. Alexander with a knife and robbed him of his coin changer.

The disturbance began in the rear of the bus, Mr. Alexander said, when a passenger boarded the bus and reported someone had thrown out the signs designating which sections each race is to occupy. The signs are made of boards which can be attached to any seat. Where Negro passengers are more numerous the boards are placed farther forward, with the Negroes seated to the rear.

Knife Brandished

Mr. Alexander, driver of a bus on the Tulane-Galvez line, said he told Jones to "put those signs back in their place" but the Negro instead whipped out a knife "and held it at my throat."

Patrolman Lovoi and Patrolman Lawrence Bayer were riding on a following bus when they noticed the disturbance on Mr. Alexander's bus. They boarded the first bus and Patrolman Lovoi said the Negro slashed at Patrolman Bayer with a four-inch knife.

Patrolman Lovoi said he hit the Negro on the head with his revolver but Jones "kept on fighting," then abruptly tried to flee the bus. It was then he fired at him, the officer said.

Jones had a record for investigation of burglary and narcotics and police said he may have tossed out the signs to divert Mr. Alexander so he could rob him. The Negro, almost incoherent from his wound, would only deny he had weilded a knife.

Tallahassee Buses Idle

Negro leaders in Tallahassee served notice they will resume their drive for integrated seating when the buses run again. The Governor's suspension order hit Negro domestics particularly hard as they make up the bulk of passengers on the small bus line.

Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the desegregation campaign, said no plans have been formulated to try to integrate other public facilities "but when the buses go back, we will be back riding them up front."

The Negro Inter-Civic Council met Wednesday night to discuss the new development and urge members with cars to "pick up their friends" when the buses are idle.

Rev. Steele said the council is not providing transportation in view of court action declaring illegal a free "car pool' operated during a recent boycott of buses here.

A few maids called taxis or walked Wednesday while others called their employers to pick them up.

Montgomery Curfew Goes On

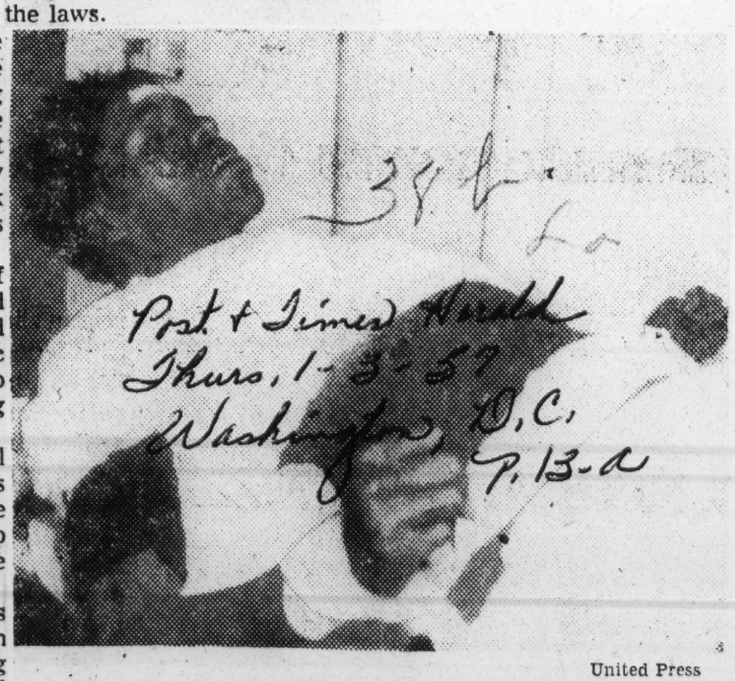
In Montgomery, where five shootings resulted in the putting of a curfew on night bus runs last week, the city commission voted to extend the policy another week. At a closed door session the commissioners also voted an emergency appropriation of $60,000 to pay extra policemen.

Meanwhile Negroes in Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Ala., mapped plans for riding the buses on an integrated basis.

A mass meeting was called by Negroes at Mobile to discuss a recent decision of the local bus line to remove the segregation boards. At Tuscaloosa, Rev. W. B. Sheeley, Negro Baptist minister, said he has organized a "fellowship" group which will press "for all the rights and privileges of American citizenship."

In Birmingham, fourth Alabama city affected by the issue, city officials said they would ask for a postponement Thursday when the cases of 22 Negroes came up for trial on charges of violating local Jim Crow laws in mixing with white riders on the buses.

It was reported the city might decide to prosecute only on disorderly conduct charges or drop the cases entirely to prevent an early Federal Court attack on the laws.



38b
Post & Times Herald
Thurs. 1-3-57
Washington, D.C.
p. 13-a

United Press

In New Orleans, blood streaks the face of Frank Jones, 24, who was wounded by a policeman's bullet after he allegedly pulled down segregation seating signs on a bus and threatened the driver with a knife.

Negro Shot by Police In New Bus Flare-Up

Post & Times Herald Thurs. 1-3-57

Washington, D.C.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (UP) A policeman shot a Negro who allegedly hurled two segregation screens from a crowded bus and threatened to stab the driver today. Meanwhile, the South's bus-creating troubles appeared likely to spread to two other cities, making six in all.

P. B-a

There was no bus service at all in one affected city, Tallahassee, Fla., where Gov. Leroy Collins used his emergency powers to suspend runs to prevent violence.

In Montgomery, Ala., where the turbulence all began two weeks ago when the United States Supreme Court ordered an end to segregated seating, a curfew on night bus operations was extended until Jan. 8. The city also voted to hire 20 additional policemen to cope with integration disorders.

Shot Through Spine

There were conflicting reports as to just what part the racial seating incident played in the New Orleans shooting which sent Frank Jones, 24, to the hospital with a critical wound.

Jones, who was given a 50-50 chance to live, was shot through the spine and the bullet lodged in his back. He was booked on charges of attempted murder of two officers, including the one who shot him, and with attempted robbery of the bus driver, Lloyd Alexander, 56.

Police said Patrolman Frank Lovoi shot Jones after the Negro threatened Alexander with a knife and robbed him of his coin changer.

The disturbance began in the rear of the bus, Alexander said, when a passenger boarded the bus and reported someone had thrown out the signs designating which sections each race is to occupy.

Will Resume Drive

Negro leaders in Tallahassee served notice they will resume their drive for integrated seating when the buses run again. The Governor's suspension order hit Negro domestic particularly hard as they make up the bulk of passengers on the small bus line.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the desegregation campaign, said no plans have been formulated to try to integrate other public facilities "but when the buses go back, we will be back riding them up front."

Meanwhile, Negroes in Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Ala., mapped plans for riding the buses on an integrated basis.

A mass meeting was called by Negroes at Mobile to discuss a recent decision of the local bus line to remove the segregation boards. At Tuscaloosa, the Rev. W. B. Sheeley, Negro Baptist minister, said he has organized a "fellowship" group which will press "for all the rights and privileges of American citizenship."

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Charles Bud Observer

The disturbance began in the rear of the bus, Alexander said when a passenger boarded the bus and reported someone had thrown out the signs designating which sections each race is to occupy. The signs are made of

Dallas Tex.

tossed out the signs to divert Alexander so he could rob him. The Negro, almost incoherent from his wound, would only deny he had wielded a knife.

operates the city's transit system.

The statement quoted Dinwiddie as saying that "The position of his firm was that it was going to operate its system under whatever law prevailed at the time."

"We are tired of second class citizenship and we want all to know that we are specifically weary of riding behind segregation screens on the public modes of transportation in New Orleans.

"We have reluctantly used the facilities of the New Oleans Public Service on a segregated basis. But now that the federal courts, and the local courts, have made riding behind segregation screens

BUS LAW UPSET SOUGHT

Advertiser P. 6-A Montgomery, Ala.

Negroes In New Orleans Urge Support Of Integration Move

Thurs. 1-10-57

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9 (AP) — Two Negro groups called on all "who believe in impartial justice under the law" to join them in efforts "to peaceably get the New Orleans Public Service to comply with the Supreme Court decision" on bus segregation.

The two groups, the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministe-

unconstitutional, we therefore feel that it is imperative that all who believe in impartial justice under the law should join with us in our efforts to peaceably get the New Orleans Public Service to comply with the Supreme Court decision in public carriers."

Dinwiddie told the two groups after a meeting this morning his company plans to continue "its present operating policy" which calls for segregated seating.

Shooting In New Orleans

South's Bus Seating Strife Seen Likely to Spread to Other Towns

News & Observer Raleigh N. C.

Mon. 1-3-57

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (UP)—A policeman shot a Negro who allegedly hurled two segregation screens from a crowded bus and threatened to stab the driver today. Meanwhile, the South's bus seating troubles appeared likely to spread to two other cities making six in all.

There was no bus service at all in one affected city, Tallahassee, Fla., where Gov. LeRoy Collins used his emergency powers to suspend runs to prevent violence.

Extend Bus Curfew.

In Montgomery, Ala., where the turbulence all began two weeks ago when the U. S. Supreme Court ordered an end to segregated to segregated seating, a curfew on night bus operations was extended until Jan. 8. The city also voted to hire 20 additional policemen to

the rear.

Alexander, driver of a bus on the Tulane-Galvez line, said he told Jones to "put those signs back in their place" but the Negro instead whipped out a knife "and held it at my throat."

Police Board Bus

Lovoi and Patrolman Lawrence Bayer were riding on a following bus when they noticed the disturbance on Alexander's bus. They boarded the first bus and Lovoi said the Negro slashed at Bayer with a four-inch knife.

Lovoi said he hit the Negro on the head with his revolver but Jones "kept on fighting," then abruptly tried to flee the bus. It was then he fired at him, the officer said.

Jones had a record for investigation of burglary and narcotics and police said he may have

rial Alliance and the New Orleans Improvement League, said in a prepared statement that "it is our firm belief that we've exhausted all but legal means of desegrating the local carriers.

"We cannot appeal to the laws of Louisiana for removal of segregation on public carriers or the attorney general of the state."

The statement said Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion has already told a similar group in Baton Rouge that he will enforce the laws of Louisiana regarding segregation, "regardless of the federal court decision."

The statement also referred to a joint meeting the two groups held earlier today with George Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service Inc., which

Orleans Bus Segregation Will Continue

PLEA OF NEGRO GROUP REFUSED

Times-Picayune

Delegation Plans Legal Action, No Boycott

Thurs. 1-10-57

New Orleans Negro leaders were told Wednesday that racial segregation on streetcars and busses will continue here under state law.

New Orleans La.

They then immediately conferred to plan mass protest meetings and to plot a legal course leading to federal court. P.12

There was no immediate threat of a bus boycott similar to that in Montgomery, Ala., nor was there talk of violence.

George S. Dinwiddie, president of New Orleans Public Service Inc., operators of the city's transit system, told a group of 11 Negro leaders Wednesday morning that "the company is continuing its present operating practices" of segregating its passengers by race.

A joint statement issued later in the day by the New Orleans Inter-Demoninational Ministerial Alliance and the New Orleans Improvement League said the Negro leaders believe they have "exhausted all but legal means of desegregating the local carriers."

Protest Meeting

After the statement was issued, one of the Negro ministers reported it is planned to hold a mass protest meeting Feb. 13 or 15 in New Orleans. The minister, Rev. Nicholas Hood, alliance secretary, said it was also planned to bring to New Orleans Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, leader of that city's Negro forces that sought through a boycott to end bus segregation there.

And another Negro minister, Rev. E. L. Johnson, pastor of a Lafayette church and also an alliance member, said the Negro leaders plan to establish a test case designed to lead into federal court for a declaratory judgment.

Backing up Dinwiddie was Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison

NOPSI President Outlines Policy to Negro Group

who issued a statement saying that the city government has an obligation to insure peaceful operation of the city's segregated transit system "and shall fulfill that obligation."

Dinwiddie emphasized that his meeting with the Negro leaders was "friendly, amicable."

He was presented a letter by the combined alliance-improvement league group that was tantamount to a request that NOPSI desegregate its carriers.

From 250 Churches

It was signed by eight Negro ministers who said the alliance represents 250 churches and more than 200,000 Negroes in the New Orleans area.

Pointing to the recent US Supreme Court decision relative to the segregation of persons riding public carriers, the letter asked whether NOPSI has "considered any ways or means of complying with this decision by discontinuing to separate white and Negro patrons; and if so, in what way?"

The letter claimed that state segregation laws are "null, void and unconstitutional and are in direct violation of federal statutes . . ."

"In the light of these facts, does the New Orleans Public Service have any immediate plans for desegregation in compliance with the Supreme Court decision," the letter asked.

"We can avoid many of the unpleasant experiences which have plagued and given some of our cities a bad name, if your company will act on this matter in the immediate future."

Statement In Reply

Dinwiddie said the following statement constituted his reply to the group after the one-hour-and-40-minute conference in his office:

"Our purpose is to provide safe, efficient, economical and courteous transit service for all the citizens in New Orleans. The US supreme court decision was rendered in a case arising in Montgomery, Ala. Public Service is chartered under the laws of the state of Louisiana.

"The applicable laws of Louisiana have not been reviewed by the US supreme court, and must, therefore, be complied with. In our judgement, Public Service cannot presume to determine judicial and regulatory matters.

"In carrying out our purpose of providing safe, low-cost transit service, we are not at liberty to use our own discretion in all decisions about operations. We must operate within the framework of applicable state and local laws. Enforcement of the law is a responsibility of the state and local officials.

"Under these circumstances, the company is continuing its present operation."

Points to 7-Cent Fare

In another statement, Dinwiddie pointed to the seven-cent fare and the resulting high riding volume. Preservation of such transit service "depends on continued willingness of large numbers of people to utilize the service."

Dinwiddie said the Negro ministers at no time threatened a boycott here.

Morrison's statement said, in part: "The position of the city . . . is that we intend to continue following state law and we expect all citizens to abide by the law."

The mayor said inquiries had been directed to him as to where the city government stood on the issue. Pointing to what he termed "fortunate" and "cordial" race relations in New Orleans, Morrison said "it is in the public interest and the interest of every citizen and family that we maintain that relationship. I hope every citizen recognizes his personal responsibility in this matter."

Required by Law

He said segregation on public transit is required by state law and that the city will abide by this law.

He also referred to the seven-cent fare and added: "The continued maintenance and operation of this transit system is essential and vital to our community."

Replying to Dinwiddie's statement, the alliance and league issued a statement Wednesday afternoon which said: ". . . it is our firm belief that we have exhausted all but legal means of desergregating the local carriers."

Said their statement: "We are tired of second-class citizenship, and we want all to know that we are specifically weary of riding behind the segregation screen on the public modes of transportation in New Orleans."

The Negro leaders issued their statement during a meeting held Wednesday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association building at 2222 Dryades.

King to Come Here

It was after the meeting that Rev. Hood confirmed the report that Rev. King of Montgomery would be brought here to "give impetus" to the Negro movement. He said a mass meeting will be held either Feb. 13 or 15, the place not yet set.

There was also another report that the alliance and league plan a mass meeting to be held within two weeks, probably in the Coliseum.

The letter from the alliance to Dinwiddie was signed by the following:

Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., alliance president; Rev. P. W. Raphael, chairman of the alliance committee, and Revs. G. N. Collins, J. B. Morris, W. Scott Chinn, T. W. Gaines, Dave A. Dennis and Hood.

Also attending the conference with Dinwiddie were Dr. William R. Adams, improvement league president, Ferdinand Galleaud, league treasurer, and C. C. Detionje Jr., a board member of the league.

New Orleans Bus Case Heads For High Court

Daily Ward

Thurs. 1-10-57

By HARRY TRIMBORN

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — A group of New Orleans Negroes declared Wednesday they have "exhausted all but legal means" in their attempt to tear down racial barriers on the City Transit System and will carry their fight to the Federal courts.

The Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., Negro minister who is chairman of the New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance, said:

"We are going to the Federal courts as soon as we can."

Emphasizing that his group will not institute a boycott of city buses, Davis said legal advisors will be consulted to determine "whether it is best to seek a test case or a declaratory judgment from the Federal courts."

Earlier, leaders of the Alliance and those of the New Orleans Improvement League, were turned down by the City Transit Company on their request for an end to bus segregation.

Rips Segregation Sign Down; Shot

Times-Picayune P.1

NEW ORLEANS—Frank Johns, 25, who was shot by police after he threw a segregation sign on the floor of a crowded bus is in serious condition in a hospital here.

According to police, the bus was jammed with commuters when Johns boarded it and threw the sign segregating Negroes from white passengers on the floor.

The bus driver, Lloyd Alexander, 50, told police he stopped the bus, replaced the sign and started to drive off when Johns came up to him, pulled a knife and attempted to grab the money changer, but instead bolted out the rear exit of the bus.

Two policemen, Larry Bayer and Frank Lavoi, who were riding in a bus directly behind Alexander's vehicle, said they saw Johns leave the bus and ran after him.

Sat. 1-12-57

Lavoi said he hit Johns over the head with the butt of his revolver after they captured him and when Johns continued to struggle, he fired a shot which struck the suspect in the side.

Police later said that Johns who lived at 3605 Thalia Parkway, has a police record. He faces an attempted robbery charge as the result of the incident.

George Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., told them the matter was not within his firm's jurisdiction.

He said that the company is required to abide by Louisiana segregation laws, which prohibit racial mixing on public carriers.

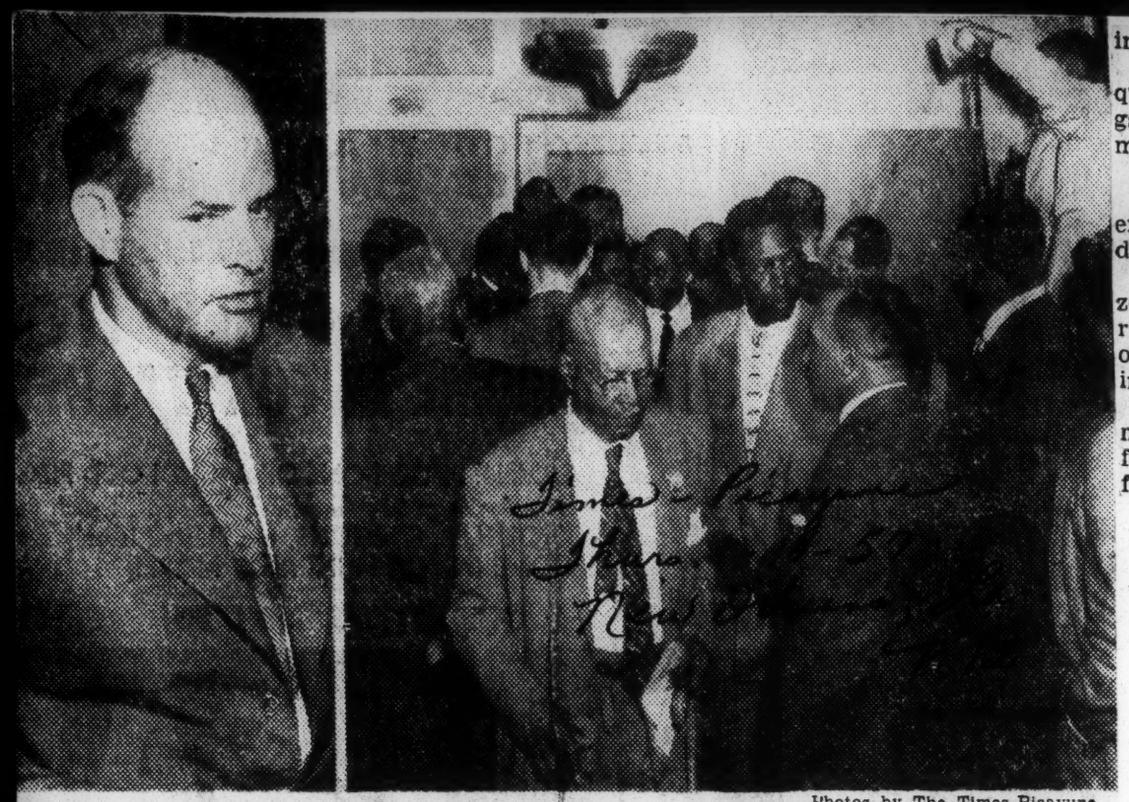
The group later declared:

"It is our firm belief that we have exhausted all but legal means of desegregating the local carrier.

"We are tired of second-class citizenship and specifically weary of riding behind the segregation screen on the public mode of transportation in New Orleans."

Daily Ward

The group, composed mostly of ministers, said they will issue a call from the pulpit this Sunday for funds to finance the court action.



—Photos by The Times-Picayune.

GEORGE S. DINWIDDIE, president of New Orleans Public Service Inc., pictured at his desk, Wednesday told a group of Negro leaders that the company would continue segregating its bus passengers by race. At right, reporters question the Negro group after the meeting with Dinwiddie.

GROUPS URGE FIGHT AGAINST BUS BIAS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga
Wed. 1-16-57

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) The New Orleans Interdenominational Ministers Alliance and the New Orleans Improvement league issued a call last week to "all who believe in impartial justice under the law" to join them in an "effort to peaceably get the New Orleans Public Service to comply with the Supreme Court decision on bus segregation."

two groups said "It is our firm belief that we've exhausted all but legal means of desegregating the local carriers.

"We cannot appeal to the laws of Louisiana for removal of segregation on public carriers or the attorney general of the state."

Earlier, Atty.-Gen. Jack P. F. Fremillion told a similar group in Baton Rouge that he would enforce the state segregation laws "regardless of the federal court decision."

The two groups met with George Dinwiddie, president, New Orleans Public Service Inc., which operates the city's transit system, and were told that the position of the firm is that "it is going to operate its system under whatever state law prevails at the time."

The statement said "We are tired of second class citizenship and we want all to know that we are specifically weary of riding behind segregation screens on the public modes of transportation in New Orleans."

Fund Contributes To Help Bus Case

World P. 4
Sat. 1-12-57

NEW ORLEANS La. — The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., has sent a New Year's contribution of $1,567.80 to the Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee, Florida, to help the Council in its campaign to establish integrated bus transportation in the capital of Florida.

B'ham, Ala.

The money was contributed by friends and supporters of the Educational Fund.

In his letter of transmittal Aubrey W. Williams, president of the SCEF wrote, "The cause of freedom is indivisible and an injury to any one person or group is an injury to all. We feel therefore that in your struggle to achieve full citizenship in Tallahassee you are waging our fight as well as your own.

"May the New Year bring you victory, but however long it takes you can be certain that the ultimate victory will be yours because justice and time are on our side."

New Orleans Bus Case Heads For High Court

World P. 1
Sat. 1-12-57
B'ham, Ala.

By HARRY TRIMBORN

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"We are going to the Federal courts as soon as we can."

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The group later declared:

"It is our firm belief that we have exhausted all but legal means of desegregating the local carrier.

"We are tired of second-class citizenship and specifically weary of riding behind the segregation screen on the public mode of transportation in New Orleans."

The group, composed mostly of ministers, said they will issue a call from the pulpit this Sunday for funds to finance the court action.

UNSEGREGATION OF BUSES ASKED

Times-Picayune
Sat. 1-12-57

Negroes Seek Halt to N.O. Separation Laws

Suit was filed here Friday in federal district court by Negroes seeking to end segregation on buses and streetcars in the city.

The suit was filed by A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said that he will file a similar suit in Baton Rouge.

The New Orleans action asks for an injunction restraining city officials and others from enforcing state laws requiring segregation on buses and streetcars, and for a declaratory judgment defining the rights of the plaintiffs.

Wants Buses Unsegregated

It also asks that a three-judge court be convened to hear the suit, as provided under federal law in suits involving the constitutionality of state laws.

It is alleged that the plaintiffs "have suffered great injury, inconvenience and humiliation as a result of the denial of their constitutional rights to use such facilities on an unsegregated basis without fear of intimidation."

The plaintiffs claim they have no "plain, adequate or complete remedy to redress these wrongs other than by this suit." They allege that any other remedy would "be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantive relief and would involve a multiplicity of suits and cause further injury, damage and inconvenience."

Ask Speedy Hearing

The plaintiffs also ask that the suit be advanced on the court dockets for a speedy hearing.

Plaintiffs are Rev. Abraham L. Davis Jr. and Dr. William R. Adams. Rev. Davis is head of the New Orleans Inter-Denominational Alliance and Dr. Davis, a physician, heads the New Orleans Improvement Association.

Defendants are Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, Councilmen Paul Burke, Fred Cassibry, Glenn Clasen, Walter Duffourc, James E. Fitzmorris Jr. and Victor H. Schiro; Paul Ristroph, director of the city's utilities department; police Supt. Provosty A. Dayries; George S. Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and that corporation itself.

Says Meeting Unavailing

The suit points out that when a group of Negroes met with New Orleans Public Service officials on Jan. 9 they were told by Dinwiddie "that the applicable laws of Louisiana have not been reviewed by the United States supreme court and must, therefore, be complied with."

Under Louisiana law, persons who break segregation barriers on buses may be fined $25 and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

The suit asks that the three-judge court declare "any and all practices and usages" pursuant to which the plaintiffs and all other Negro citizens of New Orleans are segregated on buses and streetcars null and void and in violation of the 14th amendment of the constitution.

In New Orleans

Travel Bias Hearing Set

NEW ORLEANS—A hearing on a suit filed by local leaders who seek to end segregated seating on streetcars and buses will be conducted April 17 in Federal District Court with Judge J. Skelly Wright presiding.

Already a motion to dismiss has been filed by city and state attorneys who claim the plaintiffs failed to state a claim upon which can be granted. Also they contend the court is without jurisdiction.

Bus Suit

Motion Filed To End Delay In Litigation

Attorney A. P. Tureaud in a legal move to avoid unnecessary delay in the bus segregation case here filed a motion Saturday for a summary judgment Saturday. He said a motion for a summary judgment in the case of Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance and Dr. W. R. Adams, president, of the New Orleans Improvement League vs the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and the City of New Orleans was filed with the clerk of court for the United States eastern district court.

In the motion filed Attorney Tureaud is requesting that the court hear the motion on May 15. The City of New Orleans and NOPSI are entitled to 10 days notice from the time of filing which was Saturday, May 4th.

It was pointed out by Tureaud that "the motion is a move seeking to end delay of the case decision.

"It means we are trying to forclose any further hearings. I feel there are no issues of fact before the court anymore. All that has been resolved. It is now a question of law, and that it is either valid or invalid," he concluded.

The plaintiff, The New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance and New Orleans Improvement League, seeks the right to ride unsegregated in public service operated buses and streetcars in the City of New Orleans in accordance with the law as stated by the U. S. Supreme Court. A delegation of the two organizations met with the NOPSI head, George Dinwiddie on February 8, in an attempt to get the transit service owner to voluntarily remove the "screens" from buses and streetcars in compliance with the high court's ruling.

The delegation was informed by Mr. Dinwiddie that "NOPSI would of necessity abide by the laws of the State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans by which the franchise was granted for operations." This accounted for the needed legal action taken by the ministers alliance and the improvement league.

Attorney Tureaud stated that copies of the motion had been mailed Friday to state attorney

Dan Byrd, Rev. Davis Bus Mass Meeting Speakers Here May 17

Daniel F. Byrd, field representative of the Legal Department of the NAACP, will be the principal speaker in the fifth of a series of Mass Meetings on the New Orleans Bus Situation, sponsored by the New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance. The meeting is set for Friday, May 17, 8:00 p. m., at the St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist Church, Jackson Avenue and Magnolia St., Rev. W. Earl Hausey, pastor.

The Alliance which is one of the plaintiffs in a suit against the City and the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., for integrated seating arrangements of passengers on buses and streetcars has followed a pattern of keeping the public informed of the progress status of the bus situation through educational programs. The other plaintiff in the suit is the New Orleans Improvement League of which Dr. William R. Adams is president.

Byrd who has been connected with the NAACP for years is expected to draw the largest crowd in the brief history of the mass meetings. He will be presented by the Reverend Nicholas Hood, first vice president, of the Alliance and pastor of Central Congregational Church.

Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., President of the Alliance, will address the mass gathering. Davis has spearheaded the drive in New Orleans for desegregation of public service buses and streetcars. He was recently hailed as "A Modern-day Joshua who would lead his people to the promised-land of complete integration."

James E. Gayle will act as master of ceremonies. Others programmed are: Worship period, Rev. P. Rayfield Brown, III, Rev. E. J. Thompson; Rev. A. A. Robinson, Jr., and Rev. J. L. Winn. Music will be rendered by the St. John Baptist and Greater St. Mark's choirs with Mrs. Audura Wells as soloist.

Committees are: Program-Rev. G. M. Simon, chairman; James F. Gayle, secretary; Rev. G. W. Burns, Rev. J. J. Carter, Rev. E. W. Parker, Rev. M. McGary, Rev. J. S. Morgan, Finance- Rev. John Francis, Rev. James Feltus, Rev. A. A. Robinson, Jr., Rev. Dave Dennis, Rev. James L. Winn, Rev. H. L. Johnson, Rev. R. A. Hack, Rev. W. Earl Hausey, Rev. T. R. W. Harris, Rev. George Beacham, and Rev. A. P. Fortner.

STREET CAR, BUS SEGREGATION IS INVALID, RULING

Appeals to 'Delay Injunctions' Effectiveness

Segregation on New Orleans street cars and buses and in the use of City Park facilities was declared unconstitutional Wednesday by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright.

The court ruled that all state and city statutes requiring segregation of the races on the transit facilities and in the park are invalid. Judge Wright said that he will issue permanent injunctions restraining enforcement of the laws.

Attorneys representing both the city and the park said that they intend to appeal the decisions to the United States fifth circuit court of appeals and they pointed out that these appeals will delay the effectiveness of the injunctions until the appeals are finally decided. Judge Wright did not say when the injunctions will be isuued.

The court ruled after hearing arguments on motions affecting both cases. The state of Louisiana, as an intervenor, had filed a motion to dismiss the city park suit and the city was opposing a motion for summary judgement filed by Negro plaintiffs in the transit case.

George S. Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service Inc., said that state laws must be observed until the judgement is final, and present operating practices (segregated seating) will be continued until then.

Dinwiddie said, "We have been advised by our counsel that the United States district court this morning rendered its opinion that the segregation statutes of the state of Louisiana affecting transit service are unconstitutional; and that the court announced that it will issue a declaratory judgment to that effect and will issue an injunction prohibiting segregation on the local transit system.

Present Practices to Continue

"Neither the judgment nor the injunction have yet been issued and they will not become final and effective until the usual delays for appeal have elapsed.

"We have been further advised that so long as there is no final judgment declaring the state laws involved unconstitutional we are required to observe such laws; and accordingly we will continue our present operating practices."

The City Park case was before the court Wednesday on a motion to dismiss argued by William P. Schuler, assistant attorney general, who contended that the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association is an agency of the state and the state has never given its consent to be sued.

Before ruling on that case, Judge Wright commented that he had held the case in abeyance for a number of years in order to see in which direction such litigation would go. He stated that all of the law cited by the assistant attorney general has been disposed of in prior litigation and he called attention to the Orleans parish school board segregation case and similar park cases in Atlanta, Ga., and Baltimore, Md.

In his opposition to the motion for summary judgment in the transit case, City Attorney Alvin Liska argued that no evidence has actually been produced showing that the plaintiffs in the suit hed ever required to sit behind the signs in street cars and buses and that they have never been arrested or threatened with arrest for failing to sit behind the signs.

Judge Wright then said that he was ready to rule and stated, "Counsel have argued that since no one has been arrested for violating the laws requiring segregation on the buses no issue is presented for decision by this court.

'Ripe for Injunction'

"It is not the court's view that in our civilization it is necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to have the rights of people declared. Here we have the defendants in the case, or, at least one of them, indicating that it is operating under state laws which require segregation in the buses, and pursuant to those laws signs have been used in the buses, are being used in the buses, and will continue to be used in the buses to enforce that segregation.

"The mayor of the city of New Orleans and the chief of this police force have sworn to uphold those laws. As long as those laws have not been declared invalid, the situation will remain status quo, and segregation will be enforced as a matter of course on the buses.

"Consequently, there is before the court a justifiable controversy. This matter is ripe for a declaratory judgment. Moreover, it is ripe for injunction.

"It is the judgment of the court that all state statutes which require segregation on transportation facilities in the city of New Orleans, and particularly those transportation facilities operated by the defendant New Orleans Public Service Inc., are unconstitutional and therefore invalid. The declaratory judgment shall issue along with the per-

manent injunction."

After the ruling Liska said, "This office, together with the assistance of the state attorney general's office, is in the process of preparing an appeal in the matter of Abraham L. Davis Jr., and William R. Adams vs. de-Lesseps S. Morrison, individually, et al, regarding the judgment rendered against the defendants this date.

"Subsequent to the judge's decision, we discussed this matter with him and he informed us that the injunction is not to be effective immediately, but will be stayed during the pendency of all appeals."

Rev. Davis, one of the plaintiff's in the transit suit and president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, said "We, the over 300 Negro ministers of the alliance and associated agencies, have always taken the position that segregation is immoral, un-Christian and un-Godly. We receive the decision of the court with Christian dignity and pray that men of all races, creeds and religions will accept it, too, in the true spirit of democracy and the principles upon which our great country was founded.

"We must emphasize, however, that the 'Seven Point Program of Non. Vilent Action' adopted by the NOIDMA is still advocated by the group for both Negroes and other intelligent fair-minded people of this community to follow.

"Although the decision has been rendered declaring unconstitutional segregated seating arrangements on public service buses and trolleys, we must of necessity realize that with both groups, colored and white, there will be some immediate resentment and probable resistance. However, time will assist greatly in the true acceptance in the hearts of all men."

He urged Negroes "to be courteous, avoid loud talk, be sure you are neat and clean at all times. Be friendly, proud, but not arrogant."

Pupils Humiliated Despite Park Tour OK By School Board

Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 6-8-57

A class of fifth grade pupil accompanied by their teacher were "ordered and forced" to leave City Park Friday afternoon before their educational tour was completed.

Miss O. Grace Evans, ranking teacher, of James Lewis Elementary School, was ordered to leave Story Land by an attendant who later identified himself as "the manager."

The educational tour which had the approval of the Orleans Parish School Board and parents of the participating children was indeed "an education in itself." It was vividly demonstrated just how "nasty and mean man can be" inspite of our widely espoused belief in Christian and Democratic principles.

The children before visiting "Story Land" in City Park, which is a tax supported facility, as is the salary of the "expelling official," had been instructed "to look, observe, and not attempt to inspect the facilities by making use of them." This was a hard thing to tell little children. And when the big-bad, protector of the park facilities, who declared later that he was the "manager" (a check with the Parkway Commission indicates that Ellis Laborde is the manager), ordered them from the park with tearfilled eyes the little children asked "Does he think that we are cattle"?

A parent of one of the children asked the question "Why does the School Board approve these visits and tours, when they know, or should know, that the children will be embrassed and met with unpleasant experiences?" This is a question that the board should asnwer and have some concern about - "the treatment of all children."

Weekly

Although the teacher and group arrived in a public school bus, the "manager" offered to call a Public Service bus, which the teacher refused.

It is alledged that the manager declared that "I am certain that Emile Wagner does not know about this visit." He then said that he would call Wagner. The group was then ushered to City Park Avenue and Orleans Ave. entrance where they were compelled to wait some two hours for the authorized transportation.

Richard W. English, principal, informed a Louisiana Weekly reporter that he had instructed Miss Evans to write up her report which he would submit to the School Board Office.

Sat. 6-8-57

There is evidently no set pattern to follow on park visits by Negro children. Some groups have been permitted to use Audubon Park's facilities, others only to walk through the Zoo and return to their buses. "It all depends upon the mood the individual incharge is in as to what policy will be enforced," said one source of information.

A similiar situation happened several months ago when another group of children attempted to visit the Story Land. Pupils from the McDonogh 32 Elementary School, of which Alvin J. Aubry is principal, were "evicted from City Park by park manager Ellis Laborde." His actions then like now were done much to the disgust of many fair-minded, liberal thinking whites in the park area. . . .

"And, A Child shall lead them."

New Orleans Bias Laws Ruled Void

Herald-Tribune
Thurs. 5-16-57
New York

NEW ORLEANS, May 15 (AP).—Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright today declared unconstitutional all city and state laws calling for segregation of the races in city parks and on streetcars and buses in New Orleans.

Judge Wright said he will issue permanent injunctions to stop enforcement of the laws. He did not say when the injunctions would be issued.

Later, however, attorneys for the city said they had been informed by the court the injunction would not be issued until all appeals are xehausted. Lawyers representing the city in both cases said they will appeal the decisions.

Judge Wright ruled after hearing arguments in the two separate cases.

Shreveport Negroes Challenge Bus Segregation Laws Of City

Advertiser Lou. 6-16-57 P. 1
Montgomery, Ala.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 15 (UP)—Five Negro preachers with their Bibles in their arms boarded a bus today and rode without incident in seats reserved for whites through the most fashionable part of town.

It was the first demonstration in several months in the struggle of Southern Negroes for equal seating privileges on public conveyances.

Louisiana has strict segregation laws governing public transit which still are in effect although under attack in the courts. New Orleans has been enjoined from enforcing its local Jim Crow law but the writ does not become effective until the city exhausts its appeals.

Police did not interfere with today's demonstration although tipped off by the Negroes in advance that it would be held. Police Chief Harvey L. Teasley said such "threats" had been made before without being carried out.

He said police would not take action now unless charges are filed.

H. C. Kihneman, an official of the Shreveport Railways Co., operators of the buses, said the driver of the trolley bus could prefer charges. He was told not to do so in this case but drivers were ordered to press charges in future cases.

Several whites refused to board the bus when they saw the Negroes riding in front of the "race boards" assigning Negroes to the rear.

As the bus rolled through the fashionable Broadmoor section of Shreveport, a city of 130,000, many of the white passengers left their seats and stood in the aisle rather than sit "mixed." The Negroes completed their ride downtown.

38b 1957

MICHIGAN

DETROITER INDICTED IN VOTE BID BIAS

Times P. 21-C

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 8—An unemployed Detroit advertising man long active in Republican affairs was indicted today on a charge of having distributed anonymous political literature. He pleaded not guilty. He was released on a personal bond of $2,500.

Wed 1-9-58

New York

The Federal grand jury here charged that John R. McAlpine, a prominent Republican, had caused about 6,000 letters to be distributed to registered Negro voters in Detroit a fe wdays before the election last Nov. 6. The letters, mailed from Atlanta, urged the recipients to support Democrats in the election "because the Democratic party keeps the colored in their place."

The apparent intent of the letters was to motivate Negroes to vote Republican. The letters were signed "Council of White Citizens of Atlanta, Ga."

George E. Woods, chief assistant United States Attorney, said that an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had determined that no such organization as the council existed.

The indictment charged that Mr. McAlpine was responsible for the preparation and mailing of the letters.

Mr. Woods said that the violation came within Section 612, Title 18 of the United States Code and was a misdemeanor punishable by a $1,000 fine and/or one year imprisonment.

Mr. McAlpine met the press later and asserted that he had never seen a copy of the letters in question. During the last campaign, he said, he served as a non-paid volunteer for the Minute Men for Eisenhower.

ARMONT HITS 'DISCRIMINATION'

Times-Picayune 3-22-57

Want No Subsidies, Says M. P. Official

New Orleans La.

vice-president and general of the Missouri Pacific [illegible] legislation [illegible] the railroads of the na-

P. 13

want no government subsi- ask for no special treat- said Russell L. Dear- Louis, Mo. "We only the American way we the right to compete fairly discrimination for the bus- we can handle at a prof-

38b

rmont said although the out- for American economy is 'the ability of America's of for-hire transportation its anticipated future de- threatened by govern- policies."

Hits Excise Tax

ators of our for-hire trans- are confronted with for- obstacles, which require of Congress to remove," the speaker, who addressed luncheon meeting of the Orleans Traffic Club and the annual conference of the Shippers Advisory board St. Charles hotel.

rmont said the first obstacle continued, war-time excise on transportation, 11 years World War II ended."

ause these taxes apply only portation for hire and not transportation," he add- taxes encourage great- private automobiles for encourage the acquisi- use of large fleets of pri- ks, private barges and planes."

Uneconomic Growth

speaker said a similar has taken place with re- freight transport, "with now about four to one of regulated carriers as with nine to one back He said "instead of the growth and de- of a sound system of nsportation to serve the mmerce and defense, as declared in the congressional transportation policy of 1940, these taxes are encouraging an uneconomic growth of private transportation."

Calling for a re-examination of government regulations, Dearmont said, "Our system of regulation of transportation today was developed when railroads were the only agency of transport." He said at that time railroads constituted monopolies, which had within their power to favor one community against another and one company against its competitor. At such a time, he added, regulation was in the public interest.

"But continuance of this discriminatory legislation has placed the severely regulated and restricted railroad industry at a disadvantage as it faces the growing competition of other transportation agencies," added the speaker.

SEGREGATION PLANS FOR BUSES OUTLINED

Commercial Appeal P. 4 Apr. 7-1957 Memphis, Tenn.

Alabaman Urges Agreements With Transit Firms

BILOXI, Miss., April 6.—(UP)—C. C. 'Jack' Owen, chairman of the Alabama Public Service Commission, said Saturday Southern cities can maintain racial segregation on buses by dealing only with companies that agree to segregate their passengers.

38b

Owens told utilities and railroad commissioners from 11 Southeastern states "bus companies operating solely in intrastate commerce have the right to make and enforce rules and regulations separating their passengers according to race" if the rules "represent the sentiment of the community to which they apply."

The commissioners closed their annual spring meeting here Saturday.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Owen and approved unanimously by the commissioners urged bus companies in the South to "voluntarily" maintain segregation.

It called on the regulatory bodies to "suggest" to the companies the "propriety, and in fact, the necessity for the voluntary adoption" of segregated seating.

Mr. Owen, whose state was the scene of the long desegregation strike staged by Negroes against Montgomery, said the voluntary plan was safe from attack by Federal authorities.

Fairfield Medic Beaten On Train In Mississippi

Herald Post from Ala. Pic.
Nov 2-1957

L. Drake, a Fairfield, Ala-
physician of 300 38th Street
that he is still nursing se-
wounds which were in-
by a heavy, six -foot white
a severe beating on a
ified as the
, around 11 Mon-
ember 2.
38b
OVE
said he boarded the
New Orleans, Louisiana,
Birmingham, after at-
scholastic ceremonies Sun-
honoring his daughter, Mis
Drake, at Dillard Univer-
top scholastic attainment
straight years.
presenting his round-trip
the conductor, Dr. Drake
arded the train and turn-
left and sat opposite the
near the front of a car.
ack in the car seat were
persons.
after the train left the
Drake said his six feet
paced up and down
to see where the porter
ctor were located on the
seeing any of the train
Dr. Drake said the
hite man returned to his
started banging him over
with his fists.

Drake said he was struck
head about 15 or 20 times.
the conductor entered the
the beating, and asked
white passengers if they
attack. He said the white
claimed they were "all
when the attack occurred
not see anything".
the attack, Dr. Drake said
man came to him several
told him to "move up
the Negroes' coach". Dr.
he then conferred with
or and was told that
legal right to sit where
to on the train".
said that an attend-
ician met the train at
ississippi, and treated his
ounds.
announced that he has
Attorney Arthur D. Shores
ticipates filing a complaint
eral court.

Why No Bus Boycott Nor Suit Is Needed Here

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 1-5-57 p. 4

"Patience and delay achieve more than force and rage"—
Jean De La Fontaine

In the past few weeks a mounting degree of criticism has been leveled at the Jackson Negro Citizens from outside sources, joined by some local Negro leaders of a sort, because there has been no bus boycott nor suits here despite the wide publicity given to such movements in Montgomery, Alabama; Birmingham, Ala.; Tallahassee, Fla.; and Baton Rouge, La., and the reported threats of such action in Atlanta, Ga., and other southern cities.

There appears to us good, sound, and logical reason why there has been no bus boycott movement nor suit here, and why no such movement or suit in regard to the local buses is needed.

In the first place taking the Montgomery bus boycott as the historic example, according to newspaper reports and the speeches of the leaders of the movement, the original demands of the Montgomery Negro Citizens called for the rights to sit anywhere on the buses traversing the predominantly Negro neighborhoods, and for more courteous treatment on the part of the bus drivers.

Some years ago the old style jim crow signs in the Jackson buses gave way to signs, backed by a city ordinance, calling for Negro passengers to start taking seats from the back and white passengers to start taking seats from the front, which was the original interpretation, according to press reports, of Rev. Martin Luther King's call for a first come, first served, seating arrangement on the Montgomery buses, and apparently it was official adamance for maintenance of the status quo, more than anything else, that forced the issue to a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Here in Jackson, from the Old Style Jim Crow signs, to the signs calling for Negro passengers to start seating from back and for white passengers to start seating from the front, there has been a steady evolution for the better towards Negro citizens on the local buses.

Any Negro, or any other person, who will use a little time in observing can see that Negro passengers on the Jackson buses, serving the predominantly Negro neighborhoods, take seats anywhere they please, and generally fill the buses from front to back, sometime with hardly room for the driver to operate.

As for courteous treatment on the part of the local drivers, giving due consideration to human frailties, both Negro and white, the drivers of the local buses generally accord Negro passengers such courteous treatment as has reduced to a minimum of minor complaints, incidents arising out of race relations on the buses here.

For all practical purposes, despite outside critics, segregation on the buses serving predominantly Negro neighborhoods of the city is now only a question of emotions and imagination, and on the buses serving predominantly white neighborhoods, the first come first served basis, works conversely to that on the buses serving predominantly Negro neighborhoods.

In regard to the buses no such conditions as has prevailed for a number of year in Jackson existed in any of the places where the bus boycott has been instituted.

The Supreme Court decisions in all its reecnt segregation cases, both by intent and design, has set in motion an evolutionary process, and not a revolutionary movement, and both past and present history points to a far better future for Negroes of Jackson, via the evolutionary process, than by indulging in revolutionary activities and movements.

No Bus Boycott Needed, Negro Writes In Mississippi Paper

Advertiser Mon. 1-7-57 Montgomery, Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Jackson Clarion-Ledger published two articles today by Negroes one of them a Negro editor's statement that no bus boycott is needed here and the other an appeal for justice.

P. 2-A

The newspaper reprinted on Page One an editorial by Editor Percy Green of the Jackson Advocate saying there are "good, sound and logical reasons why there has been no bus boycott movement nor suit here, and why no such movement or suit in regard to the local buses is needed."

Green said replacement of "old style Jim Crow signs" in Jackson buses several years ago is part of "a steady evolution for the better toward Negro citizens on the local buses." The present signs ask that Negroes start taking seats from the back and white passengers from the front.

Green said that on buses serving predominantly Negro neighborhoods Negroes "take seats anywhere they please, and generally fill the buses from front to back . . ." He said drivers are courteous.

WRITER NOT NAMED

"An appeal to Christian hearts" was the title of the letter. The writer was not named but The Clarion-Ledger, in a note to readers, said he is an American Legion post commander here, a deacon in Friendship Baptist Church and a Jackson native.

Referring to the Hungarians' "trek to freedom," the letter writer asks:

"What about the 16 million Americans who have proved loyal and faithful to the cause of American liberty but because of the color of their skin and the texture of their hair are being denied not only their civil rights but their human and God-given rights?"

In an apparent reference to claims by two Greenville, Miss., Negroes that they were beaten in Hinds County Jail here, the letter said:

"In the face of recent happenings against our people, the appeal is to Christian hearts to cry out against inhuman treatment."

The letter-writer said Negroes who were called to military service in World War II returned to find that "in many counties of our state, we are intimidated, threatened and even murdered if we dare to exercise our suffrage rights."

BUS RULES ASKED ON MIXING RACES

Commercial Appeal 4-23

Commissioners Urge Firms Adopt Own Standards

Memphis Tenn.

BILOXI MEETING HELD

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

Sat. 4-27

BILOXI, Miss., April 5.—Railroad and utilities commissioners of 11 Southeastern states Friday called on bus companies operating within their jurisdictions to "voluntarily" adopt rules for the segregation of races in intrastate transportation.

The unanimous action was on a resolution by C. N. (Jack) Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, presented to the spring conference of the Southeastern Association meeting at the Buena Vista Hotel.

Johnson Makes Motion

Commissioner Norman Johnson Jr., of Mississippi, made the motion for its adoption, with two other members speaking in favor. They were Chairman Rubel Phillips of the Mississippi Commission, and Commissioner Walter R. McDonald of the Georgia Public Service Commission.

Commissioner Johnson said the proposal is in keeping with long-followed southern traditions and presents an approach which may be workable. Chairman Phillips said the resolution "advocates the preservation of segregation within the framework of the law."

Mr. Owen, a candidate for governor of Alabama the last election and mentioned for the next primary, said the carriers operating within the respective states by "voluntary adoption as their own such rules" the separation of races "cannot and will not be violative of the 14th Amendment or other constitutional provisions."

His resolution calls on the regulatory authorities to "advise with the carriers and suggest to them the propriety, and in fact, the necessity for the voluntary adoption by them" of the segregation rules.

Rights Of Companies

Mr. Owen said the voluntary actions could not be attacked as has been done in the case of municipal and state laws for the separation of the races in transportation. He said under a Supreme Court ruling that federal courts have no jurisdiction in cases involving the acts and conduct of private citizens and that the bus companies could claim themselves to be "private citizens."

"On that premise, bus companies operating solely in intrastate commerce have the right to make and enforce rules separating their passengers according to race if such rules represent the sentiment of the community to which they apply," Mr. Owen said.

Developments in the application of atomic energy to the generation of electric power were outlined by H. J. Scholz, chairman of the Board of Southern Services, Inc., at Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Scholz said the domestic program for nuclear power development "should not be based on a rash program or a kilowat race with other countries."

'Not Under Pressure'

"We should have as our objective economical nuclear power," he said. "With plentiful supplies of conventional fuels, we are not under pressure to develop new sources of power."

He said although atomic energy will be employed in many ways — medicine, agriculture, foods and industry "it will play its greatest civilian role as a fuel for the production of electric power."

Mr. Scholz asserted that the United States "is not behind any country in the development of civilian atomic power." He denied that private industry is "stalling" in its development.

"All we need is a cooperative legislative attitude toward the third party insurance liability question and freedom from competition with government power in the nuclear field," he said.

The convention ends Saturday.

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NEGRO LEADERS OF 4 CITIES MEET IN ATLANTA, GA.
THURS. JAN. 9, 1957

100 Ministers Plan To Defy Bus Bias Today

Daily World P.1
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 1-9-57

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

In a bold move to end racial segregation on local city buses, more than 100 local Negro ministers Tuesday night told a congregation estimated at more than 1,200 that they would ride on all city bus lines at 10 o'clock this morning "and take seats heretofore reserved for whites only."

The strategy of the plan was revealed during a meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church. It was also revealed that the unprecedented move for Atlantans was the result of more than six weeks planning of all Negro ministers of all denominations here.

The plan — has been named "the Love, Law and Liberation Movement." Also connected with the movement are business and professional men, students, college professors, church members, just plain citizens and civic and religious organizations.

Plans called for "just ministers to participate in the initial move to break down racial segregation in seating on the buses. All other Negroes were asked to refrain from taking a part in the move on Wednesday."

The strategy spelled out the procedure which should be followed in these eight points, which were signed by Rev. William Holmes Borders, chairman of the move; and Rev. H. I. Bearden, listed as vice-chairman:

1. Pray for guidance and commit yourself to complete non-violence in word and action, observing the ordinary rules of courtesy and good behavior.

2. If any person is being molested, do not arise to go to his defense but pray for the oppressor and use moral and spiritual force to carry on the struggle for justice

3. The bus driver is in charge of the bus; ask his aid and report any serious incidents to him. Then report to one of our leaders immediately, giving, date, time, place, and names of persons involved, if possible.

4. **You will be notified** when we wish you to begin helping to desegregate the busses and trolleys, but until then be quiet, but friendly; proud, but not arrogant; happy, but not noisy.

5. Be sure you are neat and clean at all times.

6. Do not be drawn in to argument about segregation, desegregation or integration; in case of an accident, talk as little as possible, and always in a quiet tone.

7. If cursed, do not curse back. If pushed, do not push back. If struck, do not strike back, but show love and good will at all times.

8. Remember always to pray, especially for those who would persecute anyone.

Daily World

A spokesman went on to say:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that segregation on local buses and trolleys is unlawful. The best legal opinion is, however, that this decision cannot be enforced in Atlanta, Georgia until there has been a specific decision to that effect.

"This places upon all of us a tremendous responsibility of maintaining, in the face of what could be some unpleasantness, a calm and loving dignity befitting good citizens if we are to enjoy the measures of freedom that is present in this area. This matter has been studied by our leaders in an attitude of prayerful contemplation during the past few weeks under the Love, Law and Liberation movement. We are ready to proceed, but we call upon every citizen to exercise caution, accept advice, assume an attitude of love and prayerful non-violence.

Very soon a few leaders will board busses and sit where they please. It is hoped that no one will follow suit unless he or she has attended one of our meetings, given notice of his or her intentions and has accepted the spirit of the Movement. The following simple directions are urged."

Rev. Borders also announced that a similar mass meeting will be held again tonight at 8 P. M. at Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Dr. W. J. Paschal, 94, the oldest minister in Atlanta also spoke out against racial segregation by saying "malice and hatred of race destroy the mind. Prejudice impairs the mind to think straight. We need to pray for southern white man. Death is a happy dream in the face of slavery. Freedom is better than life itself."

Rev. B. Joseph Johnson of Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church told the crowd "this reflected the concern of the Negro for human decency — equality, and integration for a new day for American Negroes in the South."

Rev. Samuel William, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, said "freedom belongs to everybody."

Negro Leaders Call Meeting On Integration

Constitution P.10-a
Tues. 1-8-57
Montgomery, Ala.

A Southern Negro leaders conference on transportation and non-violent integration has been called for Jan. 10 and 11 in Atlanta, Ga.

The call was issued yesterday by the Revs. Martin L. King Jr., of Montgomery, C. K. Steele of Tallahassee and F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

Purpose of the meeting which will bring together Negro leaders from over the South is to "coordinate and spur the campaign for integrated transportation in the South."

A. Philip Randolph, of New York, a vice president of AFL-CIO and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will deliver one of the opening addresses. The Rev. King also will share a prominent spot on the program.

In their call, the Negro leaders said:

CLOSED TO PUBLIC

"We are convinced that most white southerners are prepared to accept integration on buses as the law of the land. On the other hand, a small but willful minority, dedicated to violence, is resorting to threats, shootings, cross burning and bombings.

"In this manner, they seek to intimidate Negroes and to frustrate our highest laws. They believe we will retreat from the realization of democracy for all.

"This conference is called because we have no moral choice, before God, but to delve deeper into the struggle — and to do so with greater reliance on non-violence and with greater unity, coordination, sharing and Christian understanding."

It was announced that the two-day session will be closed to the public.

NEGROES CALL PARLEY ON BUS INTEGRATION

Commercial Appeal
Tues. 1-15-57

Atlanta Talks Seek To Spur 3-City Drive

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 7. — (UP) — Negro leaders from Montgomery, Tellahassee and Birmingham Monday called an emergency conference for Jan. 10-11 in Atlanta "to spur the campaign for integrated transportation."

The Montgomery Improvement Association, backbone of the drive for integration on buses, said the call was issued by Rev. M. L. King of Montgomery, Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

The conference, to be closed to the public, will discuss "violence directed toward the Negro communities, dedication to non-violence and the relation of registration and voting to all efforts for justice."

The session will be held at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. The church is pastored by the Rev. King's father.

A Philip Randolph, a New York Negro who is vice president of the AFL-CIO and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will deliver one of the opening addresses.

Meanwhile Monday, the Tallahassee City Commission passed a law which will in effect make drivers responsible for bus segregation by requiring them to assign seats so as to "preserve good order." The ordinance, passed at a hurried meeting, made no mention of race or the custom of Negroes seating toward the rear of buses in this city where transit service is now suspended to prevent violence.

Negro Leaders Of 4 Cities Meet Here Thursday

Constitution
Tues. 1-8-57
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro leaders from Montgomery, Birmingham, Tallahassee and Atlanta will meet Thursday at 2 p.m. in the Christian Education building of the Ebenezer Baptist Church to discuss integration of bus transportation.

The Rev. M. L. King Sr., pastor of the church, whose son, the Rev. M. L. King Jr., is a leader of the bus integration movement in Montgomery, said Monday the meeting would assemble a limited group, and that the problem would be discussed in workshop fashion.

Besides the Kings, those scheduled to attend include the Rev. C. K. Steel of Tallahassee, the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham, and A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO. The meeting will continue through Friday.

Negroes To Renew Bus Integration Push Here Today

Constitution Thurs. 1-11-57

Atlanta Ga. p1

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Negro ministers decided Wednesday night to continue their fight against trolley segregation here Thursday despite a standby alert to the National Guard issued by Gov. Griffin.

The governor ordered the militia to be "subject to call on a moment's notice" Wednesday afternoon after Negroes made an unsuccessful attempt to test segregation laws.

MASS MEETING

At a mass meeting of more than 700 Negroes in Wheat Street Baptist Church Wednesday night, the Rev. W. H. Borders declared, "This crusade for freedom will not stop. The orders are 'Forward March.' "

Borders said that for the time being ministers only will make test attempts. More than 100 ministers volunteered their services at the meeting.

The governor said he will "not hesitate" to use the state militia to preserve human life and property.

RAPS 'AGITATORS'

"Peace and domestic tranquility in the City of Atlanta area are now threatened by provocations arising from utterances and incitements of out-of-state agitators," Griffin declared.

"Riots, insurrections and breaches of the peace will not be tolerated," the governor continued. "Where danger to life and property is immediately threatened, it is not the duty or function of the governor . . . to weigh the arguments pro and con of the combatants and pass judgment on the merits of the respective claims made."

Griffin said he would call the troops in case of emergency "if local authorities do not cope with the serious situation thus engendered."

NO ARRESTS MADE

Earlier, Scripture-reading Negro ministers sat up front on an Atlanta trolley in an attempt to test state segregation laws.

No arrests were made Wednesday as a result of the trolley incident. Constitution

The trolley, in effect, ran segregated. The Atlanta Transit Co. provided a second trolley which ran ahead of the test vehicle and took on all further passengers.

Leaders of the integration effort scheduled a mass meeting for Wednesday night at Wheat Street Baptist Church where they were to chart the "next step."

MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS

The attempt came on the eve of a Southwide pro-integration meeting Thurs. 1-10-57

Meanwhile, other Negro groups in Memphis and New Orleans made preliminary plans to start riding buses and trolleys on a mixed basis. New Orleans Mayor deLesseps Morrison turned down a formal request to integrate the city's streetlines. Atlanta, Ga.

In Montgomery, a city bus was hit by a shotgun blast from a passing car Wednesday night and the mayor immediately reinstated a ban on night bus operations.

Detective Lt. G. H. Owens said the bus driver was alone, while passing through a Negro residential area when a car pulled alongside. The blast broke a window about three windows behind the driver, who was not injured. P10

Dubbed the "Love, Law and Liberation Movement" by its leaders, the trolley plan here was outlined at a mass meeting Tuesday night. Nonviolence was urged by ministers.

LEADERS NAMED

Leading the boarding by more than 30 Negroes Wednesday were the Rev. W. H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Church, the Rev. R. H. Williams of Smith Chapel Baptist Church and the Rev. B. Joseph Johnson of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church.

The trio paid their fares at the Whitehall and Mitchell stop and sat in the side seat immediately to the left of the entrance. They were followed by the others who took empty seats throughout the trolley.

The Rev. Mr. Williams carried a book titled "The Power of Non-Violence."

All white passengers, except reporters and an elderly man, stepped off the trolley. A transit employe pulled down the power line contacts at 10:55 a.m.

For a few minutes a maintenance man worked on the vehicle's inner mechanism. The trolley's sign was changed from "Amsterdam" to "Whitehall to Cooper and Glenn" and then to "Special."

When another trolley marked Amsterdam pulled up to the stop, most of the former white passengers boarded it. The "Special" trolley followed this Amsterdam trolley over the regular route.

The "Special" stopped to discharge passengers only twice. The elderly white man, who identified himself as M. Egelka, left after riding two blocks. All other passengers disembarked after the trolley turned on to Boulevard, NE, two blocks north of Georgia Baptist Hospital.

Along the route the three leaders and other Negro passengers read from the Bible. The Rev. Borders read John 14: "Let not your heart be troubled . . ."

Other passengers echoed with "amen," "I'm with you" and "that's what Jesus said."

"The Lord is my heart and my salvation," Borders read. "Of whom shall I be afraid?"

'CEASE FROM ANGER'

The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., pastor of Ebeneezer Baptist Church and father of the minister who led the Montgomery boycott, read a verse admonishing "cease from anger."

"Now abideth faith, hope and charity," read R. B. Shorts, presiding elder of the Williams-Atlanta district of the Georgia Conference of the CME Church.

After the Rev. Borders rang the bell on Boulevard, the trolley driver, No. 1025, asked the passengers to leave by the rear door. Borders insisted they be allowed to use the front door. The driver allowed this.

After they stepped off, the Negroes gathered around Borders. "We need a time of thought and reflection," he said, urging them to attend the 8 p.m. mass meeting.

At the meeting Tuesday night, which reportedly drew more than 1,200, Negroes were presented with an 8-point outline of conduct.

Many of the points dealt with nonviolence. Negroes were urged not to curse or strike back if attacked. They were told not to be drawn into arguments about segregation. "Be sure you are neat and clean at all times," they were told.

"You will be notified when we wish you to begin helping to desegregate the buses and trolleys," instructions read, "but until then be quiet, but friendly; proud, but not arrogant; happy, but not noisy."

In a prepared statement released Wednesday night, the executive director of the States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., deplored "the attempt to disrupt the harmony of race relations in our state."

W. T. Bodenhamer, the director, called on all "decent people," regardless of race, to heed present state segregation laws. He criticized strongly what he termed "outside" influences.

Bus Fight Stilled

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (ANP)—Trezzvant W. Anderson, who protested to the State Utilities Commission against proposed fare increases on Charlotte buses and sought employment of Negro bus drivers, has dropped all complaints, declaring that "the best interests of all will be served by my withdrawing protests." He said he felt City Coach Lines would eventually hire Negro drivers and A. H. Cazo, bus firm general manager, said later he had "no objections," but it would be quite some time before the prior applications of white drivers will be exhausted and Negroes even considered.

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Withdraws Complaint Against Bus Company

CHARLOTTE — (ANP) — A Negro man who protested against proposed fare increases on Charlotte buses and sought employment of Negro bus drivers, last week dropped all complaints, declaring that "the best interests of all will be served by my withdrawing protests".

The man, Trezzvant W. Anderson, said he has written the North Carolina Utilities Commission notifying them that he has dropped the protests. He said he felt that Negro drivers would be employed eventually by City Coach Lines, which operates the buses.

The bus company is asking an increase to seven tickets for a dollar instead of the present four for 50 cents and eight for a dollar.

At a December hearing, Anderson that the bus company should employ Negroes as drivers.

A. H. Caze, general manager of the bus firm, said later that he had "no objections" to hiring Negro drivers, but that the company had a full roster of application and employment of Negro drivers would be unlikely in the near future.

Negro Woman Sues To Test Airport Cafe Segregation

GREENSBORO, N.C., June 18 (AP) — A test of segregated eating facilities at airports — the first in North Carolina — was instituted in federal court here today.

A New York City negress, Martha S. Brisbane, filed suit in Middle District Court against the Greensboro - High Point Airport Authority, members of the airport governing body, manager of the restaurant at the airport and the airport manager.

The case attacks segregated eating arrangements at the local airport.

The complainant states that she arrived at the Greensboro-High Point Airport on Feb. 3, 1957, holding a plane reservation on Eastern Air Lines Flight 560. While awaiting her flight, she states, she entered the airport restaurant.

She was not served, the complaint alleges, and when she requested service she was reportedly told by "servants of the defendants, whose names are unknown to her," that the restaurant gave no service to Negroes.

She asks the court to enter "interlocutory and permanent injunctions restraining the defendants from making any distinction based upon color in regard to service at the Greensbor-High Point Airport or the restaurant therein."

The suit was filed by Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, legal redress officer of the North Carolina Chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and New York attorneys, including Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP.

Suit Filed Against Carolina Airport Bias

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(ANP)—The Greensboro-High Point Airport here was hit by a segregation suit in federal court last week in a move that looms as a test case challenging the legality of segregated dining facilities for Negro and white persons.

The action was brought into U. S. Middle District court here by a New York resident, Mrs. Margaret S. Brisbane. She named the airport, members of the airport governing body, the manager of the airport restaurant and the airport manager as defendants in the case.

Mrs. Brisbane's petition complains that the restaurant served whites only. The complaint charges that "the plaintiff and those similarly situated are threatened with irreparable injury by segregated eating facilities."

She asked the court to enter "interlectory and permanent injunctions restraining the defendants from making any distinction based upon color in regard to service at the airport."

The suit was filed by NAACP legal redress attorney Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, and several other attorneys including NAACP chief counsel Thurgood Marshall of New York.

The petition is the first of its kind in this state and stands as a test case attacking the legality of segregated eating places at the airport.

Suit hits jim crow at airport

Afro-American Sat. 6-29-57

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Mrs. Martha S. Brisbane of NYC filed suit in Middle District Federal Court here last week to end all segregation in eating facilities at airports.

Named defendants in the suit in Mrs. Brisbane's petition are the Greensboro-High Point Airport here, members of the airport's governing body and managers of the airport restaurant and the airport itself.

The suit specifically attacks segregated dining facilities at the Greensboro-High Point Airport, but its aim is seen as a test of the legality of segregation in the use of facilities at any other airport.

* * *

SHE ATTEMPTED to obtain a meal at the airport restaurant last February 3 after she had arrived there by plane, Mrs. Brisbane said, and when she was not served, she asked for service.

She says she was then told by "servants of the defendants, whose names are unknown to" her, that it was the restaurant's policy to serve only white persons.

In her petition, she contends that "the plaintiff and all those similarly situated suffer and are threatened with irreparable injury" by the maintenance of segregated facilities at the airports.

* * *

SHE ASKS the court to enter "interlocutory and permanent injunctions restraining the defendants (the airport management) from making any distinctions based on color in regard to service at Greensboro-High Point Airport. . ."

Also named defendants are members of the airport authority, J. T. Martin, Caesar Cone, F. Hall, R. T. Amos and Charles Kearns, along with the restaurant manager, Steve Vartis, and the airport manager, J. B. Queen.

Attorneys of record in the suit are Conrad O. Pearson of Durham, legal redress officer of the NAACP North Carolina Conference of Branches; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, and several other lawyers.

Integration Suit Might Be Dropped

GREENSBORO, July 26 (AP)—Assertions by the Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority and a restaurant operator that segregation is not practiced at the airport facilities may eliminate the need for actual trial of an integration suit.

Both the authority members and Steve Bartis, operator of the restaurant at the airport, have asserted that service has not been denied to Negroes or any other persons because of color.

The authority and its members and Bartis were named in a suit filed last month by Martha S. Brisbane of New York City. She declared she had been denied service at the airport restaurant.

Bartis, in answering the Middle District Court suit, said that if the woman was denied service it was done without his knowledge or consent and was in violation of the restaurant's existing policy.

He also declared that the restaurant has practiced a policy "of serving the general public who are in the course of intrastate or interstate commerce without distinction based on color."

Bartis further said that so far as he is aware "there is not now, nor has there ever existed, any plan, practice, custom, scheme or conspiracy, either on the part of this defendant or any other persons connected directly or indirectly with said airport restaurant, to exclude from service persons of any race otherwise entitled to service at said restaurant."

The Airport Authority and its members asserted that Bartis operated the restaurant under a "bona fide" lease for his own benefit, and not for that of the authority.

For this reason, the Authority members said, they are "not indispensable, necessary or proper parties" to the suit.

Observers said that these assertions by the Authority members and restaurant operator may lead to a settlement of the suit by agreement.

The members further asserted that the Authority was not operating the airport itself on a segregated basis on the date the New York woman said she was denied service. That was last Feb. 3.

Defendant
Chicago Ill.
Sat 2-2-57

PAN AMERICAN WORLD Airways announced in New York it has made an out of court settlement of four damage suits filed by Ella Fitzgerald, above, and three members of her staff who charged they were discriminated against on a trip out of the country. Suits, filed two years ago in U. S., District Court, asked damages totaling $270,000. Insiders say the settlement amounted to $7,000.

Airways Settles Bias Suits Brought By Negro Singers

Chi. Tri. 1-22-57

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP).—Pan American World Airways says it has made out-of-court settlements of four damage suits alleging racial discrimination brought by Negro singer Ella Fitzgerald and three of her staff members.

The suits, filed two years ago in United States District Court, asked damages totaling $270,000. Observers said settlement was made for $7,000.

In announcing settlement yesterday, the airline declared:

"Pan American states that any inconvenience which may have been suffered by Miss Fitzgerald and her party was entirely the result of clerical error, and that no discrimination of any kind was involved."

The suit stated that the singer and her party had booked first-class air passage from San Francisco to Australia. Because of "prejudice," the suit said, the party was not permitted to reboard the plane after a stop at Honolulu.

Complainants in the suit, in addition to Miss Fitzgerald, were her piano accompanist, John Lewis; Miss Georgiana Henry, secretary, and Norman Granz, business manager.

Ella Fitzgerald Accepts $7,000 Suit Settlement

Chi. Tri. 1-22-57

NEW YORK, — (ANP) — Songstress Ella Fitzgerald and her traveling group last week settled a damage suit against the Pan American World Airways out of court.

Chi. Tri. 2-1-57

A representative of the airline said they were bumped off one of the company's planes through "inadvertance" and not because of racial discrimination. The settlement was for $7,000.

ELLA FITZGERALD

The suit was filed in Federal court in December, 1954. It charged that earlier in the year, during a Honolulu stopover, Miss Fitzgerald, her accompanist and her secretary were prevented from continuing on a San Francisco-Australia flight because of their race.

The suit further contended that the incident caused great embarrassment and prevented Miss Fitzgerald from keeping her Australian commitments.

The PWA spokesman said the singer was "a frequent and valued customer of Pan-American," and expressed regret that she was inconvenienced.

Ella Fitzgerald Settles Airline Suit For $7000

Daily Ind. 2-2-57

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Songstress Ella Fitzgerald and her traveling group last week settled a damage suit against Pan American World Airways out of court. A representative of the of the planes through "inadvertence" and not because of racial discrimination. The settlement was for $7,000. The suit was filed in federal court in December, 1954. It charged that earlier in the year, during a Honolulu stopover, Miss Fitzgerald, her accompanist and her secretary were prevented from continuing on a San Francisco-Australia flight because of their race.

Integration of buses working in Columbia

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C.— While violence marks integration on city buses in several southern areas, Columbians are quietly going about this business of desegregation. P. 3

For more than a month students at Allen University have individually sampled reaction. Their leader, Fred H. Moore, continued to report this week: "There have been no incidents."

* * *

MR. MOORE said his group, stemming from the NAACP Youth chapter at Allen, had observed "an increasing number of nonschool passengers taking seats wherever they wish."

He expresed the hope that soon a citywide effort to increase integrated seating would be forthcoming from civic and religious leaders.

"So far, it has been just us young people," Mr. Moore said.

Students said that several drivers, over the period, have asked colored passengers to take a back seat, but said or did nothing further when the passengers refused to move.

* * *

A CITY POLICEMAN on one bus took a seat behind two colored passengers, later relinquishing it for a colored woman rider.

A second officer replied to a white passenger who called his attention to the mixed seating on another bus: "I can't do a thing about that."

Illness causes S.C. bus case delay 'til June

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57 Baltimore, MD.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Because of the illness of Lincoln C. Jackson, attorney for Mrs. Sarah Flemming Brown, the Third District Federal Court has postponed the city bus segregation trial until June. P. 3

The court was scheduled to hear arguments in Mrs. Brown's suit for $25,000 against the S.C. Electric and Power Co. during the current term. The case will be tried during the second week in June.

Mrs. Brown's suit asked a permanent injunction against segregated seating on the company's lines after a bus driver struck her in the stomach in June of 1954.

Twice the case has come before Federal Judge George B. Timmerman Sr. who ordered it dismissed. His decision was reversed each time by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Compulsory Etiquette Proposed On Carriers

Advertiser

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3 (AP)—Compulsory etiquette on buses and trains in South Carolina will be proposed by a South Carolina representative as a way to help maintain racially segregated seating. Mon. 3-4-57

Rep. John Hart of Union says he plans to introduce a bill in the State General Assembly "that would require a male passenger to obtain permission from a female passenger on public conveyances before he may occupy a seat next to her." Montgomery, Ala.

Hart added he will suggest "stiff" penalties for violators. While the proposal would cover both races, Hart said its actual purpose would be to discourage Negro men from sitting next to white women in the event of an organized move to secure integrated seating arrangements.

Such legislation, Hart contends, would "lessen the certainty of violence in transportation such as recently occurred in Montgomery, Ala., where federal courts have ordered integrated seating."

Panel Fails To Rule On City Petition

Advertiser P. 1 Thurs. 2-28-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By JO ANN FLINT

Opinions expressed by federal judges yesterday may have struck a death blow to plans for an all-white bus line in Montgomery.

Although a three-judge panel declined to hand down an advisory opinion in the bus matter, two of the jurists expressed individual opinions that the proposed system would be "public" and subject to a recent federal court order banning segregation.

group of six white men, charter members of the proposed Rebel Club, asked the city last month for permission to operate a "private" bus line for members only.

ITY STUDIES PLEA

City commissioners yesterday had not ruled on the Rebel Club request but said it would be studied "in ligh of" yesterday's opinions.

Commissioners W. A. Gayle and Frank W. Parks joined in a statement that in their understanding the judges' opinions rendered the Rebel Club plan a public system "subject to the same regulations as the present Montgomery City Lines bus transportation system." Commissioner Clyde Sellers was out of town.

An attorney for sponsors of the club plan, Rep. O. J. Goodwyn, said he would confer with his clients before revealing any future steps in their efforts to provide segregated bus transportation.

COURTS AUTHORITY

Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Seybourn H. Lynne and Frank M. Johnson Jr. dismissed a City Commission petition for instruction. They explained that the court did not have authority to give advisory opinions on "abstract, hypothetical, or contingent questions."

The court's authority, they ruled, was limited under the U. S. Constitution to "actual cases or controversies."

However, Judge Rives and Judge Johnson, feeling "that it will be of some public service," expressed their individual opinions on the three questions put to the court by the commissioners in their effort to avoid contempt of the federal order banning segregation on city buses.

This is the way the two judges answered the city's questions:

(1) Yes. The city commissioners could grant a hearing on the application of the proposed Rebel Club for a franchise to operate a transportation system here.

(2) Yes. The commission could, if the need were found, grant such a franchise.

(3) And yes. If such a franchise were granted it would be "incumbent" upon the city commission "to see to it that in the course of the operation of this private enterprise the holder of such franchise does not discriminate between white and colored passengers." Advertiser

They then stated that the word "private" referring to the bus system was "inappropriate."

NOT BINDING P. 2-a

Since the dismissal order ruled that the court did not have jurisdiction to grant the requested advisory opinion, the statement by the two judges is not binding. It is, however, indicative of how they would rule if presented with the actual situation described by the city in its petition for instruction.

Judge Lynne, the third member of the panel, declined to express any opinion on the proposed bus service.

The same three-member panel, with Judge Lynne dissenting, ruled last June that segregation on Montgomery public buses was unconstitutional and a Supreme Court decision in November upheld that ruling.

Last month city officials petitioned the panel for further instructions pursuant to the Supreme Court order in light of the Rebel Club's request for a franchise.

BRIEFS ASKED

The court then announced it would withhold its decision for three weeks and invited briefs from opposing attorneys in a case in which four Negroes contested city and state bus segregation laws here.

Negro attorney Fred Gray was the only one submitting such a brief.

Atty. Goodwyn said an informal request to submit a brief in behalf of the members of the Rebel Club was denied by the court since his clients were not involved in the older segregation cases.

The Rebel Club, which has not yet filed papers of incorporation in Probate Clerk's office here, has nonetheless submitted proposed articles of incorporation to the City Commission.

Headed by a six-man board of directors, the club would restrict patrons to the membership of the corporation which would operate five scheduled routes in the City of Montgomery.

Threats Made In Bus Boycott

West Palm Beach Herald P. 17

ROCK HILL, S. C., Aug. 3 (AP)—A minister, leader of a boycott by Negroes of city-franchise buses here, said he received three anonymous telephone calls Friday night, one saying that the caller "wanted to be sure you're there before it goes off."

The minister, the Rev. C. A. Ivory, replied calmly to a question that "you might call them threatening calls," but added that the caller did not specifically mention a bomb or otherwise explain the remark. Washington

Mr. Ivory said he had notified police, who still were in the area of the minister's home today.

It was the first hint of violence. 1-A, 8-4-57

The first caller, Mr. Ivory said, asked, "Are you the Negro preacher?" On the second call, apparently from the same person, Mr. Ivory added, the same question was asked and then the voice said, "I want to be sure you're there before it goes off."

The minister declared that another person called a couple of hours later and told him, "If you don't call off the boycott, there won't be a Negro working in town in three weeks."

The boycott is two weeks old. It started after Allene Austin, 23 - year - old Negro woman, allegedly was ordered by a bus driver to leave a seat she had taken beside a white woman. Miss Austin said that the seat was the only vacant one on the bus and that the white woman had invited her to take it.

Mr. Ivory said he and other leaders had set up a private transportation system to make the boycott effective. He said that a check of morning runs on the three small buses today showed only 11 Negroes riding. On weekdays, he said, these runs usually are filled and there are standees.

Mr. Ivory said his group didn't want to put anyone out of business, but "we'd rather walk than be insulted."

S. C. Bus JC Case Back In US Court

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57 Baltimore, Md.

P.5

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Mrs. Sarah Mae Flemming Brown's $25,000 damage and civil rights suit against the S.C. Electric and Gas Co. was back in Federal District Court Monday for the third time before Judge George B. Timmerman Sr.

Judge Timmerman, on both previous occasions, has dismissed the action and as many times has been overruled and ordered to try the case for its damages angle.

Mrs. Brown, who has married since she was struck in the stomach by a city bus first time, Judge Timmerman held that the 1954 school decrees did not apply in transportation. "One's education and personality is not developed on a city bus," he wrote.

In reversing Timmerman, Circuit Court Judge John J. Parker held that the school rulings did apply and that segregation on city busses was as outlawed as in clasrsrooms.

(The U.S. Supreme Court has, subsequently, stricken out city bus segregation in a case arising in Montgomery, Ala.)

At a second trial, this one to determine the damages, driver in June of 1954, sued on two counts:

She sought the damages stipulated, and then a decree which would outlaw racial segregation on intrastate public vehicles.

* * *

IN DISMISSING her case the Judge Timmerman again dismissed the case in an overnight surprise move.

* * *

HE HELD that the bus driver acted under color of then existing state law when he ordered Miss Flemming (Mrs. Brown) to leave by a rear door.

(The school rulings were issued May 17, 1954. The plaintiff's cause for action occured June 22, 1954).

The Circuit Court has again remanded the case for trial before Judge Timmerman.

The plaintiff, up to the point of her fist appeal, employed a Columbia Jewish attorney.

From that point on it has been handled by the legal staff of the NAACP and at one point was laid before the U.S. Supreme Court which, following custom, failed to act inasmuch as it had not been disposed of by the lower courts.

Leader Threatened But "Not Alarmed"

Daily World P.1

Sun. 8-4-57

Atlanta Ga.

ROCK HILL, S. C. — (INS) — The Rock Hill Negro Minister bus-boycott leader, already threatened with bomb retaliation, vowed Saturday to continue the concerted action until transportation is integrated.

The Rev. C. A. Ivory, who reported three threatening phone calls to police Friday night, took the stand Saturday that: "This boycott will last until we get justice. By justice I mean until my people are allowed to ride the buses on an equal basis." He added:

"All we want is justice and fair treatment. We're waiting until the other people agree to obey the law of the land. We know it is unconstitutional to be forced to ride in a segregated manner."

Paul Knight, owner of the city bus company, issued the franchise three weeks ago, maintained "I intend to obey South Carolina laws and only South Carolina laws as long as I am in this state. -- The buses will remain segregated."

The two-week old boycott began when Miss Arlene Austin, 23, a Negro, was ordered by a bus driver to leave a seat just given to her by a white woman. Miss Austin said it was the only vacant seat on the bus.

Ivory received three threat-phone calls last night, he said, by "probably two different men." In one call he was told "I just wanted to be sure you'd be there when it goes off." said the second caller, "If you don't call off the boycott there won't be a n---r working in town."

The minister said he duly reported the threats to the police, "but I wasn't alarmed."

Leader of Bus Boycott at Rock Hill. S. C.. Gets Threats

News + Observer

Sun. 8-4-57

Raleigh N.C.

ROCK HILL, S.C., Aug. 3 (AP)— The Rev. C. A. Ivory, Negro minister who is leading a Negro boycott of city-franchised buses in Rock Hill, today said he has had three threatening telephone calls.

Ivory said one anonymous caller said he wanted "to be sure you're there before it goes off." P.32

The caller, according to Ivory, did not specifically mention a bomb or in any other manner explain the remark. The minister notified police.

Ivroy said the caller who apparently was talking about an explosion had called twice. The other caller told him, "If you don't call off the boycott, there won't be a 'Nigger' working in town in three weeks."

The boycott started two weeks ago after Allened Austin, 23-year-old Negro woman, was ordered to leave a seat she had taken next to a white woman. Miss Austin said the seat was the only one vacant and that the white woman had invited her to take it.

Ivroy said Negro leaders arranged a private transportation system for members of their race as a result of the incident. He said a check of morning runs on the bus system's three small busses today showed only 11 Negroes riding.

The minister said these runs usually are filled and often include standees.

The Negro leaders, Ivory said, did not want to put anyone out of business, but "we'd rather walk than be insulted."

The owner of the bus operating firm, Paul Knight, said he operates the busses only as a public convenience. "There's little money in it," he said.

Negro leaders have scheduled a public meeting Monday night to perfect their private transportation system and discuss legal steps which could be taken in a possible move to block segregated seating on the busses. Ivory said the group may decide to seek an injunction "either against the bus company or the city."

Rock Hill Boycotters Buying Second Bus

By TREZZ W. ANDERSON
Courier
(Courier Roving Reporter)
Pittsburgh Pa.
(Last of Two Articles)

ROCK HILLS, S. C.—Here in Rock Hill, Negroes have been moulded into a pattern of solidarity and determination as a result of the bus boycott.

While it is true that the movement has not met with 100 per cent cooperation, that was not to be expected. However, there is some disappointment that the pastor of the largest Baptist church in the town has failed to be cooperative, along with some professional men.

Oct 18 - 55 - 57
3825

DR. HUGH A. HOGAN, surgeon, and recent addition to the city, was given an ovation after he had fired a sizzling blast at some of his brother professionals who were not showing full cooperation with the bus boycott.

"I have absolutely no respect for any man," Dr. Hogan blasted, "who receives his entire living from his own colored people and then is not man enough to get up and go to bat for them and support them when they ask for what are just their human rights. Any such professional man who won't even come out to the meeting is not much of a man!"

The inspiration born out of the leaving of that bus early in July by Miss Allene Austin rather than accept the insult thrown at her by the driver has had broad repercussions.

■

WHAT HAS HAPPENED is that the pool of 17 cars has now been cut to just three autos, but six of the city's progressive Negro churches have thrown their money in the fight and bought a 32-passenger bus.

This bus now runs on regular half hour schedules into the heavily populated Negro areas starting in early morning and continuing throughout the day.

Mrs. Flossie Gaines alights from Negro-owned and operated bus in Rock Hill, S. C.

The bus service is augmented by the three cars, also on regular schedules.

The city's Negro library is used as the headquarters and assembly point for the bus and cars. The bus went into operation on Aug. 31. Rock Hill's three Negro policemen say there has been no trouble since the carpool went into action in late July. The boycott is being systematically run and is well organized.

Driver of the bus is Clarence Toatley, an ETO veteran who drove for a QM trucking company in World War II. Dispatcher is Edward Billings, who keeps the vehicles rolling on schedule and sends out emergency trips when needed.

■

THE CHURCHES which bought the bus are: Mt. Olive Methodist, Trinity Baptist, New Mt. Olivet AMEZ, St. Matthews AMEZ, Rock Grove AMEZ and Herman Presbyterian, which is pastored by Rev. Ivory, the boycott chairman.

Incidentally, Rev. Ivory was chosen for the leadership by the citizens who swear by his integrity and dedication to his task.

The idea was that a new chairman would be picked each week, so there would be no opportunities for individual jealousies to enter the picture. But for several weeks running, Rev. Ivory was picked and finally the citizens gave him a three-months term as chairman.

City buses had previously hauled between 300 and 350 Negroes daily, at a fare of 15 cents each. All this traffic is now lost to Mr. Knight and the city.

The boycott bus does not charge its riders. Each trip made by the bus covers a distance of six miles, through Flint Hill, Rock Hill Homes and Ebenezer, the Negro residential sections.

■

TELLING of the progress of the effort, Rev. Ivory commented to The Courier that Mayor Jerome has made no official remarks one way or the other to the boycott leaders.

"I thought the Mayor personal friend of mine," Rev. Ivory said, "but since we asked for what was ours he hasn't said a thing to me yet."

The boycott leaders met with the City Council and gave the council a list of grievances. All of them were rejected and the council gave word of the rejection to the local paper before telling the Negro leaders anything. Rev. Ivory said he wouldn't have known of the council's action had not the local press called him for comment.

■

WHAT HAD BEEN asked was that the city bus service be restored on a non-segregated basis. This was refused, so the boycott leaders made plans at once to buy a bus. Now they are working on the purchase of a second bus.

To explain just what happened here, Rev. Ivory put it this way:

"We just got tired of being pushed around. We decided to ask for what is ours."

In asking that city bus service be restored, the Negroes also asked that as an alternative they be allowed to provide bus service in the interim, by negotiating with other bus lines with a view to having them come into the city and operate.

The council told the Negroes finally that Mr. Knight had the local bus franchise and that the city itself did not have the power to desegregate the bus line. That power belonged to the state, the Negroes were told. So, they took the bull by the horns.

■

MEANWHILE, as they make plans to buy another bus, the Negroes are also working on legal action to bring the situation to a head. That action may come within the next two or three weeks.

There have been threats, the Ku Klux Klan has held meetings and burned crosses in the Negro sections, but no one is frightened. These Negroes regard the Klan as something of a comedy.

They are following the pattern of Negroes in other states, who refuse to panic at the sight of a hooded Klansman or a burning cross.

Here in Rock Hill the pattern of Montgomery, Ala. is also being followed. The theme is to meet the problem with love and compassion, not hatred and violence. That is the counsel given the Negroes by their leaders. But they are firm in their determination not to yield an inch in their demands.

One of the key leaders in the fight is Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, the city's leading physician. Dr. Duckett was a first-hand observer of the tactics and operations in Montgomery, and studied carefully the policies of Dr. M. L. King Jr. and his Montgomery associates. That pattern has been transposed to Rock Hill and it is working.

■

IT WAS DR. DUCKETT who drove up unexpectedly on a Ku Klux Klan meeting in a field just outside Rock Hill when returning from a visit to a patient. The robed Klansmen did not molest him however, or any of the other Negroes who had come out to watch the affair.

But the city fathers are tense because they don't know which way the Negroes will move next. They do know, however, that Rock Hill Negroes have already petitioned for desegregation of the public schools.

That has been turned down, too, with the excuse that only the state has the authority to desegregate the schools. The city fathers know that legal action is now possible against them, and they are wondering if that will be the next move.

How do the Negroes feel about what they are doing here? The Rev. W. A. Knox, prominent Baptist pastor, sounds the keynote:

"We've got to have courage and no cowards."

Two little boys at the corner of Pond and Taylor Sts. also sound the keynote as the bus goes by: "There goes our bus," they said, emphasis on "our."

Leader Of Bias Fight Threatened

Defender P. 1
Sat. 8-10-57
Chicago, Ill.

ROCK HILL, S. C. — (INS) — The Rock Hill Negro minister bus-boycott leader, already threatened with bomb retaliation, vowed Sunday to continue the concerted action until transportation is integrated.

The Rev. C. A. Ivory, who reported three threatening phone calls to police Saturday night, took the stand Sunday that, "This boycott will last until we get justice. By justice I mean until my people are allowed to ride the buses on an equal basis." He added:

"All we want is justice and fair treatment. We're waiting until the other people agree to obey the law of the land. We know it is unconstitutional to be forced to ride in a segregated manner."

JIM CROW STAYS

Paul Knight, owner of the City Bus Company, issued the franchise three weeks ago, maintained, "I intend to obey South Carolina laws and only South Carolina laws as long as I am in this state.—The buses will remain segregated."

The two-week old boycott began when Arlene Austin, 23, a Negro, was ordered by a bus driver to leave a seat just given to her by a white woman. Miss Austin said it was the only vacant seat on the bus.

Ivory received three threat-phone calls Saturday night he said, by "probably two different men." In one call he was told, "I just wanted to be sure you'd be there when it goes off." Said the second called, "If you don't call off the boycott, there won't be a Nigger working in town."

The minister said he duly reported the threats to the police, "but I wasn't alarmed."

S.C. Changes Bus Routes Over Boycott

Defender
Thurs. 8-15-57
Louisville, Ky.
P. 16

Rock Hills, S. C. (ANP) — As a boycott by Negroes here against the Star Bus Lines swung into high gear last week, the company was reported to have altered its schedules and routes in some Negro areas of the town.

The Rock Hill Evening Herald newspapers reported the changes, although Paul Knight, owner of the lines, refused to comment on the matter.

The boycott went into force recently after a Negro woman got off a bus after being ordered to leave her seat beside a white woman. Since then Negroes have organized a car pool along the lines of the system used in the successful Montgomery (9la.) bus boycott.

The newspaper also stated that the bus line is operating without a city franchise and apparently under a 2½-year-old "temporary agreement, authorized by the City Council, December 3, 1954.

Bus Segregation Case Being Tried

News + Courier Tues. 6-11-57
Charleston, S.C.
P. 1-b

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA, June 10 — The Columbia bus "Civil Rights" case which has been bouncing back and fourth between district and circuit courts for three years today was being heard for the third time before District Judge George Bell Timmerman.

After a full day of testimony Judge Timmerman still had given no positive indication whether he would direct a verdict as requested by counsel for the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. The plantiff, a Negro woman named Sarah Mae Flemming Brown, is seeking $25,000 in actual and punitive damages for alleged violation of her civil rights as a passenger aboard a Columbia city bus operated by the electric and gas company.

Conflicting testimony between witnesses for plaintiff and defense produced this anomalous situation:

If plaintiff's witnesses be correct, there is doubt whether she actually has a case in federal court. On the other hand, if witnessses for the defense are correct, then there does seem to be a case.

That odd situation was pointed up from the bench when Judge Timmerman commented that there was no basis for a civil rights case if the plaintiff had not been violating a state segregation law.

Mrs. Brown and another Negro witness said she had not seated herself in front of a white person when the incident occurred on June 22, 1954. Defense witnesses, however, contended that she had taken a seat in front of a white passenger, although told by the bus driver to wait until white passengers had moved up forward.

The plaintiff says she was ordered out of her seat by a city bus driver, who later struck her in the stomach when she sought to leave the bus by the front door. The defense contends that the Negro woman left the bus voluntarily after having been asked to vacate a seat and that she had suffered no blow or damage.

The bus driver, Warren H. Christmus, veteran of 20 years driving for the bus company, flatly denied having struck the plaintiff. His testimony was supported by three white passengers of the bus.

Defense attorneys contended throughout that any incident linked with leaving the bus was totally disconnected with any civil rights situation, since there is no state law as to segregated doors on buses.

The two Negro attorneys representing the plaintiff said the plaintiff should recover damages for being held up to public humiliation and embarrassment even in the absence of physical damage.

When the case first was brought before Judge Timmerman he dismissed it on grounds that state segregation laws were still valid with respect to bus transportation.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals sent the case back.

Judge Timmerman, a year ago this week, dismissed the case a second time, holding that the segregation laws had not been upset by the circuit court at the time the incident occurred. Again the dismissal was reversed and today the case came up for the third time in district court.

At one juncture, while discussing the question of punitive damages, Judge Timmerman said:

"The courts have not yet said flat-footedly that Negroes have rights that nobody else can enjoy".

Later, he wondered aloud whether Negroes "have a civil right not to sit with someone of their own race or color and to force their prescence where it is not wanted."

Bus Segregation Suit In Columbia Is Set For Trial

News + Courier Sun. 6-2-57
Charleston, S.C.
P. 15-a

COLUMBIA, June 1 (AP) — Trial of a $25,000 civil rights suit will get under way in Federal District Court here June 10.

The suit, twice dismissed earlier by District Judge George Bell Timmerman, was brought by a Columbia Negro woman, Mrs. Sarah Mae Flemming Brown.

She said her civil rights were violated when she allegedly was ordered off a South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. bus after sitting in front of several white people. The incident took place in June, 1954, according to Mrs. Brown. She also charged that the bus driver struck her.

The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals overruled Timmerman after each dismissal of the case.

Timmerman held that a state law requiring segregated seating was valid at the time of the alleged incident. The appeals court, in ordering the case to trial, said that reliance on a law later found unconstitutional did not protect a person from being liable.

Bus Boycott Under Way In Rock Hill

Times-Union Sat. 8-3-57
Jacksonville, Fla.
P. 32

ROCK HILL, S. C., Aug. 2 (UP) A Negro minister and official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today members of his race would boycott city buses here until "we get justice."

"We certainly want the bus service in the city, but with dignity," said the Rev. C. A. Ivory.

The boycott was touched off two weeks ago when a 23-year-old Negro woman, Allene Austin, said she got off a bus after the driver ordered her to leave a seat next to a white woman. The Negro woman said she took the seat at the invitation of the white passenger when all the bus seats were occupied.

Three Buses Involved

Ivory said the boycott against the Star Bus Line was not patterned after the celebrated Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott of last year. "But it certainly is inspired by it," he added.

erate in the city.

Rail Station J. C. 'Back In Business'

Afro-American Sat. 8-10-57 P. 5
Baltimore, Md.

By JOHN H. McCRAY

FLORENCE, S.C. — The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad station in Florence, where NAACP's Clarence Mitchell and a South Carolina minister were arrested for obeying the Interstate Commerce Commission, is back at its segregation business.

Two Florence County Deputy sheriffs Wednesday nailed above the hitherto unmarked doors to the two waiting rooms (two doors to each room), respectively, signs which read: "Colored Intrastate," and "White Intrastate."

Signs above the doors had been removed as the ICC integration order became effective Jan. 12, 1956 for interstate passengers.

* * *

MR. MITCHELL and the Rev. H. P. Sharper of Sumter had entered the unmarked, formerly white, door shortly afterwards to pick up reservations for Mr. Mitchell, who was traveling back to Washington.

They were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, and violating the state's segregation laws. However, City Recorder's Court nol prossed the charges the following afternoon.

A promised lawsuit against both the railroad and city has not yet materlialized.

The AFRO wasn't able to talk with Florence ACL Superintendent C. Paterson, whose office said he is on vacation, or, with the "next in charge," H. N. Strange Jr., who was in conference.

* * *

HOWEVER, AN unidentified ticket clerk, asked "What provisions does the station have for interstate passengers? You have but two rooms and have no signs directing them," replied:

"Oh, you just use either of the waiting rooms. Nobody is going to bother you."

He emphasized the first two syllables of the word "intrastate" in explaining that the signs applied only to ACL passengers traveling within the state, who use the station.

The ticket clerk wouldn't guess what might happen to a colored passenger arriving from outside of the state who might walk through the "white intrastate" room. Nor could, or would, he give reasons for the reappearance of racial signs which had been absent for 19 months.

SHERIFF JOHN HANNA of Florence County was out of his office, but Deputy M. Bacot told the AFRO that he and Deputy Sheriff M. Gregg, on orders from Mr. Hanna, had erected the signs Wednesday.

He said that similar signs were erected simultaneously at the ACL station in Timmonsville, 12 miles east, by Deputy Huggins. He didn't say whether similar signs were placed at all other ACL stops within the county.

Mr. Bacot said, however: "Mr. Hanna was ordered to put the signs up. It wasn't his idea; nor ours. It came from higher up. You know we have to follow orders; if we don't, off goes everybody's head."

"Higher up" in the county, legally, is the county's legislative delegation, led by State Sen. William Clyde Graham, who lives near Timmonsville.

THE DELEGATION, this past legislative session, is recorded as having introduced several anticolored bills. One provided for segregation of blood used in blood banks within the state and county.

President E. E. Guile of the Florence NAACP branch said he was just returning to the city from a business trip and had not yet seen the signs. "I'll check on it just as soon as I hang up," he said, however.

Meanwhile, other civic leaders had begun to steam over the signs and plan conferences with members of the legislative delegation, members of City Council, and possible legal action, if necessary.

* * *

THESE WERE charging the White Citizens Council and Ku Klux Klan with having sponsored the signs.

Both organizations have been active in the county; they are credited with having influenced the resignations of a young Baptist pastor and a crusading newspaper editor, in recent months.

Both opposed the WCC and KKK and fought for county and state respect for the Supreme Court's school decrees.

Station employes said they had not observed colored passengers using the "white intrastate" room during the two days since the signs were hung.

THEY AND civic leaders speculated that the signs would have the effect of intimidating colored passengers, with an end result of total segregation in effect.

A check on the ACL general headquarters station at North Charleston disclosed that it continues unsegregated, with neither of its waiting rooms in the new building marked.

The Union News Company, a station employee said, operates the lunchroom at the Florence ACL station, which remains segregated and which never took down its racial signs.

Nor were the race and color signs ever removed from the Florence but terminal, which also operates a segregated lunchroom on N. Cot St.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-57 P.2

LOSES DAMAGE SUIT — Mrs. Sara Mae Flemming-Brown, second from right, leaves the Federal courthouse in Columbia, S.C. Tuesday, accompanied by her attorneys, Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., left, Matthew J. Perry of Spartanburg and her witness, Miss Julia E. King.

S.C. jury rejects damage claims in Brown bus case

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 6-22-57

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — An all-male, all-white Federal court jury took only 40 minutes Tuesday to decide that Mrs. Sara Mae Flemming Brown wasn't entitled to a penny's worth of damages as a result of experiences on a city bus June 22, 1954.

She had sought $25,000 of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co., which operates the bus line, as well as a court order outlawing racial segregation of city buses.

Her attorneys, Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr. of Columbia, and Matthew J. Perry of Spartanburg, weren't ready to say whether or not an appeal would be made. They have 10 days in which to file notice of intention to appeal.

* *

THE TRIAL, third time around Federal court here since 1955, occupied most of Monday, when both sides offered evidence.

Tuesday morning, the jury heard brief final arguments by attorneys, the charge of presiding Judge George Bell Timmerman Sr., and then retired.

The plaintiff and another passenger on the bus the fateful day, Miss Julia E. King, testified as the case opened on Monday.

* * *

THE DEFENSE was handled by four white lawyers, Messrs. Cooper, Gary, Arthur Williams and W. C. McLain. Six witnesses were presented. These were:

Dr. Frank C. Owens, who said his examination of the plaintiff shortly after the incident failed to show any bruises or external injuries; the bus driver, Warren H. Christmus, who said he had stretched his hand across the aisle to restrain Mrs. Brown from leaving the crowded Main St. bus by way of the front door; and

Four white women passengers, Mrs. George W. Russell, Mrs. C. E. Putnal, Miss Corrie Hayes and Mrs. Alice McKown, who testifed they did not see Christmus strike Mrs. Brown, but that she apparently came in contact with his extended arm.

* * *

THE PLAINTIFF and Miss King, however, testifed that the driver did strike the plaintiff, who started collapsing and who was caught by Miss King who was standing in the crowded aisle behind Mrs. Brown at the time.

Considerable testimony was given about the crowded condition of the bus and entrance and exit regulations.

The defendant company contended that the driver was enforcing a company regulation when he directed the plaintiff to the rear or center door exit.

However, witnesses testified that Mrs. Brown, near the front of the bus at the time, had started out of the front door behind a white woman passenger, whom the driver did not check or correct.

MRS. BROWN testified that she had taken the second from front seat across the aisle from the driver when a white woman vacated it. The driver immediately ordered her to vacate it and move to the rear, she said.

The plaintiff testifed that she became thoroughly embarrassed and immediately started to leave the bus she had ridden only two or three blocks while going home from shopping.

The case had twice before come before Federal court here and, as many times, dismissed by Judge Timmerman, who held that the driver acted under color of state law in enforcing segregation.

He was twice overruled, instructed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to use the school decision of 1954 as a guide rule and to try the case for its damages angle.

At one point, the case reached the U.S. Supreme Court which, following custom, declined to act on it pending further actions by lower courts.

Bus Boycott Leader Reports Phone Threats

Journal & Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK HILL, S.C., Aug. 3 (AP)— A Negro minister, leader of a boycott by Negroes of city-franchise buses here, said he had received three anonymous telephone calls, one saying that the caller "wanted to be sure you're there before it goes off."

The minister, the Rev. C. A. Ivory, said the caller did not specifically mention a bomb or otherwise explain the remark.

Ivory notified police and officers were in the area of the minister's home Saturday.

It was the first hint of violence.

The first caller, Ivory said, asked, "Are you the nigger preacher?" On the second call, apparently from the same person, Ivory added, the same question was asked and then the voice said, "I want to be sure you're there before it goes off."

* * *

THE MINISTER declared that another person called a couple of hours later and told him, "If you don't call off the boycott, there won't be a nigger working in town in three weeks."

The boycott, two weeks ago, started after Allene Austin, 23-year-old Negro woman, allegedly was ordered by a bus driver to leave a seat she had taken by a white woman. The Negro said that the seat was the only vacant one on the bus and that the white woman had invited her to take it.

2

38b 1957

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA ENDS BUS SEGREGATION; FLORIDA CITY TELLS NEW TWIST

World Sat. 1-12-57

Birm, Ala. P.1

PUBLIC NOT INFORMED OF SEGREGATION'S END

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Chattanooga has voluntarily ended segregation bus seating. The city revealed Monday, however, it was done without the public being notified, and that most bus riders were not even aware of the change.

But over in Tallahassee, Fla., that city is apparently making a last ditch effort to maintain segregation. The Tallahassee City Commission, in a special meeting Monday unanimously adopted an ordinance which will provide a "reserved seat" plan for the city's buses.

The ordinance, obviously aimed at maintaining segregation on buses in the Florida capital, calls for seats to be numbered. The bus driver would give each passenger a number and assign him a certain reserved seat on the vehicle.

Under the ordinance, violators (those who would refuse to take the seat assigned by the driver) would be subject to a fine "not exceeding $500 or 60 days in jail, or both."

CHATTANOOGA ISSUE

In Chattanooga, Dyer Butterfield, vice president and manager of the city bus lines said Monday that all segregation signs had been removed — over a period of two months — while Negroes continued to voluntarily observe the segregation customs.

Butterfield said it was the first time in the history of the Intercivic bus service transit system that integration had become a reality.

George McInturff, commissioner of public utilities, said he had been notified by the bus company that it was removing the stenciled signs, but he said they never asked his permission. He said he had been "sitting on the bus company's notification" since he received it."

NO INCIDENTS

Butterfield said there had been no incidents or disorder of any kind since the sign removals. He said he didn't think the city had any special segregation laws, and indicated that the recent Supreme Court decision would nullify a segregation law if there was one.

A Negro dummy, hanged in effigy on a Chattanooga bridge was cut down by police Monday morning, and brought to light the fact that the signs had been removed.

The dummy bore a sign reading "all NAACP bus riding N.....s."

The bus vice president said that the removing of the signs had been done so "quietly" that most bus riders were not aware of the change.

TALLAHASSEE ISSUE

In Tallahassee Mayor John Y. Humphress declared:

"In taking this action, the city commission calls upon the citizens of Tallahassee to assist the bus company in discharging its duties under the ordinance when bus transportation is resumed. We urge the people of this community to refrain from any acts or demonstrations which will have the effect of increasing racial tension or which will cause violence, disorder or further breaches of peace in our city."

World P.8

Details of the ordinance, which amends the bus company's franchise, have not been completely worked out, according to city commissioners.

Meanwhile, two suits, one filed in circuit court and another filed by the bus company in federal court, were dismissed yesterday by mutual agreement of the parties concerned.

The bus company had asked $100,000 damage from the city in the wake of the squabbles concerning segregated seating and the city had filed a counter suit.

Bus service of cities Transit Inc., the Tallahassee Bus Company, has been suspended by Florida Governor Leroy Collins in the wake of recent segregation disputes. The governor was not immediately available for comment on the new ordinance.

One section of the ordinance reads:

"The company shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations governing the seating and placement in its motor buses of passengers transported by it for hire in such a manner as to insure:

"(A) Equal distribution, because of weight .....; (B) the maximum health and safety of the passengers being transported by it to the end that life, limb and person of said passenger will not be endangered or threatened by violence or overt acts of violence ....."

GI IS HELD TO STATE IN ASSAULT ON BUS

Commercial Appeal

Charles S. Nabors Accused Of Slapping Girl, 12

Thurs. 1-10-57

A Negro soldier accused of slapping a 12-year-old white girl on a Greyhound bus just outside Memphis Monday night was bound to the state yesterday on two charges.

Memphis Tenn.

Charles S. Nabors, 29, of Munford, Tenn., was held for Prand Jury action by Judge Robert Hoffman on his not guilty pleas to public drunkenness on a public conveyance and to assault and battery. He also was fined $50 each on charges of drunkenness and disturbing the peace. Bond of $500 was set on each charge.

38 Pb

H. L. Murphy of 4397 Truman Road, bus driver, said his bus was en route to Birmingham on Highway 78 (Lamar) when a disturbance occurred near Getwell.

Lamar

Witnesses stated Nabors had first put his arm against the girl, then sat down beside her and slapped her. The girl, Lottie Mae Williams of Fort Bragg, Mo., was not in court. John Osites of Holly Springs, Miss., a bus passenger, also testified to the incident.

Mr. Murphy said he stopped his bus and called the sheriff's office. Deputies H. L. Parker and H. J. Beach said they found the Negro obviously drunk on a rear seat of the bus. They stated it was necessary to use force to subdue the Negro while transporting him to County Jail.

The Negro testified he believed he had been "drugged." He denied being drunk, saying he had only one bottle of beer before boarding the bus. He was reporting back for duty after a furlough, he testified.

Chattanooga quietly desegregates buses

Afro-American P. 3
Sat. 1-19-57

By PETER D. SIMMONS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The city of Chattanooga voluntarily ended segregation on all of its buses here on Monday without fanfare, incidents or even public notice because most of the bus riders were not even aware of the change.

Baltimore Md.

From all indications and from contact with bus officials, this was anticipated, since this reporter was informed that the bus company (Southern Coach Lines Inc.) had planned an easy approach to the problem here after a careful watch of trouble spots in other states.

The company has completed removal of all segregation signs from all of its buses.

This was reported here on Monday, but this reporter was also informed several weeks ago by alert riders that the signs were being painted over.

* * *

DYER BUTTERFIELD, vice president and manager of the company, said that there had been no trouble so far, even though the elimination of the signs has been under way gradually for over a month.

City Attorney Joe Anderson said, as he did after the Supreme Court ruling that segregation on buses is unconstitutional.

"The requirement for the seating of colored passengers from the rear to the front of the bus and white passengers from the front to the rear is a state law. The City of Chattanooga has no ordinance relative to the seating of passengers on buses."

George McInturff, city public utilities commissioner, said he had been notified by the bus company that it (the company) was removing the stencil signs, but had never asked his permission. He said he has been "sitting on the company's notification since I received it."

IT WAS A KNOWN fact that bus drivers were instructed not to interfere with passengers on city buses, regardless of where they were seated right after the Supreme Court's ruling. This, however, was attributed to the fact that the company was afraid of suits.

During that time there was but one incident in which a white passenger ordered a colored passenger to the back of the bus.

Police say no race angle in bus bombings

Afro-American
Sat. 1-19-57
Baltimore Md.

By PETER D. SIMMONS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Two bottles of gasoline, both of which burst into flames, were thrown at a southern coach lines bus on its last run from Chattanooga to nearby Fort Oglethorpe Thursday night. P. 3

The incident occurred on Lafayette (Ga.) Road on U.S. Highway 27 between Rossville and Fort Oglethorpe, about 11:55 p.m. said the driver, Frank Bailey of North Chattanooga, who reported that no one was injured and that there was no damage to the bus.

The first bottle of gasoline struck the highway in front of the bus and burst into flame, he said, so he drove around it.

But the other bottle, thrown by a figure he saw lurking near a culbert on the highway, struck the side of the bus near the bumper, bounced off and burst into terrific flames that spread across the road.

* * *

IN A LAST MINUTE REPORT, Walker County (Ga) Sheriff John Brock of Lafayette, said a search of the area early Friday morning with bloodhounds lead to the door of a cabin and that he has the name of at least one suspect.

But said he did not wish to divulge the name of the suspected person at this time.

The sheriff added that the throwing of the fire bombs was definitely not tied in with any racial tension due to the voluntary integration by the bus company. He said it had nothing to do with malice toward any person or group of persons. However, he did not say why he was so positive.

Fort Oglethorpe is a deactivated government post, now a small town for civilians, located about 13 miles from Chattanooga, near Chickamauga National Park. The bus was on its last run for the night.

In Chattanooga proper, police report no incidents in the five-day-old integrated bus service.

Bus segregation in Tenn. facing death

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The suit of R. Z. Evers, challenging the constitutionality of Tennessee's bus segregation laws, has been set for a three-judge hearing on Jan. 26 in Federal court.

Mr. Evers, a resident of Memphis, charged that while he was sitting in the front seat of a Memphis Street Railway bus he was told by police to "get to the rear, get off, or go to jail."

Afro-American

Mr. Evers left the bus and filed a suit, naming the City of Memphis and the Memphis Street Railway as respondents, asking that the state bus segregation laws be set aside.

Scheduled to hear the case are Judge Marion S. Boyd, Judge Robert D. Martin and Judge William Miller.

IN ANOTHER case involving Dixie bus segregation laws, U.S. Judge Hobart Grooms turned down a motion for a summary judgment against the City of Birmingham, Ala., on Thursday, January 3.

The case was that of 22 colored residents of Birmingham who were arrested last December 26 after they rode in front seats of Birmingham buses.

City Attorney James H. Willis argued during the brief hearing that the ordinances had already been ruled constitutional by Birmingham Recorder's Court Judge Ralph E. Parker.

Arthur Shores, lawyer for the 22 bus riders, argued that the Recorder's Court proceedings constituted a criminal action and had no bearing upon the current civil action.

Judge Grooms turned down Mr. Shore's motion for a summary judgment, but declined to give an immediate ruling on the validity of the Recorder's Court ruling.

SEGREGATION HEARING WILL BEGIN ON JAN. 6

Commercial Appeal P. 7

Three-Judge Court To Hear Negro's Bus Challenge

Memphis Tenn.

INJUNCTION REQUESTED

Wed. 10-30-57

A three-judge court has agreed to begin hearing testimony Jan. 6 on a Memphis Negro's challenge of state segregation laws on public transportation.

Considering the case in Federal Court here will be Judge Marion S. Boyd, Circuit Judge John D. Martin Sr. of Memphis and Cincinnati, and Judge William E. Miller of Nashville.

Postal Employe

O. Z. Evers of 671 Lipford contends the segregation statutes are in conflict with the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The postal employe also has before the court a summary judgment. He claims no facts are at issue and that the United States Supreme Court already has ruled on such matters.

Evers' requests include an injunction forbidding enforcement of the segregation laws. Defendants are the City Commission as individuals; Memphis Street Railway Co.; its operator, Warren G. Alexander; Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, and two police patrolmen.

He Left Bus

The officers gave Evers the choice of moving to the rear of a MSR Coach, getting off or facing arrests when they found him sitting in an area for whites. He left the bus.

The incident occurred April 26, 1956. The suit, filed a month later, is sanctioned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Boyd indicated the jurists had trouble finding a common time to hear the case. Judge Miller has been caring for the Middle Tennessee District alone since the death of Judge Elmer Davies. Judge Miller also is recovering from a heart ailment.

38b 1957

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga Negroes Ignore Bus Integration

World-Telegram & Sun p.5
Mon. 1-7-56
New York

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, Jan. 7.—Segregated seating on city buses ended officially in Chattanooga, Tenn., today but Negroes apparently were continuing it voluntarily.

38b

In Baton Rouge, La., Negro leaders met with city officials to try to avoid the violence that has marked bus integration campaigns in Alabama and Florida.

City buses in Chattanooga operated for the first time today without signs calling for segregated seating, however, officials said there had been no instances of Negroes sitting in front with whites.

Dyer Butterfield, vice president of Southern Coach Lines, said the last of the segregation signs was removed over the weekend. They have been taken off quietly over a two-month period.

A cross-burning Saturday night at the home of the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Negro leader of the integration movement, marked the first lawlessness of a heretofore quiet Baton Rouge campaign.

Except for a minor incident in which teen-aged boys hurled spark plugs, damaging a city bus Saturday at Montgomery, Ala., relative quiet prevailed over the weekend at other so-called bus integration centers.

The Southern Regional Council in Atlanta reported that, during the turbulent deep-South bus integration campaigns, compulsory bus segregation had ended quietly in 21 cities in five states—Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and Winston-Salem, N.C.; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex., and Knoxville, Tenn.

38b 1957

TENNESSEE

Negro Accused Of Slapping Teen-Age White Girl On Bus

Advertiser Nov. 12-57

Montgomery Ala.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8 (AP) — A Negro soldier, accused of taking a bus seat beside a 12-year-old white girl, putting his arm around her and slapping her, was ordered held for grand jury action today.

Charles S. Nabors, 29, of Munford, Tenn., pleaded innocent to charges of assault and battery and drunkenness on a public conveyance. He appeared in court with both eyes almost closed from blows which officers said were necessary to subdue him on the way to jail.

Nabors was arrested Monday night aboard a Birmingham-bound bus, as it pulled out of Memphis.

The driver, H. L. Murphy, Memphis, said he stopped the bus and called police after a passenger told him a Negro soldier was sitting with his arm around the neck of a young white girl. Murphy said the girl was crying.

Deputy Sheriff H. J. Beach, one of the arresting officers, said passengers told him they saw Nabors put his arm around the girl and slap her.

BOMBINGS PROBED IN BEAUMONT, TEXAS BUT MOTIVE IS WITHHELD

CHURCH, HOME, BUSINESS ALL HIT BY BOMBS

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 1-30-57

BEAUMONT, Tex. — (INS) — Possibility of racial trouble loomed in Beaumont Tuesday as authorities pieced together possible explanations of three dynamite blasts which shook the city Monday night.

Police declined to express an opinion on motive of the blasts as they continued to check possible clues and suspects. They said no arrests have been made and none are imminent.

Officials of the National City Lines, which owns the local bus service as well as those in Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, said they expect to confer next month in Beaumont with U. S. Attorneys on the question of integrating City Bus Lines.

Meanwhile a Baptist minister, Rev. Eugene Dickey, appeared Tuesday before the city council urging that the council take a stand on integration.

He said that the bombings of a church, a storage company and a private residence Monday night was just a little preview of things to come if the race question gets any worse."

NOT FOR CHURCH

Dickey said he was speaking as an individual and not for the Baptist Church.

[illegible] mysterious calls from a woman [illegible] and the [illegible] and a short time later to the pastor of the damaged St. Michaels Greek Orthodox Church, warned that "this is no amateur. I'm sorry we missed on Magnolia (near the [illegible] parsonage). We wanted to get the foreigners."

C. R. Smith, owner of the blasted residence, expressed the opinion that the bomb was meant for him because he has taken "a middle of the road stand on the question of integration."

Alabama's Attorney General Says

Whites To Abandon Buses Rather Than Intergrate

Journal and Guide P. 14 Norfolk, Va.

By SHELBY SCATES

DALLAS (INS)—Alabama's attorney general says the white citizens of his state will abandon all public facilities, including schools, buses and parks, rather than accept racial integration.

2-2-57

Youthful, articulate John Patterson became Alabama's chief legal officer after his father, Albert, Democratic nominee for the post, was murdered in vice-ridden Phenix City in June, 1954. In an interview, Mr. Patterson declared:

* * *

"The rules of companies and private organizations will be used to enforce segregation of the races.

"We're going to solve the race problem ourselves within the law. The worst thing for us is the outside interference."

Mr. Patterson outlined his view while in Dallas to receive from the Junior Chamber of Commerce a citation as one of the Jaycees' 10 outstanding young men of the year."

* * *

The Alabaman was careful to point out that while his department would defend segregation "with every legal means available," he would not tolerate violence or disorder by either whites or Negroes.

Mr. Patterson said, however, that the preservation of order will be "difficult if not impossible if the federal government continues to push integration on Alabama."

* * *

Mr. Patterson blamed the recent wave of bombings and shootings in Montgomery on the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation on the city's buses.

The Alabama state legislature has passed a number of bills designed to continue public school segregation, but none has yet been tested in court.

Loss bombs in Texas

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

BEAUMONT, Tex. — A church, a storage company and a private home were bombed in Beaumont last Monday night in what City Council members were warned is "a preview of things to come" if city bus segregation is not outlawed.

The latest places bombed were the home of a man who "took a middle of the road position on integration," St. Michael's Greek Orthodox Church and a storage warehouse owned by a State representative who voted to send a bill backed by segregationists to a legislative committee.

SEVERAL WEEKS ago dynamite was thrown into the yards of two colored Beaumont homes. Police, who have made no arrests in any of the bombings, denied that the incidents were connected.

The warnings to the City Council were made by a white Beaumont pastor and a Beaumont resident who appeared before the council to warn that abolition of bus segregation "would not be tolerated."

The Rev. Eugene Dickey, a Baptist minister, told the council that the bombings were just a little preview of things to come if the race question gets any worse."

* *

THE QUESTION of integration of Beaumont buses is slated for discussion next month by officials of the National City Bus lines and United States attorneys.

National City Bus Lines is also the owner of bus lines in Montgomery and Mobile, Ala.

At first the church was believed to have been bombed under the mistaken impression that it was the place of worship of Beaumont Mayor Jimmie P. Cokinos.

Mayor Cokinos drew the ire of the segregationists last September when he ordered police to halt picketing of Lamar State College by White Citizens Council members after colored students were admitted.

However, the pastor of St. Michael's, the Rev. Daniel Montgomery, said that he received an anonymous phone call Wednesday from a woman who warned him:

"This is no amateur run. I'm sorry we missed on Magnolia (where the residence was bombed). We wanted to get the foreigners."

A similar call was made to police.

African Student Is Hit, Fined in Texas Bus Row

Washington, D.C. Star 8-27

HENDERSON, Tex., Aug. 26 (AP).—A Negro ministerial student from Africa was hit with a blackjack, jailed several hours and fined $25 as a result of an altercation with a policeman trying to make him move to the rear of a bus.

Essin Essin of Nigeria, West Africa, was released Saturday night a few hours after the incident.

Roosevelt Sams, dean of Southwestern Christian College in Terrell, Tex., where Essin has been a theological student for a year, paid the fine and said he planned a full investigation.

38b

Continued Journey

City Judge Barto Giles levied the fine after Essin pleaded guilty to charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. The 30-year-old Negro continued his journey from Terrell to Houston.

Patrolman L. L. Boatright said he found Essin sitting in the middle of a Continental Trailways bus after the driver complained a Negro refused to move to the rear.

Patrolman Boatright said when Essin told him, in a crisp British accent, that he had not understood the driver's order, he grabbed the student by the arm and escorted him to a rear seat.

He said Essin refused to sit down.

"When he reached into his coat pocket, I had to tap him with a slapjack," the patrolman said. Essin later told the city judge he was reaching for his passport.

Bus an Intrastate Run

The officer said he returned a short time later and found the student had moved back to the middle of the bus and took him to city hall.

H. O. Hooker, superintendent of Continental's Houston division, said he had no report of the incident and could not comment.

Segregation on most buses still is practiced in most areas of East Texas, where Henderson is located. Some cities in the South and west part of the State abolished it after the Supreme Curt ruled segregation was illegal in interstate travel.

The bus was on an intrastate run.

African Student Freed In Bus Case

Washington

HENDERSON, Tex., Aug. 25 (AP).—An African ministerial student who was hit with a blackjack by a Henderson policeman after he refused to move to the rear of the bus was released from jail here last night when a college official paid his fine.

Post 8-26-57

The student, Essin Essin, was fined $25 by City Judge Barto Giles yesterday after pleading guilty to charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. He was placed in jail because he had only $14 with him.

38b

The 30-year-old Negro was released after an official of Southwestern College at Terrell, Tex., where Essin is a theological student, paid his fine.

Beating of African Student Being Investigated

Dallas Morning News

Washington (ANP) — The United States Department of Justice announced this week that it had taken under consideration the investigation of the alleged beating and jailing of an African student who refused to take the back seat on a Texas bus.

The incident which was reported from Henderson, Texas, Monday might result in international repercussions since the British Embassy and the U. S. State Department have expressed an interest.

Louisville Ky.

The Justice Department expressed its intentions immediately after it learned that Essin Essin, a theological student at Southwest College, in Terrell, Texas, had suffered abuse at the hands of the Henderson policeman.

Shreveport 9-5-57

The 30-year-old student was said to have been seated midway a Continental Trailway bus en route from Terrell to Houston, Texas. When he refused to take a back seat at the request of the driver, a policeman was notified. The patorlman, L. L. Boatwright is said to have grabbed the African by the arm and escorted him to the back of the vehicle. When he refused to sit down he was hit with a "slap jack" by the policeman. Boatwright claimed that he tapped the Negro when he reached into his coat pocket. Essin said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer.

The policeman claimed that Essin sat down but when he returned to the bus a short time later the student had taken a seat in the center of the bus again. He then arrested the young minister and carried him to City Hall. There he was fined $25 by the City Judge Barto Giles. He was placed in jail because he had only $14 with him. He was later released when an official of the college which he is attending paid his fine.

Dr. Benedict Njoku, executive secretary of the All African Students Union of the Americas said his organization would investigate the incident. The African Students organization was formed for the purpose of protecting the welfare of Africans studying in the Americas.

38b

He pointed out that this is the third or fourth case of this kind which has been brought to the attention of the Union from various areas.

The Institute of African-American Affairs said they had a humanitarian interest in the affair, but they have no authority to intervene since they are not a legal organization. Since this young man is not of the students which they are sponsoring in this country, they can take no action in the matter.

The State Department spokesman said he had been in contact with the Nigerian liaison officer who is looking into the situation. The British Embassy said they were checking to find out if he is the same young man whom they have listed under a name which is spelled slightly different from the one reported in the press.

African Student Fined In Texas Bus Seat Row

HENDERSON, Tex., Aug. 25 (AP)—An African ministerial student who was hit with a "slapjack" by a Henderson policeman after he refused to move to the rear of a bus was released from jail here last night when a college official paid his fine.

38b

The student, Essin Essin, was fined $25 by City Judge Barto Giles yesterday after pleading guilty to charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. He was placed in jail because he had only $14 with him.

P A 3

The 30-year-old Negro was released after an official of Southwestern College at Terrell, Tex., where Essin is a theological student, paid his fine.

Washington

Patrolman L. L. Boatright said he received a call from the driver of a Continental Trailways bus yesterday afternoon that there was a Negro aboard who refused to move to the rear of the bus.

Boatright said he found Essin sitting in the middle of the bus next to a vacant seat. The policeman said that when Essin told him in a British accent he did not understand his order to move to the rear of the bus, he grabbed the student by the arm and took him to the back of the vehicle. Boatright said the Negro refused to sit down.

"When he reached into his coat pocket, I had to tap him with a slapjack," Boatright said.

Essin said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer.

Post 8-26-57

The policeman said Essin sat down but when he returned to the bus a short time later he found the ministerial student in the middle of the bus again. He then took Essin to the City Hall.

In Dallas Bill Murphy, agent-in-charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation district office, said no report had been received of the incident and said the FBI would not enter the case unless an official complaint was received.

Officials of the Continental Bus System, which has headquarters in Dallas, were not immediately available for comment.

Essin, who was en route from Terrell to Houston, told the city judge he was confused about the incident. To the charge of disturbing the peace, he said he guessed he had caused a disturbance.

African Student's Fine Paid After Bus Incident

Courier-Journal
P. 12 Louisville, Ky.

Henderson, Tex., Aug. 25 (AP)—An African ministerial student who was hit with a blackjack by a Henderson policeman after he refused to move to the rear of the bus was released from jail here Saturday night when a college official paid his fine.

The student, Essin Essin, was fined $25 by City Judge Barto Giles Saturday after pleading guilty to charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. He was placed in jail because he had only $14 with him.

The 30-year-old Negro was released after an official of Southwestern College at Terrell, Tex., where Essin is a theological student, paid his fine.

Mon. 8-26-57

Home Is In Nigeria

Essin, whose home is in Nigeria, West Africa, has been a student at the small college about a year. He continued his journey from Henderson to Houston after being released.

Patrolman L. L. Boatright said he received a call from the driver of a Continental Trailways bus Saturday afternoon that there was a Negro aboard who refused to move to the rear of the bus.

Boatright said he found Essin sitting in the middle of the bus next to a vacant seat. The policeman said that when Essin told him in a British accent he did not understand his order to move to the rear of the bus, he grabbed the student by the arm and took him to the back of the vehicle.

'I Had To Tap Him'

Boatright said the Negro refused to sit down.

"When he reached into his coat pocket, I had to tap him with a blackjack," Boatright said. Essin said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer.

The policeman said Essin sat down, but when he returned to the bus a short time later he found the student in the middle of the bus again. He then took Essin to the City Hall.

Essin told the City judge he was confused about the incident. To the charges of disturbing the peace, he said he guessed he had caused a disturbance.

Reach For A Passport

African Hit, Jailed By White Texas Cop

Worked P. 1 Atlanta Ga
388

HENDERSON (Texas)— An African ministerial student, discovered sitting in the center of a bus, was hit with a blackjack by a white policeman, thrown in jail and held there until his fine was paid, although he was clearly not a citizen of the United States.

A $25 dollar fine was paid for Essin, who is a student of theology western College Terrell, Texas, Mr. Essin who is a student of Theology at the college had been struck by the policeman after the 30 year old African visitor to the United States was apparently unable to understand just what the officer desired of him.

Pitts 8-27-57

Essin, whose home is in Nigeria, West Africa, has been a student at the small college for approximately one year.

He was fined by City Judge Barto Giles after allegedly pleading guilty to charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. He was placed in jail because he had only $14 with him.

The officer involved, was identified as L. L. Boatwright. He said he received a call from a driver of a Continental Trailways bus that there was a Negro aboard who refused to get back to the rear of the commercial vehicle.

The policeman said he found Mr. Essin sitting in the middle of the bus, next to a vacant seat. Boatright said that when Essin told him in a British accent he did not understand his order to move to the rear of the bus he grabbed the student and took him back to the rear.

The policeman claimed Essin refused to sit down and added "when he reached in his coat pocket, I had to tap him with a slapjack."

The African said he only reached into his pocket to get his passport to show the officer.

Governor Daniels writes on African bus incident

WASHINGTON

"The bus incident did not involve state authorities. I have received no official report and am merely on newspaper accounts. However, I regret the incident and assure you good will between races is the primary concern of this office."

Pitts 8-29-57

This is the reply received Wednesday from Texas Governor Price Daniel by the Washington, D.C. African Student Union of the Americas in answer to a letter of protest forwarded to Texas over the beating of an African on a Texas bus last Aug. 24.

Essien U. Effenwan, executive secretary of the Student Union, told the AFRO Wednesday the Union also received a letter of regret from the U.S. State Department, reporting a current investigation of the bus incident by the Department of Justice.

Baltimore

THE INCIDENT, which is expected to result in international repercussions since the State Department and the British Embassy have expressed interest, took place at Henderson, Tex., when African student Essin Essin, a theological student at Southwest College, refused to take the back seat on a bus.

P. 17

The following account of the incident was reported:

Essin, 30, was seated midway a Continental Trailway bus enroute from Terrell to Houston, Texas when he refused to take a back seat at the request of the driver, a policeman was notified.

The patrolman, L. L. Boatwright, is said to have grabbed Essin by the arm and escorted him to the back of the bus. When he refused to sit down he was hit with a "slap-stick" by the policeman.

Boatwright claimed that he tapped the "colored man" when he reached into his coat pocket. Essin said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer.

Slapped Over Bus Seat Girl, 17, Files Charges

38 N Orleans

HOUSTON - Miss Bernadine Jewell Davis, age 19 of 4114 Alison filed this week on C C Clymie, a 37-year-old white electrician, after he is alleged to have struck her in the face, because she had occupied the front of a Houston Transit bus.

Clymie is reported to have become enraged at the young Negro woman sitting in front of him on a crowded bus. When she got off the bus at Travis and Walker, Miss Davis said he gave her a severe blow about her head, and attempted to hit her again, but she hit back at him with her purse and ran.

70-26-57

Miss Davis and Clymie were stopped by Police Officer R. L. Linegerger. Miss Davis told Officer Linegerger the man told her when he hit her, "Sit in the back seat next time and don't have white people sitting behind you." The young woman, who works for a doctor in the Hermann Professional Bldg. said she had been sitting on the front seat section of the bus.

Clymie was charged in Judge Tom Mace Court with aggravated assault.

'On Great, Solemn Occasion'

Post-Times Herald Washington, D.C. 4-29-57

Virginian Rejects Invitation to Dinner Lashing 'Stench' of Stanley's Policies

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

A white Virginian has rejected Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's invitation to a dinner for distinguished Virginians with a blistering comment on the Governor's leadership in the racial issue.

Lambert Davis, director of the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, N. C., said in an open letter to Stanley:

"You have succeeded in making the leadership of the Commonwealth both a stench and a laughing stock in the Nation."

Davis is among 700 native Virginians listed in "Who's Who in America" invited by Stanley to the State Chamber of Commerce dinner on May 17 as part of the Jamestown Festival.

Three Virginia-born Negroes listed in "Who's Who" were discovered among those invited. This was a mistake, said the Chamber, and their invitations were withdrawn.

In his letter to Stanley, Davis said he watched "with increasing alarm, despair and anger" the course the Governor had chosen for Virginia in meeting the desegregation problem.

"When—as well I know—sober minds all over the South have looked to the Old Dominion for leadership," Davis wrote, "you have offered only the barren slogan of massive resistance, the tyrannical suppression of all local freedom, and a mass of witless obstructive legislation that is rightly doomed to the judicial scrap heap."

Davis pointed to the withdrawal of invitations to the prominent Negroes and stated:

"And now you find yourself, on a great and solemn occasion in the history of the Commonwealth, in the ridiculous position of asserting, in effect, that being distinguished is an accomplishment possible only for people of Caucasian ancestry.

You have succeeded in making the leadership of Virginia both a stench and a laughing stock in the Nation.

"I believe that I can best show my loyalty to the great traditions of Virginia by declining your invitation."

The Governor had no comment.

PROTEST SEPARATE SEATING--

Clerics Test Va. Law

WASHINGTON

"My own conscience won't permit me to accept segregation in any form, and I am a member of a church which is entirely against segregation in any way."

Thus spoke the Rev. Thomas A. Robinson, one of seven persons arrested Monday night in Arlington, Va., on charges of violation of the separate seating law of the state.

Two other ministers, three women, two of them white, and a fourth man were included in the seven arrested. On Tuesday, in Arlington county court, they were granted continuances so they may obtain counsel.

OTHERS ARRESTED were the Rev. John L. Winters, Route 1, Alexandria, Va.; the Rev. Columbus C. Wilson, 308 Shreve St., Falls Church, Va.; Galvester Crawley, 2447 S. Monroe St., Arlington;

Mrs. Marjorie Y. Taylor, 2005 N. Emerson St., Arlington; Mrs. Grace E. Oehser, 3119 N. Eighth St., and Mrs. Abbey A. Hadley, 5245 S. Tenth St., the latter two white, and both of Arlington.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson resides at 3813 Elbert Ave., Alexandria. He is the stated clerk of the Southern Virginia Presbytery, USA, and secretary of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of Washington and Vicinity.

* * *

THE REV. MR. WILSON is pastor of Galloway Methodist Church, Falls Church and the Rev. Mr. Winters, pastor of Woodlawn Methodist Church, Gum Springs, Va.

The case of the three women was set for Nov. 18 and the other cases continued until Nov. 25 by Judge Paul D. Brown.

The seven were arrested while attending a political meeting at Swanson Junior High School in Arlington. The clergymen were together at the meeting, but the others, acting on their own, were seated in different places.

* * *

A SPOKESMAN for the three ministers said they planned to use the arrest as a test case in light of the recent refusal of Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to rule on a similar test case brought last year by a white Arlington woman.

The case of Mrs. Faith Bissell, 3007 N. Third St., Arlington, was rejected by the State Supreme Court because the warrant did not specify that she was a white woman sitting in a colored section.

This left the constitutionality of the law up in the air.

* * *

THE REV. MR. ROBINSON, told the AFRO "We went to the meeting to hear the speakers; we were particularly interested in what Candidate Dalton had to say.

"When we arrived," the minister continued, "we were handed some literature and told to take seats on the right side. The usher did not say the seats were reserved for colored or white, and there were no signs designating any seating by race.

"White people were seated in front of us and behind us. After about five minutes, another usher came and asked us to move.

"I told him that we were satisfied with our seats. Then he said the Virginia law required separate seating by race and if we did not move he would have to call the police.

* * *

"MY REPLY to him was that I was an American citizen; my church was against segregation of all kinds, and my own conscience would not allow me to accept segregation."

The Rev. Mr. Robinson further said a white man seated in front of him turned to him and said he had no objection to his sitting there. The man, whose identity he did not know, reportedly gave police his name as a witness.

After the arrests, the ministers were taken to the station, released on personal recognizance until the hearing the following morning.

* * *

THE TWO other pastors gave substantially the same story.

The other persons arrested were asked by ushers to move but declined and were taken out by police.

The three ministers were arrested before the meeting got under way, but the others were forced to leave the session after the speaking began. About 400 persons attended the meeting.

Blast Home Of Bessemer, Ala., Integrationist

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP-INS) A Bessemer Negro integration leader was blasted out of his home Friday as he slept on a couch with a rifle at his side for "protection."

David Hood Jr., a Negro lawyer leading a movement to have Bessemer's segregation ordinances declared unconstitutional, escaped with scratches as the explosive landed on his terrace shattering glass over him.

His wife and two children, in the rear bedroom, were not injured. The only property damage was a hole in the terrace and broken windows.

The Negro lawyer is handling a suit brought by two Negroes against a city ordinance which makes it unlawful for any Negro, "except a maid accompanied by white children," to go to the Bessemer parks.

Hood said he and his family had been threatened repeatedly since he accepted the case two months ago. He said he had hired three men to protect his home but had eventually dismissed them several days ago.

The Hood home is surrounded by spotlights and is at the end of a dead end street. City police have theorized, therefore, that someone on foot threw the explosive—probably dynamite. There are no other clues.

Three weeks ago two sticks of unexploded dynamite were found in the rear of Hood's house.

Last week Hood was convicted of carrying a gun without a permit. He was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail. He was freed so he could appeal the decision.

Negro House Is Shattered By 2 Blasts

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7 (AP) —A house into which a Negro family was preparing to move was shattered by two dynamite explosions early today. No one was injured.

The blasts, heard over a mile-wide area, virtually wrecked the building. The dynamiting was one of a series since Negroes began moving into the former all-white Fountain Heights section in west Birmingham.

Two other Negro families recently moved into the section without being harmed. Earlier a house bought by a Negro widow was wrecked before she could move into it.

The section has become known as "dynamite hill" because of a succession of bombings which began with the Negro movement into the area.

Fire marshal A. Rosenfeld estimated 14 sticks of dynamite placed at the front and rear of the house were used to wreck it.

College Hills seeks to keep area all white

A committee of College Hills property owners has petitioned City Commission for help in drawing a dividing line between white and Negro residential areas.

J. L. Walker, chairman of the committee, told the commission that his group would go before the Birmingham Real Estate Board tomorrow with a petition signed by 500 to 600 College Hills residents asking the realtors' help in maintaining the proposed imaginary line.

MAYOR JAMES W. MORGAN pointed out that the city is under permanent injunction from a Federal Court to avoid creation of segregational zoning ordinances.

The mayor and Commissioners Robert E. Lindbergh and J. T. Waggoner explained they would "take every possible step" in helping white property owners to preserve the character of their neighborhood.

The result of Negroes moving into previously all-white neighborhoods, the protesting citizens said, is that real estate values drop more than half.

MOBILE BOMB CASE IS ENTERED BY FBI

Fifth Blasting Of Negro Home In City

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 19.—(UP) —The FBI Tuesday entered the investigation of Monday night's bombing of a Negro home to determine if any Federal laws were violated.

It was the fifth dynamiting of a Negro's home here recently, but it marked the first time Federal agents stepped into the investigation.

Fred Hallford, special agent in charge of the local FBI office, said his agents were gathering facts in the bombing to be sent to Washington where it would be determined if the small dynamite blast violated Federal statutes. Mr. Hallford would not elaborate further.

A bomb slightly damaged the home of 49-year-old Walter Johnson for the second time Monday night, and police sought a "white boy on a bicycle" in connection with the fresh outbreak of racial terrorism.

Johnson, who home was also the scene of a cross-burning last Nov. 28, blamed the incidents on the location of his house in "a mixed neighborhood." He lives in the suburb of Toulminville, which is composed mostly of white home owners.

Johnson said he saw a white youth on a bicycle ride into his backyard about 7:20 p.m., stop and straddle his bike, light the fuse and throw the bomb onto his back porch, then ride away.

FBI Is Looking Into Latest Mobile Bombing

MOBILE, Feb. 19 (U.P.) — The FBI today entered the investigation of last night's bombing of a Negro home to determine if any federal laws were violated.

It was the fifth dynamiting of a Negro's home here recently, but it marked the first time federal agents stepped into the investigation.

Fred Hallford, special agent in charge of the local FBI office, said his agents were gathering facts in the bombing to be sent to Washington where it would be determined if the small dynamite blast violated federal statutes. Hallford would not elaborate further.

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Johnson, whose home was also the scene of a cross-burning last Nov. 28, blamed the incidents on the location of his house in "a mixed neighborhood." He lives in the suburb of Toulminville, which is composed mostly of white homeowners.

Johnson said he saw a white youth on a bicycle ride into his back yard, stop and straddle his bike, light the fuse and throw the bomb onto his back porch, then ride away.

The blast blew a hole about the size of two fists in a corner of the back porch. The first bomb last month was a stick of dynamite encased in an iron pipe. It loosened the boards of the front of his house when it was thrown into his front yard Jan. 9.

Mrs. Johnson said the family had been "sitting and watching" nightly since the first explosion.

HOMES OF 2 NEGROES IN ALABAMA BOMBED

Birmingham Fringe Area Rocked By Blast

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11. —(INS) — Birmingham police were investigating a block-shaking bombing Thursday of two Negro homes located in a white section of town.

Late Wednesday night the recently purchased homes of Rev. P. W. Dickerson and another Negro family were bombed by dynamite. The minister's home was occupied, but there were no reported injuries. Both homes were considerably damaged.

The homes, located on the fringe of a Negro neighborhood, were purchased this week.

The minister's home had a large hole blown out in the front of the house and the basement wall was demolished. The other home had a large hole in the floor of the house and a brick pillar knocked down. Police said the blast had smashed in windows and doors and rocked the neighborhood.

The fringe - area Fountain Heights section has been the scene of several bombings during the past two years.

More Ala. Bombings

BIRMINGHAM — Two vacant houses recently sold to colored owners in the Fountain Heights area were severely damaged Wednesday night by dynamite blasts which rocked the neighborhood.

One of the houses, at 1143 12th Pl., N., was reported to have been sold to a minister, the Rev. T. W. Dickerson. The other is located at 113[illegible]

The bombed houses are two of eight which line the street in a court in the middle of a predominantly colored neighborhood. The other six are occupied by white persons.

REAL ESTATE agents had experienced considerable difficulty in the past year in their efforts to sell the houses to white occupants because of the surrounding colored neighborhood.

Mrs. Eleanor A. Hurst, white, who lives at 1139, between the two bombed houses, said that she heard a noise at about 10:45 p.m. and shined a light out of her back door.

"I heard someone running," she said, "and then the blast went off. I ran to see about my children who were sleeping and then a second blast went off. It roared like thunder."

* * *

POLICE SAID that both bombs were placed in the basements of the houses. Siding was blown off of 1135, which is a corner house, and all of the floors were buckled.

The house at 1143 was more seriously damaged. A hole was blasted through the floor in the middle of the house and all of the windows were blown out. A door was blown off its hinges and it was left standing upright in the hole which was blown in the floor.

Investigating police said that the bombs had apparently been made up of two sticks of dynamite each. A police guard was left at the house for the rest of the night.

Residents of the vicinity said that colored persons began moving into the surrounding neighborhood about a year ago.

Probes Bombing Of Negro Home In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(INS) — Birmingham police were investigating Monday the bombing of an unoccupied house in a former all-white neighborhood.

Police said that several sticks of dynamite were pushed through a ventilator of the house which was purchased by a Negro mother of seven children.

No one was injured in the blast. The bombing took place around midnight Saturday, but police were not informed of it until 18 hours later.

Mrs. Cleo Prince, purchaser of the property, told police that a white man told her last week that she "would not be happy" if she moves in.

Mrs. Prince said the man said, "they didn't want any 'undesirable people' in the neighborhood."

Two other bombings occurred in the same neighborhood last April.

In Birmingham, Ala.

Bomb More Homes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — This city's third outbreak of racial bombings within five months occurred last week in Fountain Heights.

Two unoccupied homes that had been purchased the day of the dynamiting were blasted. Sticks of dynamite had been placed in the basement of one of the houses.

Prior to the late bombings, the Ku Klux Klan had staged a series of demonstrations in the Fountain Heights area. Robed, hooded and masked KK-ers assembled at the Martin School Park. Another detachment formed near a church.

At Martin Park, the KKK chased several Negro boys. Police appeared on the scene and the KKK demonstrators fled. Police said the Klansmen were grouped in the neighborhood to attend church services.

Klansmen returned to the Fountain Heights area the night after the bombing.

The bombed homes had been purchased by two Negro families. White families are leaving the neighborhood and Negro families are sprinkling in.

SCENE OF BOMBING—Detective L. E. Parker points to the spot where several sticks of dynamite were exploded under a Northside house late Saturday night. Negroes had planned to move into the house Thursday.

Building In Former White Neighborhood

Woman Owner Planned To Move In Next Thursday

BY JERRY UPTON

A Fountain Heights house was damaged heavily Saturday night by explosion of several sticks of dynamite in the basement.

The house was purchased recently by a Negro woman, who was planning to move into the house this week. It is located in a former all-white residential area.

"If I had known I was going to have all this trouble I wouldn't have bought the house," the buyer, Mrs. Cleo Prince, mother of seven children, said yesterday.

The house is located at 1149 12th-pl. n. near the scene of two bombings last April. One of the other bombed houses still is vacant.

Most all the houses in the 1100 block of 12th-pl now are vacant or occupied by Negroes.

Mrs. Prince bought the house about a month ago and had planned to move in Thursday.

Several sticks of dynamite were shoved through a ventilator on the north side of the house.

The blast ripped up the floor in a rear bedroom, blew a large hole in the brick foundation and tore apart the northeast corner of the house.

The explosion also knocked loose fixtures, cracked plaster, and shattered most of windows.

A door to the basement was blown out and glass was scattered 20 feet.

Detective Sgts. Tom Cook and C. E. Pitts, who made the initial investigation, said several pieces of dynamite were found in the debris in the basement.

Yesterday, Det. L. E. Parker found a complete stick of dynamite and a piece of black tape which apparently was wrapped around the dynamite.

The explosion was heard for several blocks and was reported to police at about 11 p.m. Saturday.

"I was at the house cleaning up last week when a white man told me they didn't want any undesirable people in the neighborhood," Mrs. Prince said.

"I hadn't heard anything of the previous bombings because if I had, I wouldn't have bought the house," she said.

"The white man told me, while I was standing in the yard, that I wouldn't be happy if I moved into the house," she remarked.

"At the time I didn't understand what he meant, but I sure do now," Mrs. Prince said.

One of the boys of the Prince family looked at the damaged corner of the house and said, 'I don't guess we'll move into it now."

Birmingham Home Bombed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20 (AP) —An unoccupied house which a Negro family had purchased in a former all - white neighborhood was damaged heavily by a bomb last night.

Two other houses in the same section were bombed last April after being sold to Negroes.

"I hadn't heard anything of the previous bombings because if I had, I sure wouldn't have bought the house," said Mrs. Cleo Prince.

Mrs. Prince said that while she was cleaning the house preparatory to moving in a white man told her she wouldn't be happy if she occupied the house.

Police said several sticks of dynamite were shoved through a ventilator on a side of the house. The blast ripped up floor boards in a rear bedroom, blew a large hole in the brick foundation and opened a hole in a corner of the frame building.

Explosions Shatter Birmingham Home

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Two dynamite explosions shattered a Negro family's future home here Saturday, police said.

The house had been purchased by Robert Greer who was asked to wait until city officials completed an inspection of the premises as required by law before he moved into the frame building.

The dynamiting was one in a series which have occurred since Negroes began moving into Fountain Heights, a former all-white section.

The Greer residence was virtually wrecked, police said.

Blasts Rip House Sold to Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7 (AP) — Two dynamite blasts today ripped a vacant house which had reportedly been purchased by Negroes in a white neighborhood. Some nearby residents said they were almost thrown from their beds.

Fire Marshal Aaron Rosenfeld said the dynamiters apparently set one charge at the front part of the house and another in the rear. Mr. Rosenfeld said all but one room was demolished.

Just bought, unoccupied—

Dynamite blast rips Negro home

Police searched for clues today in the bombing of a Fountain Heights home purchased by a Negro woman in a former all-white Fountain Heights residential section.

The house, at 1149 12th-pl. n., was heavily damaged by several sticks of dynamite tossed into its basement late Saturday night.

Photo, Page 4

It is near two other homes on the street which were dynamited last April.

Mrs. Cleo Prince, mother of seven children, purchased the home last month. She had planned to move in Thursday.

POLICE SAID the bombers apparently shoved several sticks of dynamite through a ventilator on the north side of the house.

The explosion tore up the floor in the rear bedroom of the house, knocked a big hole in the brick foundation and tore loose the northeast corner of the home. Windows in the home were shattered, plaster was loosened and fixtures were damaged.

Detectives making the initial investigation found several pieces of dynamite in the basement. Yesterday, Det. E. L. Parker found a full stick of dynamite which had failed to explode.

Mrs. Prince said she had not heard of the previous bombings on the street. "If I had, I would not have bought the house," she said.

She said that when she was cleaning the house last week a white man warned her "they didn't want any undesirable people in the neighborhood." The white man told me, while I was standing in the yard, that I would not be happy if I moved into the house. At the time I didn't understand what he meant, but I sure do now."

BY GRAY GABEL
News staff writer

Flames swept through a Fountain Heights residence early Saturday causing damage estimated at $1000.

The house, recently purchased by a Negro woman, was the house that was dynamited Oct. 19.

FIRE MARSHAL A. Rosenfeld said the fire was "definitely an act of arson."

The house is owned by Mrs. Cleo Prince, Capt. J. W. Garrison said.

There was no one in the house at the time of the fire.

A can containing lighter fluid and paint thinner was found in the back yard of the house at 1149 12th-pl. n.

"The fire began in the basement and spread throughout the entire house," Rosenfeld said.

"After lighting the fluids, the arsonist apparently ran from the basement through a door leading into the back yard where the intruder dropped the can," Rosenfeld said.

NEIGHBORS SAID they saw no one around the house before the fire.

Firemen battled the flames for nearly 30 minutes.

The only reason the blaze didn't spread to the front of the house was because there were no air holes to fan the flames," Rosenfeld said.

The fire gutted the basement area, worked up into a rear bedroom and then spread throughout the back section of the frame structure.

MRS. PRINCE had planned to move into the house Oct. 24, but was delayed when the dynamite weakened several beams.

The Negro woman told detectives at the time of the dynamiting that a white man had approached her and said they "didn't want any undesirable persons in the neighborhood."

Negro-owned house is fired on Northside

There is one other vacant house in the area which was the scene of several dynamiting last April.

Det. Joe Lindsey is investigating.

DAMAGE TO FOUNTAIN HEIGHTS HOME
. . . Firemen work feverishly over smouldering roof

Alabama Attorney Blasted

Home Bombed As He Slept With 'Protection' Rifle

BESSEMER, Ala. — (INS) — A Bessemer attorney and civic leader miraculously escaped with minor injuries Friday when his home was ripped by an explosion as he slept on a couch with a rifle at his side for "protection."

David Hood Jr., a colored lawyer leading a movement to have Bessemer's segregation ordinances declared unconstitutional, escaped with scratches. The explosive landed on his trrace shattering glass over him.

* * *

HIS WIFE and two children, in the rear bedroom, were not injured. Property damage consisted of a hole in the terrace and broken windows. The lawyer is handling a suit brought by two Negroes against a city ordinance which makes it unlawful for any Negro, "except a maid accompanied by white children," to go to the Bessemer parks. Hood said he and his family had been threatened repeatedly since he accepted the case two months ago. He said he had hired three men to protect his home, but had eventually dismissed them several days ago.

* * *

THREE WEEKS ago two sticks of unexploded dynamite were found in the rear of Hood's house.

Last week Hood was convicted of carrying a gun without a permit. He was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail. He was freed so he could appeal the decision.

Birmingham Home Dynamited After Purchase By Negroes

BIRMIGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7 (AP) —A house into which a Negro family was preparing to move was shattered by two dynamite explosions early today. No one was injured.

The blasts, heard over a mile-wide area, virtually wrecked the building. The dynamiting was one of a series since Negroes began moving into the former all-white Fountain Heights section in west Birmingham.

Two other Negro families recently moved into the section without being harmed. Earlier a house bought by a Negro widow was wrecked before she could move into it.

The section has become known as 'dynamite hill" because of a succession of bombings which began with the Negro movement into the area.

Fire marshal A. Rosenfeld estimated 14 sticks of dynamite placed at the front and rear of the house were used to wreck it.

The frame residence had been purchased by Robert Greer, police said. The family had planned to move in earlier but was asked to wait until city officials completed an inspection of the premises as required when new occupants move into a home.

White property owners have formed an association designed to prevent sales of Fountain Heights homes to Negroes, although race isn't mentioned in a statement of policy announced by leaders of the organization.

AP Wirephoto

12 STICKS OF DYNAMITE WRECK HOME OF BIRMINGHAM NEGRO
Officer Inspects Ruins Of Fountain Heights Home Where Negro Was Preparing To Move

Negro Home Burns; Alaska Arson Feared

38c

By the Associated Press.

NORTH POLE, Alaska, Sept. 11.—A small residence into which a Negro family moved recently was burned here Saturday night and charges were made at a City Council meeting that the fire was set deliberately because of the family's race. World-Telegram

The tense Council meeting was held Monday night. An angry discussion centered around the possibility the fire was the work of an anti-Negro individual. New York N.Y.

Councilmen and Mayor Con Miller expressed regret at the fire, which they termed unfortunate and expressed sympathy for the family. Territorial police today said the fire appeared to have been set deliberately while the family was away from home.

Group To Move Negroes North Ready For Fight On Curbs

ATLANTA, Nov. 2 (UP)— The American Resettlement Foundation announced today it is looking for homes in exclusive neighborhoods of the non-south for at least 50 Negro families.

The group warned it is prepared to fight in court any effort to stop the purchases or the occupancy of the homes by Negroes.

This latest plan in the Deep South cold war against forces promoting racial integration evolved as the idea of a Georgia chicken farmer. It is now in full bloom as a going corporation.

Although cloaked in words that do not include anywhere the word "Negro", it's easy to read between the lines of its charter and discover its real purpose: To pressure liberal elements into soft pedaling further attempts to desegregate the South.

SPOTS SINGLED OUT

The sponsors contend there are numerous fashionable residential areas of the non-South where either in writing or by agreement Negroes are excluded. Those spots will be singled out for the resettlement. If a nationally-prominent figure lives nearby, so much the better for the foundation's purpose.

This non-profit corporation was chartered less than a month ago "to assist underprivileged persons to obtain adequate housing."

But the real intent behind the foundation is to hurl the charge of racial discrimination right into the faces of prominent white non-southerners who have been active in the civil rights campaign.

At this stage of the organization, the strategy of the founders appears to be: To encourage rumors that they are buying property for Negro resettlement in exclusive non - southern neighborhoods and, on occasion, actually plank down money for options.

$3,000 RAISED

So far the group has raised only about $3,000, not even enough to pay the customary 5 per cent earnest money for an option on a really-swanky layout.

The foundation was chartered Oct. 10, listing three founders in the front lines of Georgia's segregation camp:

Alpha Alsbury Fowler, Jr., legislator, former adjutant general and guiding spirit of the movemen. He first came into prominence in Georgia as a wartime B17 squadron commander who nursed his plane home from Vienna with two engines shot out. He raises chickens and runs theaters for a living.

Alan Kemper, professional politician now serving as state welfare director; also weekly newspaper editor.

Roy V. Harris, long known as a governor-maker in the state; current president of Georgia States Rights Council; publisher of a private paper playing up his racial views.

"This is as good as Little Rock," Harris said as the headlines grew bigger over published reports the group had optioned a $75,000 home near Vice President Richard Nixon's and would move in a Negro family with 15 children. The report was later denied, but only after it had a full day's buildup.

Although not averse to publicity, the resettlement bosses are not in it just for that.

"One of the great tragedies of race relations is the fact that many advocate integration and practice segregation," Flower said. "We intend to point up the hypocrisy and low state to which both political parties are sinking on this subject."

Fowler said the intent of his movement is to expose real estate covenants in non-southern cities that forbid Negroes to buy homes certain areas although state laws prohibit segregation.

He contends such covenants are in force in disregard to the Supreme Court decisions outlawing such covenants.

"We intend to go into the northern courts whenever the chance arises and fight to the finish to gain the admission of Negroes to white areas," he said.

He claimed at least 50 Negro families have applied to the foundation for "resettlement."

Plan To Move Negroes North 'Snow Balling'

ATLANTA, Aug. 31 (AP)—State Rep. Alpha A. Fowler Jr. said here his play to set up a special commission to resettle Southern Negroes in predominantly white neighborhoods in the North is "snow balling."

Fowler expressed surprise at the response he got from outside the South. He estimated he has received between 200 and 300 letters, cards and telegrams from New York to California as a result of a story on his proposal.

He said, too, that members of the Georgia Legislature have shown a great deal of interest. "From the response I've heard from members of the House of Representatives, I predict the measure will have 103 signers when it is introduced in January," he said. That number would almost automatically insure its passage in the lower chamber.

That other Southern states might follow suit in organizing a commission similar to that proposed for Georgia was indicated by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Tuskegee, Ala.

PLANS RESOLUTION

Engelhardt said he plans to offer a resolution in the Alabama Legislature tomorrow to set up a committee to study Fowler's plan. He said it is too late now to offer a bill creating a real estate commission because there are only four legislative days left in this session.

Fowler, a Democrat but an independent in Georgia's political factions, proposes to create a state real estate commission that would be empowered to send agents into the North to buy up property which would be leased or sold to "carefully screened worthy and qualified" citizens or former citizens of Georgia. He said they would be Negroes, but this is not mentioned in the proposal.

The young legislator said the proposal is not designed as "hate legislation," but rather to show those in the North advocating racial integration that "it could happen to them."

DONATIONS OFFERED

Among the letters he received in response to his proposal were several offering donations.

Fowler said no contributions were wanted "at the present time, but after the commission is set up by the Georgia Legislature and becomes an official state agency, I'm sure it would welcome all contributions from patriotic citizens in the South, North and West."

Only one of the letters expressed opposition to the plan Fowler said, and it was unsigned. The writer, from New Bedford, Mass., asked if Fowler did not "think it would be rather underhanded to 'quietly buy up property' in the North to send your Negro population up here."

Associated Press Wirephoto

NEGRO BALLPLAYER BUYING $37,500 HOME: The house, on Miraloma Drive San Francisco. Its owner, Walter A. Gnesdiloff agreed yesterday to sell it to Willi Mays. Earlier he had declined to sell, saying he was under pressure from neighborhood

WILLIE MAYS, world-famed center fielder of the New San Francisco Giants, signs purchase papers for swank home with his wife, Marghuerite, as the builder, Walter A. Gnesdiloff, looks on. Mays was first told he could not buy the home, located in a plush residential section of San Francisco. INP

WILLIE MAYS WINS A HOUSING DISPUTE

Negro Athlete Arranges to Buy Coast Dwelling After Race Issue Cancels Deal

By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14—Willie Mays, Negro baseball star, arranged to buy a $37,500 house today after pressure from white neighbors had apparently canceled the deal.

Mr. Mays is the center fielder for the Giants, the National League team that has moved from New York to San Francisco.

The house that the athlete and his wife will occupy is in the Miraloma section of San Francisco. Miraloma adjoins St. Francis Wood, an exclusive community in the western hills of the city.

MODEL HOME near exclusive St. Francis Wood section of San Francisco, for which Giants' outfielder Willie Mays offer of $37,000 was first refused. Neighborhood pressure was blamed for rejection of Willie's offer, which was the asking price on the house. Mays was sold the house after San Francisco Mayor Christopher invited the Mays family to live with him until they found a home.

Walter A. Gnesdiloff, who owns the property, said:

"I had several other offers, but Willie's was the first and I decided it should be 'first come, first served.'

Neighbors' Pressure Cited

"The opposition from neighbors is practically all over. Some people just don't understand."

Mr. Gnesdiloff said earlier that he had turned down Mr. Mays originally because of heavy pressure that had been put on him by the neighborhood.

"The people of San Francisco want him to live here, so we decided to let him have it," Mr. Gnesdiloff declared.

Only thirty minutes earlier Mrs. Gnesdiloff said that she and her husband were undecided. She said that they had had two other firm offers.

The San Francisco branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People estimated that San Francisco's population of 810,000 included 60,000 Negroes.

After today's disclosure that Mr. Mays' offer to buy the house had been rejected because of his color, civic officials moved hastily to try to help him.

Edward Howden, executive director of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, announced that Mr. Gnesdiloff had agreed to sell the house to Mr. Mays and his wife.

Feared a Boycott

Mr. Gnesdiloff had said he was afraid that if he sold to a Negro in the all-white neighborhood he might be denied work. He is a home builder.

When he heard of Mr. Howden's report, Mr. Mays said that he hoped to complete the deal at once. He said he planned to return to New York with his wife in a few days to dispose of the home they own there.

"It's a nice place, with a good view and we want to live here," Mr. Mays said of the home he is buying. It is a new dwelling on a high hillside.

Mrs. Mays said the original rejection by Mr. Gnesdiloff had been the second such incident in San Francisco since the Giants moved to the West Coast.

Mayor George Christopher expressed his personal regrets to Mr. and Mrs. Mays. He invited them to stay as guests in his home until they found suitable housing.

But Mr. Mays said he and his wife would continue to stay with Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Henderson until they left for New York. Mrs. Henderson is Mrs. Mays's cousin.

Not Even an American

Mrs. Mays said she had been told that one of the neighbors most strongly opposed—to the transaction was "a foreigner—not even an American.

"We were born in the United States and this is our country, yet this man raises objections to us," Mrs. Mays said.

The other rejection they encountered occurred about two weeks ago. Mrs. Mays said she had advanced $100 as a binder, but that the deal had fallen through. She said that she had put up $500 and had a signed contract with a realtor for the Miraloma property.

Before the issue was resolved, Mr. Mays had some strong comments about concealed race prejudice in Northern and Western cities.

"It is worse than down South, where you know where you stand and there are signs to go by," he said. "Here you walk into these things blindly and have no signs to guide you."

At City Hall, Supervisor Francis McCarty, who cam-

paigned for years to bring major league baseball to San Francisco, said:

"I think it's a shame that an incident such as this has arisen in San Francisco. I don't believe it typifies the feeling of the overwhelming majority of our people."

Mayor Christopher concurred

Jackie Robinson Comments

Jackie Robinson, the first Negro to break major league baseball's color barrier, said yesterday that the episode would "hurt America overseas and unite the Negro at home."

"We've got to wake up here in America," Mr. Robinson said. "In India and in the Communist countries this is going to be played up. It's going to hurt."

Mr. Robinson, now an executive in the Chock Full o' Nuts restaurant chain, said he and his family had had "a few similar housing problems out in Stamford [Conn.], but they were ironed out because the thinking people of the town went out and found a place for us."

Water Service Cut Off

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—A Superior Court judge told the village of Maywood today to supply water to a Negro family until the court settled the question of whether the water had been turned off because they are Negroes.

The Superior Court suit was brought by Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Carmichael. They contend that officials of the suburban community denied them water because of their race.

But the village counsel, Louis Ancel, said that violations of ordinances governing new dwellings—not the race question—were at issue.

Mr. Carmichael told judge Norman C. Barry that he and his family had moved in to the house, in a racially mixed section, Saturday night and had had water service until Monday.

Mr. Ancel said city ordinances required that applications for a building permit and water service be made by the "person who will receive the service and who will be billed for it."

Mr. Ancel said that applications for the building permit and water service at the Carmichaels' house had been made by Joseph R. Willens, president of the Builders Supply and Lumber Co., which constructed the home.

TALE OF COAST BIAS AIDS CEYLON WOMAN

Times

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23—For almost three years, racial prejudice prevented a Ceylonese woman physician from finding an apartment here. Her story was printed in local newspapers today, and she was overwhelmed with offers of apartments.

Dr. Ritasarini Moises, 24-year-old daughter of a physician in Ceylon, was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley. She returned home for her medical degree. In 1954 she came back to work under a pathology fellowship at the University of California Medical School.

Because of her color, Dr. Moises said, she could find no decent housing. Recently she had been staying in a room at the American Academy of Asian Studies.

"We in Ceylon," Dr. Moises said, "think of America as utopia, where everyone has freedom and equality of opportunity. I knew there were racial problems here but I did not think they would apply to me.

"I confess that now I have mixed feelings about liberty and equality, feelings I try to control, but it is difficult to be philosophical when you are in trouble."

A secretary of the Council for Civic Unity, said telephones had rung all day with offers of housing for the physician. "Some of the callers offered room and board without charge," she said.

Mob In California Forces Negro Out Of Neighborhood

Advocate

Los Angeles, Jan. 29—A Negro Air Force officer, reportedly a graduate of West Point, and his expectant wife, were discouraged from buying a home in Garden Grove, mushrooming new town of some 50,000 residents in Orange county, last Friday night by a mob which gathered on the street corner, near the house to sign a petition against the sale.

Courageously, young Lieut. Harold Baudoit went out to Garden Grove with his wife to confront the group apparently in an effort to persuade his prospective neighbors that he wouldn't be a bad neighbor.

Happy Ending!

Courier Sat. 2-2-57

• Negro Airman and Wife, Rebuffed by Hate Group, Welcomed to New Home By White Neighbors in Los Angeles

Pittsburgh Pa.

LOS ANGELES—The case of the Air Force lieutenant who was rebuffed by a band of white racists in Garden Grove had a happy ending when he was welcomed in his new home by his Nordic neighbors.

Lieut. Harold Budoit and his wife Martie moved into their recently purchased $16,000 home despite efforts of white supremacists to scare them away.

"Once we were undecided on what we would do," Lieutenant Budoit explained. "I guess they assumed we were frightened when we saw the opposition. But they were wrong.

"We only want to be a part of the community," he added. "We're not interested in pioneering or crusading. We just want to live here quietly and peacefully . . . and we have no bitterness against anyone for anything."

■

WHEN THE news leaked out that the Budoit family had purchased a home, a group of race-haters held a protest mass meeting. But most of the community was unimpressed. They had once felt the rebuff of the whole U. S. when they opposed the moving-in of Olympic champion Sammy Lee . . . and repented.

So this time the neighbors welcomed the Budoits. Five neighbors united to cook a dinner in honor of the newcomers. Another baked a cake. Many well-wishers, including pastors of local churches, visited their home and also placed an ad in the local paper which read:

"We believe we are not to harass, vex or oppress a stranger who comes to live in our midst as a law-abiding citizen!"

Racists protest, Navy officer gives up home

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Following a weekend of violent protest by white racists over their occupation of a newly-purchased home in Garden Grove here, a young naval officer and his expectant wife gave up their home without ever moving in.

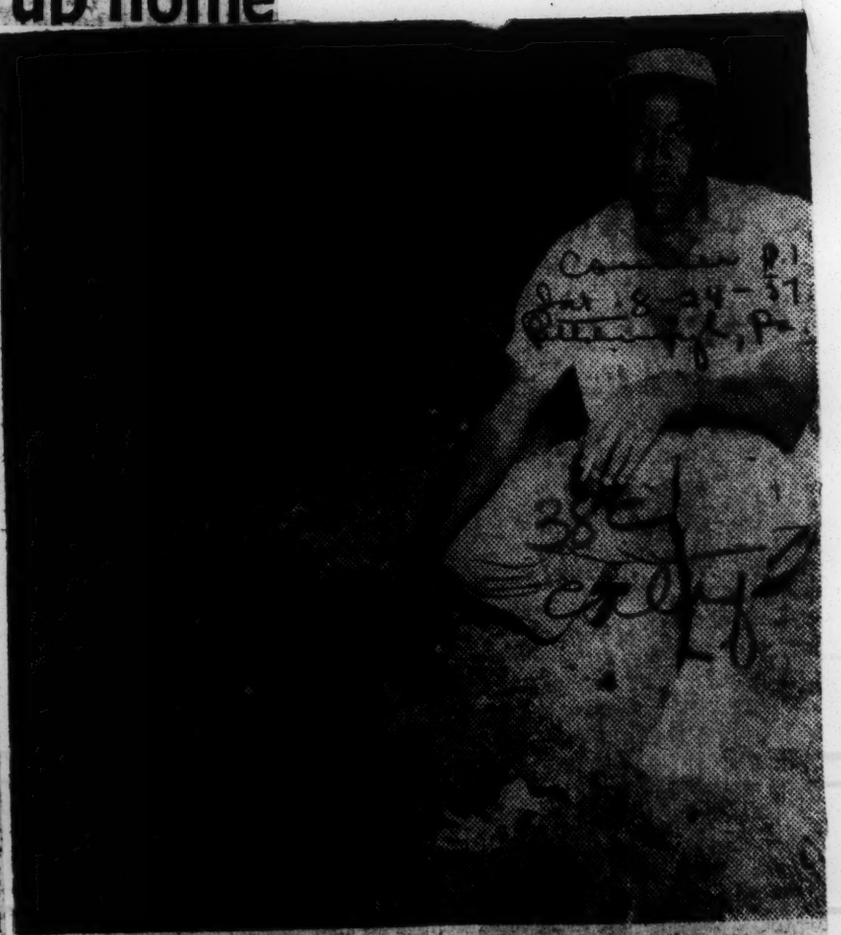
Baltimore Md.

Air lieutenant Harold Baudoit had purchased the home from a white naval officer he was succeeding in a recruiting assignment at Long Beach, but decided not to occupy the house after whites gathered in a mob on a street corner near the house to petition against the sale.

The young Navy officer faced the mob and tried to persuade his prospective neighbors that he wouldn't be a bad neighbor, but to no avail.

AN ORANGE COUNTY sheriff's spokesman said the Lt. Baudoit had arranged an amicable settlement with Captain Eugene Schwartz, the officer from whom he bought the house. The spokesman said Lt. Baudoit would withdraw from the sale and buy closer to the Long Beach Air base.

The incident was the second racial disturbance in Orange County in the past five months. Last August, the home of Gerald Harris, in Placentia, was bombed by racists. No one was hurt and the Harris family is still in Placentia.



Cross on Lawn—Harold Rhone points to the remains of a cross that was burned on the lawn of a home he occupies with James R. Dickens, in San Bernardino, Calif. Dickens, from Louisiana, was readying the home for his school teacher wife.

Hectic Day in Frisco

Mays Obtains Home, Averts Racial Snub

By Herald Wire Services

SAN FRANCISCO — Negro baseball star Willie Mays got his $37,500 home Thursday after a hectic day in which the race issue raised by neighbors was overcome.

"I had several other offers, but Willie's was the first and I decided it should be 'first come, first served.'" Walter A. Gnesdiloff said as he accepted a check to close the deal.

"The opposition from neighbors is practically all over. Some people just don't understand."

Gnesdiloff said he had turned down Mays originally because heavy pressure was put on him in the neighborhood.

The area adjoins exclusive St. Francis Wood in the western San Francisco hills, with a fine view looking out over the Pacific Ocean.

Only 30 minutes before, Mrs. Gnesdiloff said she and her husband were undecided. She said they had had two other firm offers.

After Thursday's disclosure that Mays' offer to buy had been rejected because of his color, civic officials hastily moved to straighten out the baseball player's difficulties.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Willie and Mrs. Mays
. . . relax at last

Edward Howden, executive director of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, announced Gnesdiloff had agreed to sell the house to the Mays.

Gnesdiloff had said he was afraid that if he sold to a Negro in this all-white neighborhood he might be denied work. He is a small-scale home builder.

Mays and his wife had been badly upset by the incident, which she said was their second such turndown in San Francisco since the Giants moved to the West coast.

"But I'm not mad at anyone, and I don't want to cause any trouble," Willie said.

Mays' wife, Marguerite, who had one son by a previous marriage, said she felt "very relieved.

"Down in Alabama, where we come from, you know your place. But up here it's all a lot of camouflage. They grin in your face and then decieve you."

Mayor George Christopher acted quickly when he heard of the incident and invited Mays and his wife to stay at his mansion until they could find suitable quarters.

The Mays had been staying at the home of Dr. Herbert B. Henderson since the Giants were transferred to Frisco.

Willie Mays Buys White Area Home

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (UP)—Outfielder Willie Mays of the San Francisco Giants, with an assist from the mayor, succeeded today in buying a home in an all-white community.

The Negro baseball star had been rebuffed earlier when he agreed to pay the asked price of $37,500 for a three-bedroom house near the swank St. Francis Wood area. The owner, Walter A. Gnesdiloff, said pressure brought by neighborhood residents had forced him to reject Mays' offer.

Mayor George Christopher heard of the incident and acted quickly. He invited Mays and his wife to stay at his mansion until they could find suitable quarters. Then Gnesdiloff, a builder and contractor, reversed his stand and agreed to sell the house to Mays.

"I'm glad it's all over," Mays commented today. He said he never had been through anything like this before.

"But I'm not mad at anyone, and I don't want to cause any trouble," he said.

Mays' wife, Marguerite, who had one son by a previous marriage, said she felt "very relieved."

Earlier she had said, "Down in Alabama, where we come from, you know your place. But up here it's all a lot of camouflage. They grin in your face and then deceive you."

Christopher said he felt "deep personal regret at this occurrence."

The outfielder and his wife had been staying at the home of Dr. Herbert B. Henderson since the baseball team was transferred from New York to San Francisco at the end of the past season.

Willie Mays Moving to White Zone

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (UP)—Outfielder Willie Mays of the San Francisco Giants, with an assist from the mayor, succeeded today in buying a home in an all-white community.

The Negro baseball star had been rebuffed earlier when he agreed to pay the asked price of $37,500 for a three-bedroom house near the swank St. Francis Wood area. The owner, Walter A. Gnesdiloff, said pressure brought by neighborhood residents had forced him to reject Mays' offer.

MAYOR ACTS

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WIFE RELIEVED

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The outfielder and his wife had been staying at the home of Dr. Herbert B. Henderson since the baseball team was transferred from New York to San Francisco at the end of the past season.

Willie Mays Hits Racial Snag In Buying Frisco Home

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Unrelenting pressure from neighbors kept Negro Baseball Star Willie Mays from closing a deal today to buy a $37,500 San Francisco home, despite all efforts of civic officials.

When it was disclosed that the San Francisco Giant outfielder's offer to buy the home had been rejected because of his color, civic officials hastily tried to straighten it out. At mid-day, Edward Howden, executive director of San Francisco's Council for Civic Unity, announced:

"The property owner (Walter A. Gnesdiloff) has agreed to sell the house to the Mays. He himself never had actually opposed the sale but neighbors had put so much pressure on him that he acted as he did."

Momentarily, it was thought that this settled the issue. Mays, interviewed at a relative's home, commented with relief that he hoped to complete the deal at once so he could go back to New York and dispose of a home he owns there.

"It's a nice place with a good view and we want to live there," Mays said, referring to the new three-bedroom home high on a hillside overlooking the fine residence districts of Western San Francisco, with the blue Pacific in the distance.

But it was a different story at the Gnesdiloff home, where Mrs. Gnesdiloff declared:

"We still are being pressured by the neighbors not to sell to the Mays."

She said she and her husband had had two other firm offers for the property.

"We don't know how it will come out," she said.

"The Village Realty Co. (the firm whch says it has exclusive sales rights on the property) is working on it now."

Mays and his wife were badly upset by the incident. Mrs. Mays said it was their second turndown in San Francisco since the Giants were moved to the coast.

Mayor George Christopher, outraged and embarrassed, expressed his personal regrets to the Mays and invited them to stay as his guests in his home until they find suitable housing.

But Mays said he and his wife will continue staying with Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Henderson until they leave for New York in a few days. Mrs. Henderson is Mrs. Mays' cousin.

Mrs. Mays said she was told one of the neighbors most strongly opposing their buying the house was "a foreigner—not even an American."

"We were born in the United States and this is our country, yet this man raises objections to us," Mrs. Mays said.

The other turndown they encountered was about two weeks ago when they tried to buy another San Francisco property. Mrs. Mays said she put up $100 as an earnest money binder, but the deal fell through. She said she had put up $500 and had a signed contract with a realtor for the Miraloma property concerned in today's dispute.

Mays took the issue far more philosophically than did city officials. But he had some strong comments about concealed prejudice in Northern and Western cities.

"It is worse than down South, where you know where you stand and there are signs to go by," Mays said emphatically. "Here you walk into these things blindly and have no signs to guide you."

At City Hall, Supervisor Francis McCarty, who for years campaigned to bring major league baseball to San Francisco, said:

"I think it's a shame that an incident such as this has arisen in San Francisco. I don't believe it typifies the feeling of the overwhelming majority of our people."

CONNECTICUT DATA SHOW RACIAL BIAS

Times P. 29-C

Survey Finds Negroes Fail to Win Acceptance in Former White Areas

Thurs. 2-7-57

By RICHARD H. PARKE

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 6—The Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights reported today that Negroes in the state failed to win complete acceptance when they moved into white neighborhoods.

In a study of 219 Negro families who purchased homes in predominantly white areas, the commission found that the Negroes were "snubbed, insulted or ignored for a considerable length of time."

"Gradually, as the stereotype becomes replaced by the reality of the individual," the report said, "there is some gradual acceptance. But while the original 'annoyance' at having a Negro family disappears, white neighbors make it clear that they would again be annoyed if another Negro family moved in."

Seventy-five per cent of 390 white neighbors interviewed reported they engaged in no activities whatever with Negro neighbors within the home. Only 2 per cent of the whites said they ever had dinner with the Negroes and activities, such as bridge or other parties, were virtually non-existent, the study disclosed.

The survey, which was made here and in twelve other communities, found that developers "simply do not sell lots or houses to Negroes in new, private residential developments."

If a Negro wants a new home, the commission said, he must either build it for himself or purchase it through an intermediary.

"According to the Negro families interviewed," the report said, "their troubles were not over when they purchased their homes.

"Thirty-seven per cent met some kind of opposition; 15 per cent were subjected to insulting remarks and 14 per cent were the object of petitions.

"There were, however, few acts of violence. Three per cent reported that windows were broken or fires set on the premises. There were no attempts at personal violence.

"There were few if any instances where Negro families were forced to leave because of intolerable opposition from the neighborhood, even though there were many instances of continuing opposition from individual neighbors."

Connecticut Integration Held Faulty

Constitution Thurs. 2-7-57 Atlanta, Ga.

By RICHARD H. PARKE

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

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NO HOME ACTIVITIES

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BUT LITTLE VIOLENCE

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Dr. Allen F. Jackson, commission chairman, commented that the survey showed that Connecticut "is still far removed from perfection in its treatment of Negro families and that the same element of suspicion, the same belief in stereotypes that hamper desegregation in the South are also present here in impeding integration of Negroes."

38c 1957 D.C.

Nixon Role Is Denied In Racial Restrictions

38 c to c

Washington, Nov. 7 (UP)—A spokesman for Vice-President Nixon denied Thursday a Georgian's charge that Nixon was a party to an agreement barring Negroes and Jews from buying or renting property in his neighborhood.

The charge was made last week by Georgia Representative A. A. Fowler, Jr., of the American Resettlement Foundation. The all-white group says it wants to "relocate" low-income Southern Negro families in swank white sections of Northern cities.

Courier Journal

Louisville

N.Y.

Negro, Jewish Bars Charged

Fowler said his group had hoped to buy a house in Nixon's neighborhood, the fashionable Wesley Heights section of Washington, to give the Vice-President a chance to "practice what he preaches" about racial integration.

But he told newsmen that Nixon's neighborhood was covered by a "binding covenant" that forbids use of property in the area by Negroes or Jews. Fowler chided the Vice-President for entering into such an agreement.

P. 16

Herald 11-8-57

Charles K. McWhorter, Nixon's legislative assistant, replied in a statement Thursday that "there is no restrictive covenant in the deed or in the contract of purchase" signed by Nixon when he purchased his $75,000 home earlier this year.

Some 'Run With Land'

McWhorter conceded that "certain restrictive covenants purport to run with the land in the area of the Vice-President's home, as in many other areas of Washington."

But he said that "the effect of these covenants (which were not signed by the Vice-President) was nullified since their enforcement was outlawed by decisions of the United States Supreme Court in May, 1948."

At that time, the high court held that the courts cannot be used to enforce these racial covenants. It subsequently ruled in 1953 that persons who violate these agreements cannot be sued for damages.

38c 1957 D.C.

REFUSAL TO SIGN A RACIAL COVENANT COSTS GEN. HOUSE

World Wed. 2-6-57 P. 1

Covenant 'Illegally' Bars Negroes, Jews And Asiatics

B'ham, Ala.

BY RUTH MONTGOMERY

International News Service Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther currently is homeless because he has adamantly refused to sign a covenant barring re-sale to Jews, Negroes and Asiatics.

An unimpeachable source told this correspondent that this is the sole stumbling block which has held up sale of a $70,000 house to the American Red Cross for the residence of its new president.

38c

The 14-room French provincial type house is located in Washington's Spring Valley suburban area which boasts such distinguished residents as Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Nixon's defeated rival Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Kefauver's unsuccessful 1952 vice presidential contender, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama.

SIGNED COVENANT

Those three politicians not only signed the controversial covenant which the Supreme Court has since declared unconstitutional, but had their signatures aired to public view during the '52 and '56 presidential campaigns. Mrs. Perle Mesta, party hostess and former minister to Luxembourg, also owns a house in Spring Valley.

Gruenther, who is flatly opposed to putting his name to a covenant which he regards as "outrageous," currently is living with packed suitcases and rolled-up rugs. He had planned to move from Ft. McNair to Spring Valley this week, when the W. C. and A. N. Miller development company suddenly slapped an injunction on the sale.

ANOTHER REASON

James E. Earnest, an attorney for the Realtors, insisted that the company halted the deal because of a policy against "approving a sale to a corporation."

An informant, pointing out that several other corporations already own Spring Valley residences for their executives, declared that the real reason was Gruenther's aversion to the covenant.

"Al simply does not believe in racial and religious discrimination," he said. "When he was handed the covenant to sign, he made it abundantly clear that he would never put his name to it."

He said the question is purely legalistic, since the Red Cross has no intention of putting the house up for re-sale in the foreseeable future.

"People kept telling Al that the covenant doesn't mean anything," the source said, "but it does to Al. Even though it wouldn't hold water in court, the General refuses to become a party to such a discriminatory covenant."

COVENANT PLEDGES

The covenant pledges the owner to refrain from selling his house to any but approved members of the white race and christian faith.

This correspondent learned that a similar case arose a few weeks ago when General Motors Corp. purchased a $60,000 house in Spring Valley for the use of a Washington representative.

A company attorney, however, in reading the fine print discovered the covenant agreement and turned a firm thumbs-down.

Nixon, who has recently purchased a $75,000 house in the Wesley Heights section of Washington, presumably had to sign a similar covenant, since that area is also restricted against Jews, Negroes and members of the yellow race.

A top source disclosed that Gruenther, before agreeing to purchase the Spring Valley residence belonging to Henry W. Beardsley, a Pan American Airlines executive, also had shopped in Wesley Heights and discovered the identical restrictions there.

Gen. Gruenther Says 'No' To Restrictive Covenant

Defender Sat. 2-9-57 P. 1

Chicago, Ill.

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He said Gruenther will live in an apartment before he will agree to such discrimination. The Red Cross which welcomes money from all sources, also would refuse to sign a restrictive covenant, he added.

Covenant 'Illegally' Bars Negroes, Jews And Asiatics

Daily World Fri. 2-1-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

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3 Prominent Residents Of Spring Valley Balked Over Racial Covenants

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D. C.
Sat. 2-2-57 P. 1-B

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Three prominent residents of the exclusive Spring Valley section have taken stands against racial covenants on their properties, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said yesterday.

The League's statement came after the W. C. and A. N. Miller Development Co., developers of the plush residential area, temporarily blocked sale of a 14-room Spring Valley house.

The American National Red Cross wants to buy the $70,000 home at 4915 Glenbrook rd. nw. as a residence for its new president, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther.

Both the developers and the Red Cross have said the racial convenant — ruled unenforceable by the Supreme Court eight years ago—did not kick off the controversy.

Only Issue

A. N. Miller, president of the Miller Company, emphasized again yesterday that the only issue is another covenant clause requiring prior approval of the developers of any sale. Such approval was skipped in the Red Cross transaction, he said.

General Gruenther, who flew back to Washington yesterday from Miami, told reporters he would sign a "valid covenant." A Red Cross spokesman later explained that this would mean a covenant legally recognized, ruling out racial and religious clauses declared unenforceable under the Supreme Court decision.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon took a similar stand in a letter to the Anti-Defamation League last October. Nixon, who came under fire in the 1952 campaign along with Democratic Senators Estes Kefauver and Sen. John Sparkman for living in covenant covered property, wrote the League:

"I have never considered that the covenant was binding on me or my neighbors. The whole idea of segregation and restrictive covenants is repugnant to the American concept of equality."

Why Nixon Signed

Nixon said he signed the standard deed form used by the developers for his Spring Valley home at 4801 Tilden st. nw. No deed has yet been filed on the Nixon's new home, 4308 Forest lane nw. This is in the Wesley Heights area and presumably also is covered by a racial covenant.

The Anti-Defamation League said both Senator Kefauver and Oscar Chapman, former interior secretary, refused to accept the standard deed form until the racial clause was dropped.

Mrs. Chapman filed an affidavit in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, rejecting the racial and religious clause held "unenforceable as violative of the public policy of the United States."

The high court ruled in 1948 that home owners could make private agreements among themselves, but could not call upon the courts to enforce them. Although unenforceable, the clause still is carried on the deeds.

What Clause Says

The racial and religious clause forbids renting or selling property to any person of Negro blood or the Semitic race, which includes "Armenians, Jews, Hebrews, Persians, and Syrians," except domestic servants.

Attorneys failed to reach a settlement on the Red Cross sale yesterday. Gen. Gruenther was busy preparing to take off this morning to fly over the flood-ravaged areas of Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Miller said he has a policy against selling a house to a "corporation." This, he said, prompted the company to seek the temporary injunction halting the sale.

The Red Cross has emphasized that no public funds will be used to purchase the home. The money comes from a fund set up 28 years ago by 70 businessmen.

Nixon doesn't want the question raised

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 20

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

WASHINGTON

The daily papers have been mutely silent about it. But one of the reasons Vice President Richard Nixon bought a new house was the restrictive convenant clause in the deed of the one he sold.

The Vice President doesn't want this question raised as a campaign issue when he makes his big bid for the White House.

But there are a number of high governmental officials in the area where Nixon formerly lived. All homes there are covered by the agreement, which bars residents on a basis of race, color and religion.

However, the restrictive covenant issue may rate some headlines anyway. Among others interested in it is an influential person in the office of Senator **Jacob K. Javits**, Republican, of New York.

At Negro Home in White Section

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Mon. 2-33-57

Kasper Aide, Three Others Arrested At Cross-Burning Attempt in Miami

MIAMI, Feb. 24 (UP)—A White Citizens Council official, described as an associate of segregationist Frederick John Kasper in recent Tennessee racial troubles, was arrested with three other men here last night while attempting to erect a kerosene-soaked cross at the home of a Negro family living in a white district.

Fred B. Hockett, 51, an official of the Seaboard Citizens Council at Clinton, Tenn., and described by police as Kasper's "right hand man," was putting up the 7-foot cross when arrested.

Also taken into custody were three Miamians — Frank L. Foster Jr., 29, an aircraft mechanic, James N. McSweeney, 45, a plumber, and Hampton E. Shaver, 47, an unemployed baker.

The men were charged with disorderly conduct and trespassing and released on $500 bond today. Further charges were expected either by the city or state.

The four men were found with the kerosene-soaked cross just before midnight. They were attempting to burn it at the home of a Negro, Frank Legree, who had recently moved into a white district in northwest Miami.

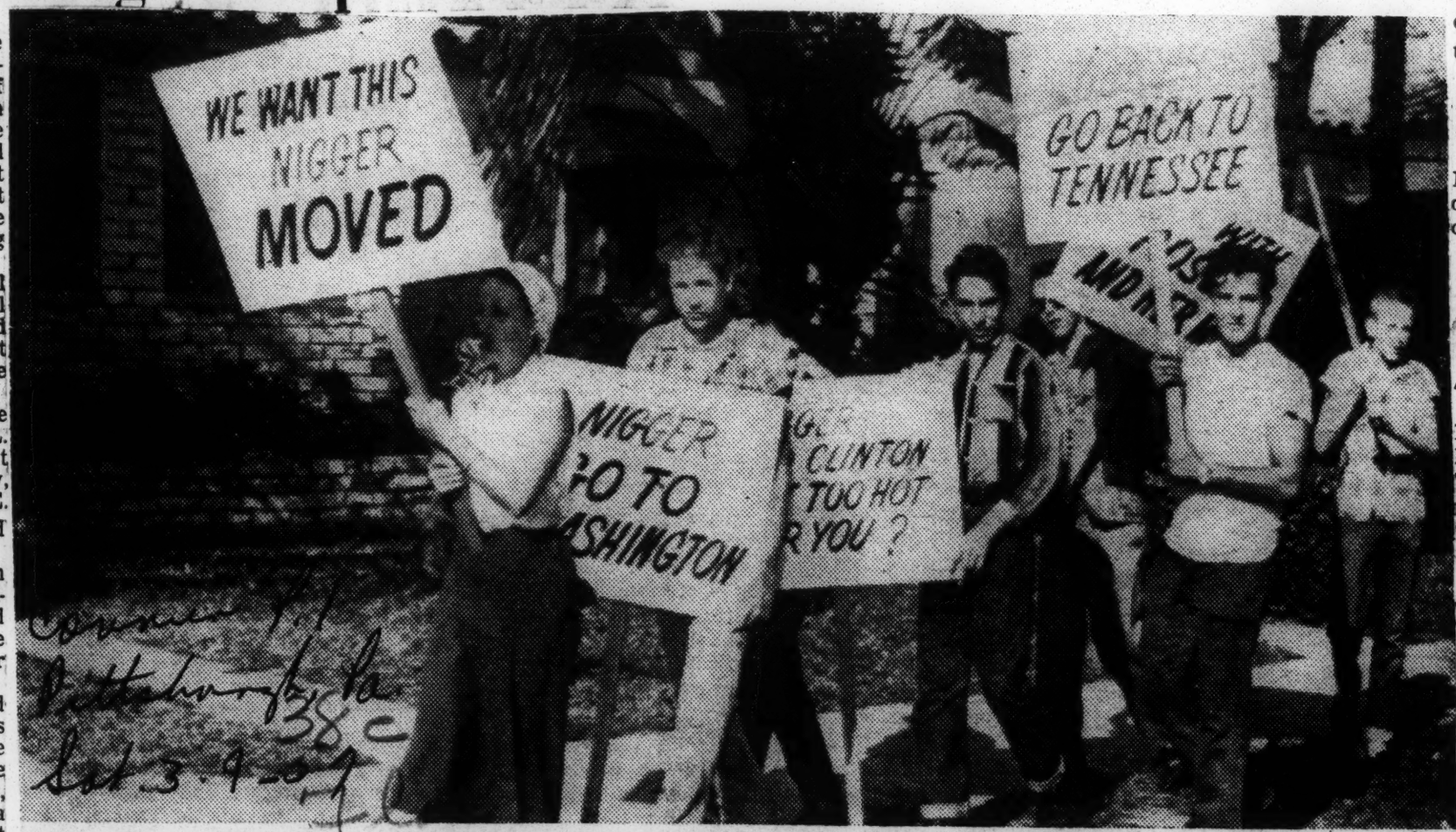
Hockett told police he took an active part in the recent trouble at Clinton and said he was an official of the Seaboard Citizens Council.

Kasper, 27, executive secretary of the SCC, was instrumental in fanning the racial fires in the Clinton episode.

The Washington, D. C., segregationist is now free in $10,000 bond pending an appeal to a sentence for criminal contempt. Kasper twice was acquitted on charges of inciting to riot in the Clinton outbreaks.

Hockett, who has been speaking at neighborhood rallies here where there has been tension over the Negro family's move to a white district, said he is now a "permanent" resident of Miami. He is living in a house trailer here.

The arrests occurred shortly after a daylong picketing at the home of the Legrees. Legree is an entertainer.



Courier P.1 Pittsburgh Pa. 38c Sat. 3-9-57

'The Beautiful People'—This group of boys led by Mrs. Fred Hockett, picketed a newly purchased Negro residence in a white neighborhood of Miami for four hours recently until police chased them away without arresting any of them. Frank LeGree, apparently, was not at home. He drove a car with Tennessee license plates and a Knoxville sticker when he appeared here several weeks ago. Mrs. Hockett's husband was one of four men arrested trying to plant a cross on the lawn of the LeGree house.—Wide World Photo.

Racial Picketers Given Continuance Of Trial In Miami

Daily World Fri. 3-29-57 P.1 Atlanta Ga.

MIAMI, — (INS) — The attorney for six white persons arrested while picketing the home of a Miami Negro entertainer won a continuance of their trial Thursday to April 12.

Municipal Judge Henry L. Balaban granted Attorney J. T. Gordon a request for continuance in the case. The six defendants were arrested for picketing the home of Frank Legree, who had moved into a previously all-white neighborhood.

Segregationist Fred P. Hockett was also arrested for demonstrating in front of Legree's home and his trial will be held April 9 in Municipal Judge Mitchell Goldman's courtroom.

Suspends Jail Sentences

Herald Sat. 4-13-57

Judge Orders Pickets Away From Negro Home

Miami Fla. P. 1-B

Six white persons were told Friday to stay away from the home of Frank Legree, Negro entertainer who lives in an all-white district, or face jail sentences and fines.

City Judge Henry L. Balban found the six defendants, three men and three women, guilty of disorderly conduct by picketing in front of Legree's home at 1455 NW 55th St.

Found guilty were Mrs. Elsie Foster, 28, 2710 SW 80th Ave.; Mrs. Rosa Lee Campbell, 45, 5621 NW 13th Ave.; Mrs. Willa W. Chaple, 51, 1136 NW 55th St.; Cornelius Willard, 34, 33 NW 51st Pl.; Russell W. Brown, 50, 2351 NE 46th St.; and Jerry E. Sollenberger, 29, 4211 SW 117th Ave.

Balaban suspended 60-day sentences on condition they stay away from Legree's home.

Judge Balaban said he realized many people in the South are reluctant to accept social changes but that laws must be upheld.

Balaban added that no one has the right to take the law in his own hands.

The six were arrested on March 24 by Lt. C. Buddy Kindred and Sgt. K. E. Fox on a complaint by Legree.

Color Line Break Hit

Herald P. 2-A Miami Fla.

David I. Hawthorne, staunch Dade County segregationist, led another protest meeting Thursday night against a Negro entertainer and his family who have moved into a white section.

Herald 1-25-57

About 400 Northwest residents discussed the explosive topic at a meeting at Manor Park.

Hawthorne told the group the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People "is directly behind the situation in which Frank Legree and his family moved into a house at 1455 NW 55th St."

Hawthorne said the Dade County Property Owners Assn., of which he is president, will attempt to show that the movement of the colored family into the white section "is Communist-inspired."

Whites as Well as Negroes Phoned Objections to Plan, Woman Says

THONOTOSASSA, Fla., Sept. 29 (AP) — A white woman said that whites as well as Negroes made objections to her family being shunned, for moving into a Negro neighborhood.

Mrs. Elton S. Van Riper said she got 25 threatening and obscene calls from white people, three of whom she said had threatened to dynamite her automobile and rip her clothes off.

A Florida spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the NAACP considers . . . action by Negroes ill-advised but one of the prime factors against racial segregation has been the right for individuals to live where they choose.

". . . The Tampa branch has been advised to correct the thinking of individuals who have used the tactics of the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils against innocent persons who seek to live by the Constitution of the United States," NAACP field secretary Robert Saunders said in a statement.

Mrs. Van Riper said white callers were critical of her and her husband for having considered moving into a Negro section in the first place.

Shots Strike Negro House

SEBRING, Fla., — Bullets were fired into an isolated Negro home near here Saturday night. The family was away and no one was hurt.

Sheriff Broward Coker said the bullets apparently came from a rifle or pistol. He said the occupant of the Negro house, whose last name is Hansen, a Sebring insurance agent, had moved into the house recently.

The home, built by a White man, is on a ranch eight miles south of here off highway U.S. 98. No other homes are near it.

Coker said he has no idea who did the shooting but is investigating.

Florida Community Negroes Object to Whites

THONOTOSASSA, Fla., Sept. 28 — County Commissioner Elbert Moore said here a white couple has decided against building a home in a Negro community after the Negroes objected.

Moore said he advised Mr. and Mrs. Elton S. Van Riper to change their plans after a group of Negroes protested to him.

Mrs. Van Riper said an anonymous man, who she is convinced is a Negro, told her over the telephone: "I just wanted to tell you not to build on that ground."

She said the man made no threat but was "positive sounding."

"I was a nervous wreck after that," she said.

She and her husband, a truck driver often away from home, then decided to put the property up for sale, although the foundation for the house had been poured.

They came here about a year ago from Kansas City, Mo., and are living in this little town about 20 miles northeast of Tampa.

Mrs. Van Riper said she is originally from Houston, Tex.

Moore said the Negroes came to him as commissioner for that section. He said he couldn't tell the Van Ripers to move but he was willing to help those Negroes stay segregated if that's what they want."

He said the Negroes "made it plain they didn't want any race mixing."

38c 1957

FLORIDA

120 Days and $1,000 Fines

Cross Planters Are Guilty

Hockett Convicted With Two Cronies In Race Incident

Herald Thurs. 3-7-57

Miami, Fla. P.1

By JAMES BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

Professional race agitator Fred B. Hockett got a verbal lashing in Miami City Court Wednesday plus a $1,000 fine and a 120-day jail sentence for an attempted cross burning.

Hockett, sent here by the Seaboard White Citizens Council, was sentenced along with two of his aides while their boss, John Kasper, was on the outside looking in.

Kasper, executive secretary of the SWCC from Washington, rested in an automobile alongside the Municipal Court building while his Miami henchman was on the grill before Judge Mitchell M. Goldman.

Found guilty of unlawful assembly and also on a breach of the peace charge, Hockett drew a 60-day jail sentence and a $500 fine on each count.

Drawing the same sentences were Frank L. Foster Jr. and James N. McSwiney.

A fourth defendant, Hampton E. Shaver, was fined $100 and given 30 days in jail on each charge, but his sentence was suspended. He had turned police informer.

Hockett, McSwiney and Foster spent less than five minutes in jail.

They were freed on $1,200 appeal bonds supplied by a professional bondsman, Ed Stanton.

Their attorney, James T. Gordon, said the verdicts will be appealed as soon as possible.

Judge Goldman punctuated signing of the court orders with the statement:

"It is regrettable that the charter only lets me go so far.

"You men had complete disregard for feelings of others. This was an heinous offense.

"There is enough trouble in the world now without things like this going on."

Goldman was referring to the abortive cross-burning engineered by Hockett which was to have taken place Saturday night, Feb. 23.

The efforts of Hockett, McSwiney and Foster were stymied by their partner Shaver, who tipped off Assistant Chief of Police James Youell.

Youell was on hand with several policemen and nabbed the men as they placed the cross in the yard and sprayed it with lighter fluid.

The cross was to have been burned in the yard of the Frank Legree home at 1455 NW 55th St., where the Negro entertainer and his family had bought a home in a white neighborhood.

Kasper himself made only a brief public appearance. He arrived at 8 a.m. with Hockett and talked with reporters outside the Municipal Building. He did not enter the courtroom.

Kasper, after hearing of the judge's decision, commented, "What can you expect, the judge being a Jew. These people haven't learned that it's preposterous to let a Jew pass judgment on a Christian."

Kasper made the remarks to reporters at the home of Mrs. Rosa Campbell, 5621 NW 13th Ave.

Judge Goldman, reached at home by telphone, said he would not lend dignity to Kasper's remarks by commenting. An investigation is being made to determine if Kasper's statement constitutes contempt of court.

38c

Frank Legree
. . . Hockett's target

The court trial, expected to be a brief affair, was drawn out by repeated efforts of Gordon to have each defendant tried separately; to quash the charges against them; to get a directed verdict of acquittal; and to have the action declared a mistrial.

Gordon came closest to success when Chief Youell took onlookers by surprise by asking that charges against Shaver be dismissed.

"He cooperated with the police department," Youell said after detailing Shaver's tipoff, "and we told him we would do what we could to see that he was not prosecuted."

City Prosecutor Patrick Brady moved that the charges be dismissed, and then called Shaver as a witness.

Defense attorney Gordon protested that his clients were about to be "trapped." Judge Goldman overruled the city's motion and said Shaver would continue to stand trial.

Housing Segregation National Problem, To Wit

News p. 18-A
B'ham, Ala.

(From House & Home)

FHA tightens anti-bias rules in New York.

FHA has stiffened its procedures to compel compliance with New York state's laws against racial discrimination. Under the old regulations, builders were just told they must conform by a rider to the mortgage insurance application form. Now, FHA will warn builders that failure to conform may bring blacklisting. *Experts predict the order will further cripple FHA rental housing.*

Sun 3-10-57

New York gets bill to bar bias in private housing.

A precedent-shattering bill to prohibit racial segregation in most privately-financed housing appears headed for passage by the New York State Legislature.

The measure would be the first of its kind in the nation. It would place under the state's existing "anti-discrimination" laws all multiple dwellings with three or more families and all new private homes built in developments of ten or more units. One- and two-family houses would be exempt, except where they form part of subdivisions of ten or more homes.

New York already has laws prohibiting racial segregation in *publicly*-aided housing (include FHA and VA projects of ten or more units on contiguous land). But up to now, conventionally financed housing has been exempt.

The new mesaure was introduced in mid-January by the authors of the existing law, Sen. George R. Metcalf (R., Auburn) and Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker (D., Brooklyn). It has the support of Gov. Averell Harriman, Mayor Robert Wagner of New York and a wide range of civic leaders and churchmen.

Backers also claim the support of home-builders. This rests on a comment by Emil Keen, last year's chairman of the Long Island Home Builders Institute and secretary of the New York State Home Builders Association at an anti-bias meeting (November, News). Keen, complaining that the existing Metcalf-Baker law hobbles volume builders while the rest of the building industry "may do as it pleases," declared: *"We will be happy to support an amendment to cover all housing in New York state, in all prices, for all groups. We believe integration is here and we are in favor of it, but we don't want to be the policemen."*

Public housing is building Negro ghetto, says experts.

Site selection for public housing is *"perpetuating"* a Negro ghetto which will "accentuate community problems."

So says an advisory committee of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago after months of studying the effect of subsidized housing on the city.

As a remedy, the committee proposed a state law eliminating the City Council's power to veto sites. It complained that the City Council rejected six of 11 sites proposed last year by the Chicago Housing Authority. Five of the rejects were in outlying (i.e., predominantly white) neighborhoods. But the committee admitted: "The City Council position stems in large part from local and neighborhood objection to public housing (in) new areas."

Chicago's 14,205 public housing units are now 76% Negro-occupied and 80% of current applicants are Negro. The report noted: "Approximately 1,700 Negroes per week are estimated to be moving to Chicago, a fair proportion of which become public housing applicants after the one-year resident requirement."

Chicago cops stop guarding scene of 1953 race riot.

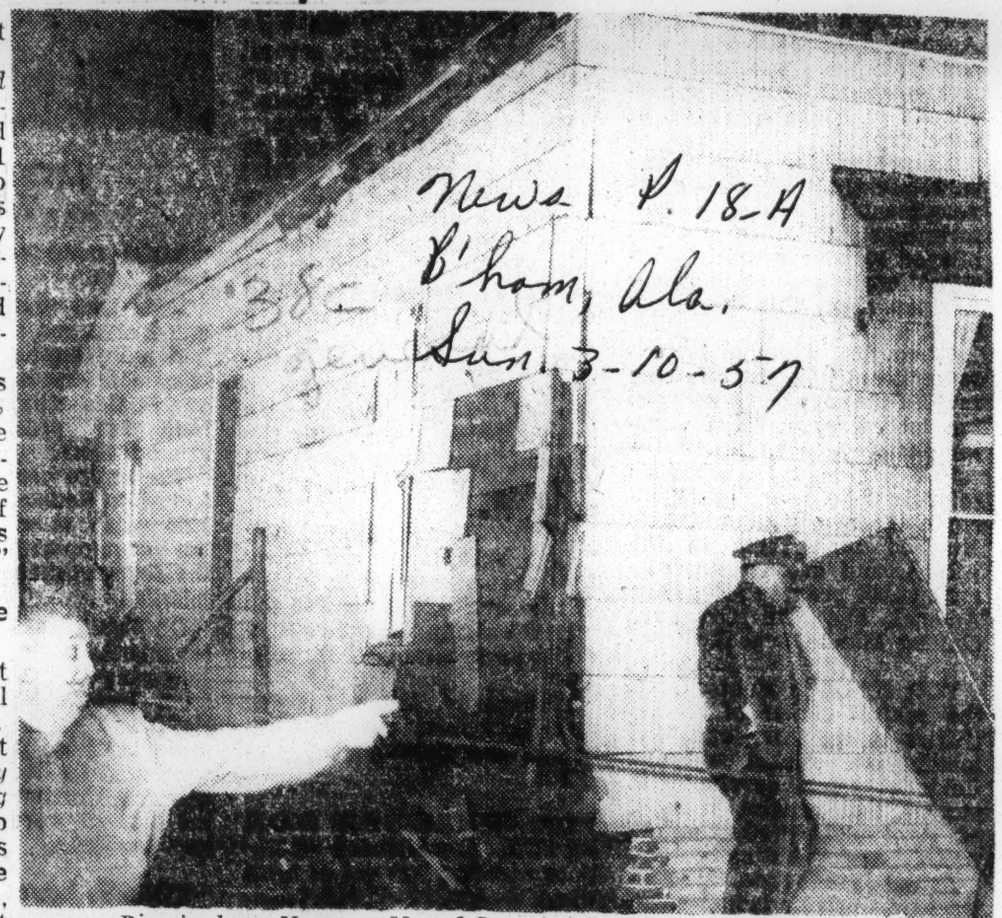
Chicago police have removed the last of their round-the-clock police detail from embattled Trumbull Park Homes.

It was three and a half years ago that *a clerical mistake sent a Negro family to the then all-white public housing project on Chicago's far South Side.* To suppress the resulting race riots, as many as 1,200 police were detailed there to guard a handful of Negro families, 28 of whom now live in the 454-unit project.

Alabama home owners rap sale of houses to Negroes.

In Birmingham, Ala., an organization representing between 600 and 700 residents of the College Hills suburb began a drive to discourage sale of white homes to Negroes.

A petition to the Birmingham Real Estate Board asked it to "exercise some restraint on real estate people" and to let College Hills residents try to find a white buyer when a house goes up for sale.



Birmingham Negroes Moved Into White Area And—Dynamite

INTEGRATED LIFE HEARTENS NEGRO

News p. 20
New York

Survey Finds That Interracial Housing Produces More Positive Approach

Y. Tm. 3-8-57

By EMMA HARRISON

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7—Negroes living in racially integrated housing indicate a more positive attitude toward life and seem generally better adjusted than those in unintegrated housing, a psychological study has shown.

This tendency was shown in a preliminary survey of attitudes of 150 families in two New York City middle-income housing projects, one integrated, the other not. The result was reported by Dr. Kenneth Clark, Associate Professor of Psychology at City College, at a meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

The results of this study are intended to show clinical evidence of psychological factors in segregated housing. Dr. Clark said it was part of the present effort to study effects of one type of racial segregation in a given social institution, apart from that existing in the total society.

Seventy-five families in each project were questioned on general attitudes toward jobs, neighbors and aspirations. They had been carefully selected so that their economic, educational and social backgrounds would be similar. They were not told that the questioning had anything to do with race.

Families in an integrated project in the Bronx were more satisfied with their present living conditions, with themselves, their employment and income.

In an all-Negro project in Harlem, the survey found a tendency toward frustration. Although jobs and incomes were comparable, those interviewed tended to be more preoccupied with economic security, less satisfied with their jobs and more unrealistic in their aspirations for themselves and their children.

In answer to a question about income needs, 22 per cent in the unintegrated project set unrealistically high figures; only 9 per cent in the other group did the same, the survey noted.

The survey was undertaken by the New York Area Research Council at City College with the New York Schoo of Social Work, Columbia University. It will be expanded, Dr. Clark said.

Successful integration of a mental hospital in Kansas City, Mo., was described by Dr. Milton E. Kirkpatrick of the Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation.

Dr. Luther E. Woodward, in his presidential address to the thirty-fourth annual meeting, stressed the group's increasing concern with social health. He said it had become increasingly clear that group behavior was basically similar to that of individuals.

Orthopsychiatry, a term meaning "straight-minded," approaches human behavior through combined medical, psychiatric, psychological and sociological treatment. The association has 1,321 members from these fields.

Housing Is Segregated In The North

Reprinted elsewhere on this page today are several sections under "Segregation" in the March, 1957, issue of *House & Home* magazine. This is a Henry Luce publication.

We think the facts as reported by this journal pretty well speak for themselves. They say nothing startling. They do specifically document the fact that when Negro and white housing begin to run together, or otherwise to meet, a problem in hard building dollars does arise.

We have italicized certain parts of the accompanying reprinted piece. We would draw especial attention to these:

(Editors' note: A major problem involving segregation includes the matter of housing. The adjacent section is reprinted by special permission of House & Home magazine, March issue, 1957. See editorial on this page entitled "Segregated Housing—Dixie and Yankee).

Note in the first section that if FHA requires stricter conformation with laws in New York against racial discrimination in mortgage insurance applications it will "further cripple FHA rental housing." In brief, in New York whites still resist rental housing adjacent to Negroes.

In the second section of this reprint, note that there is a proposal in a New York bill to use state authority to bar or restrict private housing which involves the matter of Negro-white relationships. For a state to enter the field of *private* building, and to regulate racial considerations, building involving presumably no federal aid, seems to be going very far indeed.

In this section, too, it is to be noted that Emil Keen, last year's secretary of the New York State Home Builders Association, nails down the fact that if certain parts of the home-building industry are to conform to "anti-bias" legislation, then all segments of the industry should have to conform to it.

The statement about the industry not wanting to have to be the policeman for this development seems also to be significant. We need draw no conclusion here; it is obvious.

As for the two sections in this reprinted piece dealing with Chicago, the lessons seem apparent. They are (1) that Chicago housing has been segregated, which is no surprise; the City Council obviously has been vetoing certain housing developments because they were intended to include Negroes, and now an advisory welfare committee is proposing that such veto power be eliminated.

Fact: The issue of segregation already has been prominent in decisions of the Chicago City Council in okaying projected housing sites for whites and Negroes.

The withdrawal of police in the Chicago Trumbull Park Homes area after three and a half years speaks for itself. We, however, are all but amused at the statement that it was a "clerical mistake" which first sent Negroes into that Chicago housing development. The clear deduction is that there was a studied program of excluding Negroes up until the time of this "mistake." So this Chicago development was, it follows, segregated until a "mistake" occurred.

A Birmingham news note follows. It is at the end of this summary by the magazine. That is the proper place for the item, in view of the geographical and social paramountcy of the other items. Segregation is no strictly Southern problem.

Blandtown Votes To Seek Re-Zone Of Home Section

Daily World. Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-30-57

The Blandtown Civic League voted Thursday to petition the City Planning Board to change the area from a M-1 business zoning to A-1 residential. The area was re-zoned from residential to business several years ago "without the knowledge or desire of th estimated 1,500 familis in the area."

The move to petition the City Planning Board was made during a meeting of the leagu at St. Peters Baptist church on Huff Road. Homeowners and residents expressed a fear of eventually being forced out of the area by the establishment of business structures if the area is not rezoned to residential.

It was also revealed at the meeting that property owners have been unable to obtain building permits to construct dwellings in the area. Several cases were cited where property owners have been dnied building permits to replace homes which had been destroyed by fire.

The league members were also urged to register to vote before the April 8th deadline by Thaddeus T. Stokes, an editorial member of the Atlanta Daily World, who spoke briefly on the merits of being a registered voter, on behalf of the "All Citizens Voters Registration Committee."

T. C. Hector, president of the Blandtown Civic League announced that the league was planning a Voters Registration dirve for the area in the immediate future.

Many Whites, Negroes Neighbors, Survey Shows

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 6-11-57

NEW YORK, — Undeniable proof that white and Negro families are living as friendly neighbors in many American communities was presented here by Dr. John A. Morsell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Morsell, who is assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, presented a study on open occupancy housing, which he had helped to prepare, before a meeting at the New York School of Social Work. The meeting, on June 5, was sponsored by the Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan.

The results of the nationwide housing study clearly indicated that Negroes can move into formerly all-white neighborhoods without the unfortunate consequences so often predicted; panic selling, an exodus of white residents, depreciation of market values, deterioration of property, or mob violence.

The study was conducted in 73 communities by means of a questionnarie submitted to 275 informed persons in localities where open occupancy housing was known or believed to exist. Both old and new neighborhoods were survived. Some areas were made up of multiple dwellings while others consisted of single-family homes. The proportion of Negro residents varied from small to large.

38c 1957

GENERAL

38c 1957

GEORGIA

Two Houses Burn

Fire Guts One House; Arson Felt At Second

Daily World Sat. 1-19-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

The two-story home of two Tatnall Street families Friday were completely destroyed and several other houses were damaged as fires from overheating and the torch of an alleged arsonist blazed in various sections of the city.

Fire struck twice at one of the damage dwellings where police said fires apparently were ign ted by an arson'st. The house occupied by Negro tenants, is located next to the home of a white family.

Police said arson is suspected in fire at 476 Windsor St. SW. The first of the two blazes at this location occurred at 10 a. m. and at that time appeared to have resulted from someone trying to thaw out water pipes. The second f re at the same house caused officers to alter their first theory.

AWAKEN BY SMOKE

Ptl. E. B. Lyle and J. T. Mitchel said the first fire was reportec during the morning by Mrs. Ruby Tucker who said she was in bed and awoke to find the house full of smoke.

Another blaze was reported by another occupant of the house Burrel Milner, 40, who said he smelled kerosene during the fire. Lt. Roy Parker of the fire department launched an invest gation to determine if the house was set afire.

TWO STORY HOUSE

A more serious fire completely destroyed a two-story frame dwelling at 554 Tatnall St., SW. The victims were identified as 65-year-old Mrs. Marie Jackson and Mrs. Mattie Turner. The idenity of other persons living there was not revealed.

The two women said they were in the rear of the house and did not know about the fire until someone came to alarm them. They started through the front but, unable to get through the flames, escaped a fiery death by way of a back door. The building was listed as the property of Elizabeth Baptist Church. It was a total loss.

Ptl. K. L. Barnes and C. E. Strickland said the fire occurred shortly before 8 p m.

Daily World Tue. 1-29-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

LATEST ATLANTA BOMBING — This vacant house, located at Hood and Ryne Streets, was torn by an explosion of undetermined origin late Saturday night. Located in the disputed Grove Park area of Hightower Road, where Negroes have recently moved, the house was raged by a fire prior to the explosion. — (Perry's Photo)

General Gruenther Balks On Purchase of House Having Restrictive Covenant Clause

Black Dispatch P. 1
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jan. 5, 1957

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther has been congratulated for voicing an objection to racial covenants on property being considered for purchasing by the American Red Cross.

The controversy arose over the proposed purchase of a Spring Valley house by the Red Cross, for use by its new president, Alfred M. Gruenther. The house was to become the property of the organization and would be used to house each of the succeeding presidents.

Gruenther, who was in Florida at the time negotiations were made public, stated that he did not think the organization should purchase a house covered by a racial covenant.

The 14-room provincial-type home for Gen. Gruenther and future Red Cross presidents was to be sold for $70,000.

James M. Earnest, attorney for the W. C. & A. N. Miller Development Co., admitted that a racial clause is included in the 14 covenants covering the property in the Spring Valley subdivision, but he pointed out that the Supreme Court ruled, in 1948 such covenants unenforceable.

Spokesman for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rinth described the Spring Valley restrictive coventnts as an agreement that owners will not resell their property to members of the Semitic race or to Negroes.

Three purchasers of property in that area declined to recognize restrictive covenants in their deeds according to the league. They were Vice President Richard Nixon ,Sen. Estes Kefauver and former Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman.

Nixon told Milton S. Kronheim sr., chairman, Washington regional advisory board of the league, that he never considered the covenant binding on himself or his neighbors.

Kefauver and Chapman refused to accept the covenants, and the offensive clause was dropped from the deeds. In addition, Mrs. Chapman is alleged to have filed an affidavit with the Recorder of Deeds, specifically repudiating the covenant that had been filed originally with the plat.

Money for the purchase of this home does not come from any publicly-donated funds, but from a privately-contributed fund given the Red Cross in 1919. This special fund was set up by Henry P. Davison and a group of other leading businessmen and philanthropists of that day for the express and sole purchase of purchasing a home for presidents of the Red Cross organization. The donors explicitly stipulated that this money could not be used for any other purpose.

Segregation Suit Thrown Out of Court

Courier Savanna, Ga. Sat. 7-13-57

BRUNSWICK, July 9 (AP)—The suit of a Negro woman against racial segregation at the Fred Wessels Homes in Savannah today was thrown out of court by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Scarlett.

The judge held that Queen Cohen had never made application for an apartment at the public housing project and was not entitled to preference since she was not displaced from the project site.

Originally the action was brought by 18 Negroes represented by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. All but the one withdrew on May 20.

They alleged that they were displaced from their homes by construction of the white housing units and were denied admittance to the apartments because of race.

Stoning Negro Home Nets Stay In Jail

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 6-27-57

ATLANTA, June 26 (AP)—A white man was ordered today to serve six months in jail of charges of throwing a rock and paying to have another rock thrown into a Negro's home in a white neighborhood.

Police said one of the rocks bore a note saying "there will be dynamite next."

Criminal Judge J. Everett Thrift found Baskle L. Griggs, 51, guilty of charges of malicious mischief and of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

The delinquency charge accused Griggs of paying a minor to throw a rock through the window of a house in southwest Atlanta last month.

Youth Admits Being Hired To Rock Changing Area House

Daily World Thurs. 5-16-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

Police, investigating an alleged scare attempt against a family which recently moved into a predominantly white community, quoted a teenage youth Wednesday as saying he had been hired to hurl rocks into the house.

Officers said they were informed Wednesday that the last rock thrown through a window at 346 Central Ave., S. W., had a note tied to it, declaring, "There will be dynamite next."

The youth was quoted as saying a man, partially identified as a resident of the community, offered him a dollar to throw the rock through the window of the house occupied by Mrs. Lula Mae Bradley and her family.

Patrolmen D. H. Byrd and D. Harris reported they were first informed of the trouble by Mrs. F. H. Rose White, 1062 Bellvue Dr., N. E., who told them she rented the house to a Negro family last Thursday.

They quoted her as saying at least three rocks had been thrown through windows of the house since then, with the note tied to the last one.

The rock with the note attached to it was allegedly hurled last Saturday night. Officers said when the rock broke the window Mr. Bradley got a gun and fired through it. A case was made against him, but was later dismissed, the officers disclosed.

The youth, who police interned at the Juvenile Detention Home, was further quoted as saying the man who told him to throw the rock again talked with him Sunday night at approximately 9:30 p. m.

During this conversation the man allegedly informed the youth he was going to throw a rock through the front door of the house this week.

Segregation Suit Thrown Out of Court

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-10-59

BRUNSWICK, July 9 (AP)—The suit of a Negro woman against racial segregation at the Fred Wessels Homes in Savannah today was thrown out of court by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Scarlett.

P. 6

The judge held that Queen Cohen had never made application for an apartment at the public housing project and was not entitled to preference since she was not displaced from the project site.

Originally the action was brought by 18 Negroes represented by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. All but the one withdrew on May 20.

They alleged that they were displaced from their homes by construction of the white housing units and were denied admittance to the apartments because of race.

Mob erupts in Chicago

Afro-American Baltimore Md

CHICAGO — Peace has returned to Trumbull Park, but Tuesday, racial violence erupted several miles to the North in Filmore where a howling mob of 250 white persons gathered for the second straight night at the home of a colored family which recently moved into the community.

Police were on hand, however, to prevent any more damage to the property. As police reinforcements arrived, the crowd was dispersed. During the height of the melee, two men were put into the patrol wagon, but there were no arrests.

Heading the police detail was Deputy Commissioner James Hackett who directed a complete dispersal of the crowd and by 10:30 p.m. had all of the belligerent people off the street.

* * *

CAUSE OF the mob resentment is the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clem who occupy the second floor of the building at 344 S. Hamlin. Protests also are aimed at the Harry Gaynors, owners of the building, who live on the first floor.

In spite of harrassment and tension the Clems have vowed to stay in the seven-room apartment. They moved in April 7, and April 11, began receiving threats and demands that they leave the area.

* * *

EARLY SUNDAY morning two youths pelted the area with rifle shots and on Sunday night a crowd of over 250 gathered and threw rocks and bricks, breaking 13 windows.

Observers say that the mob is made up of persons of all ages and that they are predominantly foreign born.

Integration in housing helps group attitudes

Afro-American Baltimore, Md Sat. 3-16-57

CHICAGO — Colored people living in racially integrated housing indicate a more positive attitude toward life and seem generally better adjusted than those in unintegrated housing.

This opinion was expressed after a psychological study had been made of the attitudes of 150 families in two New York City middle-income housing projects — one integrated, the other not.

THE RESULT was reported by Dr. Kenneth Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College, at a meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

The results of this study are intended to show clinical evidence of psychological factors in segregated housing.

Dr. Clark said it was part of the present effort to study effects of one type of racial segregation in a given social institution, apart from that existing in the total society.

Put Negroes Out, Orders To Realtor

Defender Chicago Ill, Sat. 7-20-57

Charges that Julian Levi, director of the South East Chicago Commission which is headed by Chancellor Kimpton of the University of Chicago, personally ordered a landlord to oust Negroes from his property, were flatly denied by Levi Thursday.

The charges were made by Robert David Golden, vice president of the Liberty Building Management Co. The property involved is located at 6126-28 S. University ave.

In a signed statement to the Chicago Defender, Golden stated: "On or about June 18, 1957, John F. Golden, president of Liberty Building Management Co., the agent for the building, received a telephone call from Julian Levi, director of the South East Commission, warning us that unless the building at 6126-28 University ave., was converted back into white or Puerto Rican tenancy, this building would be subject to harassment from the Mayor's seven man crew of inspectors working in the Woodlawn neighborhood. . ."

Levi denied talking with Golden, but admitted his organization received a complaint about the property at 6126-28 University.

He said Don H. Blackiston, of the South East Commission investigated the complaint and submitted a report in December, 1956, which alleged the building had a number of small kitchenette apartments sharing one bathroom.

Commenting on the charge he wanted Negroes ousted from the building, Levi asserted:

"I don't care who lives there. It doesn't make any difference to us. The charge of racial prejudice is frequently made as a smoke screen by owners of substandard property.

"The South East Commission is completely color blind."

However, Levi was further quoted by Golden as saying that "through his connections with the board of trustees of the University of Chicago and the city . . . he is in a position to intimidate owners and operators of Negro buildings regardless of their condition or conformity with the Housing Code."

In answer to this, Levi said: "We never forward a complaint to the Building department unless the facts have been proven."

Continuing, he said, "when we have information in our file which indicates a violation of the ordinance of the city, we view it as our responsibility to report those matters to the appropriate authorities."

Negro Says Town In Ill. Cuts Off Water To Force Him Out

Courier 11-14

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Negro machine operator and his wife have charged suburban Maywood officials cut off the water supply in their new home in an effort to force them out of the village.

The charge was made by Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Carmichael in a suit filed in Superior Court asking that the village be ordered to provide water for the home they moved into last Saturday.

The Carmichael home is in a mixed neighborhood, inhabited by Negroes as well as white families.

The suit contends August Christenson, building inspector acting for Building Commissioner Harvey Heyer, ordered the village's department of public works to shut off the water.

Christenson, Heyer and the village of Maywood were named defendants.

The suit charges the action was part of a plan and conspiracy to keep the Carmichaels from living in their property and to keep them and other members of the Negro race out of the neighborhood in which the property was situated.

Christianson denied the racial discrimination charge. He told reporters his action was prompted by the village code which prohibits occupancy of an unfinished house. He said the Carmichael house was as "unfinished shell."

Officials of the Builders Supply & Lumber Co., which built the Carmichael house, said the village refused to prvoide water for construction purposes even though the company offered to pay for it.

The company said many of its customers in the Maywood area are Negroes.

U. S. CRITICIZED OVER HOUSING SEGREGATION

Official Urges Private Project Rule

The federal government lacks "guts" in failing to demand racial nondiscrimination in privately developed housing projects built with federally approved loans, Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth asserted yesterday.

In a televised interview, Dilworth said he believes such a rule legally feasible and that it would provide a means of getting racially integrated suburbs.

Daily Tribune

Raps Suburb Residents

Dilworth criticized suburbanites declaring that they want major cities to be centers of entertainment and culture, provide rapid transit to outlying areas, and build auto expressways, but do not want to pay their share of such costs and want to keep low income families in the city.

Mon. 10-21-57

The Democratic official said that Philadelphia derives about 20 to 25 million dollars annually from suburbanites thru a payroll tax, but that this is not enough.

Admits Race Conflict

Dilworth said the suburbs have established a "white noose" around major cities in the nation.

The mayor admitted his city also has been the scene of racial disturbances, citing one instance where 500 policemen were kept on duty at one location for about a month.

But Philadelphia housing officials thus far have not encountered too much trouble in erecting public housing units about the city, he said. Only the so called "silk stocking" wards, he said, have resisted public housing.

Reports Wide Support

"We expect to crash one silk stocking neighborhood next year with a project," he added.

Dilworth reported the urban redevelopment and public housing plans of his city have had the support of civic and business groups and that Philadelphia's small, 17 member city council has aided such efforts. Seven council members are elected at large.

VANDALS' WORK — William L. Glover of 328 S. Holman, has been victimized by vandals three times in the last two weeks. First, his garage was burned(see photo above). Then his car was burned, and Saturday night, vandals broke windows in his home. Glover moved into the home last February.

Wades Finally Get Title To Home That Was Bombed

Defender Sat. 5-18-57 Chicago, Ill. P.6

38c

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Wade IV have gained clear title to their dynamited home in suburban Shively after a struggle that lasted three years.

The Wades, who are Negroes, had been unable to repair the damaged property because money to do the work was held up by lawsuits over two mortgages on the house. They were unable to get new mortgages because of severe damage to the home, which is in a segregated neighborhood.

The problem was solved when Mr. and Mrs. David Simonson, Chicago, loaned the Wades $12,326 to pay off the old mortgages, accumulated interest, and court costs. The court costs resulted from suits filed by South End Federal Savings & Loan Association and James I. Rone, builder of the house, to foreclose on the mortgages.

HEARD APPEAL

The Simonsons said in describing their role in the settlement: "We first read about the Wade case while living in Paris, France. Shortly after our return to the United States last year, we heard Wade make an appeal for aid on a radio program sponsored by the United Automobile Workers and conducted by Guy Nunn.

"We decided then that we would help in whatever way we could. When we learned recently that the court had ordered full payment of the mortgages on the bombed property, we offered to loan the Wades the money. We felt they had a right to the property. We also thought it was a crime to let the house sit and rot while the money to repair it was held up by the dispute over ownership."

The bank and the builder sued to foreclose on a technicality soon after a while couple, Carl and Anne Braden, transferred the house to the Wades in May, 1954. The Bradens had bought the house from the builder at the Wades' request after the Negro family was unable to make the purchase.

The house was 60 percent destroyed by a dynamite bomb in June, 1954, and has lain in ruins ever since. An insurance company paid $5,800 to restore the property, but Circuit Court held the money pending outcome of the mortgage suits.

SEVEN INDICTED

Meantime, the Bradens and five other white supporters of the Wades were indicted by the county grand jury on a variety of criminal charges, including advocating sedition. Braden was given 15 years in prison on that charge. His conviction was reversed last summer after he had served eight months behind bars. Two of the others spend five and six months in jail before all charges were dropped without trial last November. All those involved were fired from their jobs.

Settlement of the long dispute was announced by the co-chairmen of the Wade Defense Committee — Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist church here, and Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, presiding bishop of the Tenth Episcopal District of AME Zion church.

Bishop Tucker, who is also an attorney, represented the Wades, the Bradens, and others in civil and criminal proceedings growing out of the house purchase. Conrad J. Lynn, New York civil liberties attorney, was associated with Bishop Tucker in fighting the mortgage suits. They were among 19 attorneys employed by the defendants in various phases of the case.

Dynamited Ky. couple finally gets possession of home

Tribune Wed. 5-15-57 Los Angeles, Calif.

38c P.4

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Wade, IV have gained clear title to their dynamited home in suburban Shively after a struggle that lasted three years and became known all over the world.

The Wades had been unable to repair their damaged property, 60 percent destroyed by a dynamite bomb in June, 1954. An insuance company paid $5,800 to restore the property, but Circuit Court held the money pending outcome of the mortgage suits.

Their problem was solved when Mr. and Mrs. David Simonson, of Chicago, loaned the Wades $12,326 to pay off the old mortgages, accumulated interest, and court costs, which resulted from suits filed by South End Federal Savings & Loan ass'n. and James I. Rone, builder, to foreclose.

The Simonsons said they "first read about the Wade case while living in Paris.

"When we learned that the court had ordered full payment of the mortgages on the bombed property, we offered to loan the Wades the money. We felt they had a right to the property.

The bank and builder sued to foreclose after a white couple, Carl and Anne Braden, transferred the house to the Wades in May, 1954. The Badens had bought the house from the builder at Wade's request because the Negro family was unable to purchase it.

The Bradens and five other white friends were indicted on criminal charges, including advocating sedition. Braden was given 15 years. His conviction was reversed last Summer after he had served 8 months. Two of the others spent five to six months in jail before charges were dropped without trial last November. All were fired from their jobs.

Settlement of the dispute was announced by the Wade Defense committee, Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church here, and Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, presiding bishop of the 10th Episcopal district of AME Zion church, chairmen.

Bishop Tucker, who is also an attorney, represented the Wades, the Bradens, and others in civil and criminal proceedings, one of 19 attorneys employed by the defendants in various phases of the case.

Kentucky Governor To Guard Home Of Louisville Family

Courier-Journal P. 38

FRANKFORT, Ky. — (AMP)— Gov. Chandler announced publicly here last week that he will provide state police protection "if needed" to Andrew Wade IV if he returns to his home in a white neighborhood.

The governor's statement was in reply to a letter received from C. Ewbank Tucker, president, Kentucky Bureau of Negro affairs, who wrote that Wade plans to reoccupy the home, if he is unable to sell it.

Wed. 9-25-57

The home had been partially destroyed by dynamite June 27, 1954 when the Wades first moved in. Now the damage has been repaired.

Tucker wanted assurance of state protection in case local, or county officials failed to give it. Though the governor said he did not anticipate any failure of the Jefferson county law enforcement body to give Wade the protection he needed, but added that the state would watch the situation "very closely" and be prepared to assign troopers if needed.

Sell Bombed Home In Ky.

38c

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Wade IV announced that they have sold their home on Rone Court because the County Police Department failed to arrest and convict those who dynaitmed the house in June, 1954.

They said the recent indictment of top officials of the police department convinced them that the department is so corrupt and inefficient that it would never provide adequate protection.

Courier-Journal P. 28 Sat. 11-30-57

The residence is just outside suburban Shively in a segregated area where there is no city police protection. It was 60 per cent destroyed by a dynamite explosion about six weeks after it was occupied by the Wades, who are Negroes.

The house lay in ruins for three years as a result of court suits over the ownership. Last spring Mr. and Mrs. David Simonson of Chicago lent the Wades $12,326 to pay off mortgages, accumulated interest, and court costs.

Negro Subdivision Wins Zoning Reversal in Court

Evening Star Washington D.C.
Wed. 1-30-57

The Prince Georges Circuit Court has overruled a County Commissioner zoning decision denying subdivision classification for a proposed Negro community because the petitioners refused to build on a lot size not required by law.

After a two-hour hearing in Upper Marlboro yesterday, Judge John R. Fletcher ordered the county heads to grant a R-55 (single-family home) classification for a 126-acre tract bordering on George Palmer highway just south of Glenarden, a Negro community. The land had been zoned rural-residential.

Judge Fletcher said William L. Kahler, counsel to the commissioners, did not have enough evidence to justify the county heads overruling the R-55 recommendation of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Required Larger Lots

The commissioners denied the petition last fall because the landowners refused to subdivide on 6,500 square foot lots with 65 foot frontages. The zoning requirement for R-55 tracts is 5,500 square foot lots. The case was appealed to circuit court on November 2.

For nearly a year, the commissioners have granted R-55 zoning only if petitioners have agreed to subdivide on the larger lot size. The request, they explain, is an attempt to keep additional high-density, low-cost housing out of the county.

The court order for zoning approval, in accordance with the planning commission recommendation, means 11.2 acres will be reserved for a school site and 10.1 for a playground.

Attorney Hervey G. Machen, in his suit, argued that denial based on the larger lot size was "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable."

Commissioner Quoted

Mr. Machen further stated in his suit that "the only reason" for the zoning denial was the proposed use of the land. The suit quoted one commissioner (not named) as saying he would "do everything in my power to prevent the use of the land for a colored housing development."

Additional arguments by Mr. Machen contended his clients had been granted commercial zoning in 1955 on adjoining property with the understanding a subdivision could be built under an R-R classification. The County Commissioners early last year discovered, and began to enforce, a zoing requirement that subdivisions can be built only on land zoned R-55.

Herbert W. Reichelt, president of the county commissioners, said last night the county heads would continue asking subdivision developers to build on the larger lot size. He said Mr. Machen represented the only group who has refused to comply.

Plaintiffs listed in the suit are Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Lewis of 5131 Linnean terrace N.W., and Mr. and Mrs. Willard J. Hall of 2745 Chesapeake street N.W.

Call for End

Calling for an end to governmental support of racial restrictions in housing, the NAACP official charged that 14 leading institutions which control assets of 55 billion dollars have the full cooperation of the federal government in building entire communities for whites only.

Federal housing officials are so cautious on the segregation issue that in some instances they will not permit speech-making subordinates to quote anti-segregation statements made by President Eisenhower, Mr. Mitchell said.

He further charged that when slum areas are cleared for urban renewal projects, approximately two-thirds to three-fourths of the people displaced are Negroes while the occupants of the new buildings are three-fourths white.

Existing Racial Practices In Housing Cause Trouble For Negro - White Tenants

Bystander Thurs. 6-13-57
Des Moines, Iowa P.1

Baltimore, Md.—Existing practices of racial segregation in housing cause trouble for both Negro and white home seekers. White persons flee to cracker-box, suburban housing which is built with monotonous uniformity and which frequently has sewer water in the basement. Negro property-owners discover that their new neighborhoods are manipulated by absentee exploiters who want to "open a poolroom on the corner, a tavern across the street from a church, and a junk shop in any vacant garage."

These views were expressed here on May 25 by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, at the annual banquet of Real Estate Brokers of Baltimore, Inc. Mr. Mitchell was guest of honor at the affair.

THIS IS 4512 White Oak Ave., a house which War Veteran Earl W. Jackson and wife say they were given to understand they could purchase.

EARL JACKSON
Much-decorated war vet who can't buy Baltimore home

Veteran can't buy this house for sale

Afro American P.8
Sat. 11-30-57

BALTIMORE

"It is a beautiful house. We have watched it from the time the ground was broken. We were led to believe that we could buy it."

"In fact, the builder told us on October 31, we could sign the contract. We have been calling trying to close the deal but now the word is that they want to make a survey among the other residents to see if they object."

Earl W. Jackson, 1639 N. Monroe St., postal employee, was telling the AFRO what had happened to him and his wife, Melvina, in connection with the purchase of a new, brick home at 4512 White Oak Ave. in the Forest Park section.

Mr. Jackson is a much-decorated veteran of 14 years Army service in Europe and Korea and was discharged with the rank of warrant officer.

The house in question is located off the 3900 block Dolfield Ave. near Penhurst. There are only three houses in the block.

It is listed at $14,500 with a ground rent of $120 a year and features a unit kitchen and semi - club basement.

* * *

A FOR-SALE sign on the house lists a Hal Schoolnick Realty Co., as the agent.

Mr. Schoolnick told the AFRO on Thursday: "I understand there has been a little opposition from the people who attend the Synagogue. . .it's not the rabbi, but the people who go there.

"They feel if one family comes in, more will come in. You see they just built the Synagogue about three years

Mr. Schoolnick identified the owner of the house, as Benjamin Lerner of the 3900 block N. Rogers Ave.

Mr. Schoolnick added: "You see Mr. Lerner's in a peculiar position. He built the house that's for the sale, but he also built the Synagogue. So it is up to Mr. Lerner."

* * *

MR. SCHOOLNICK also said that when he was given the house to sell "we never entertained the thought of selling to colored people." He quoted Mr. Lerner as saying he had talked to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, but there were several other people also interested in the property.

Efforts to get Mr. Lerner to comment proved futile.

Rabbi Ephraim Shapiro of the Tiferth Israel Anshe Sefard Synagogue located at 3925 Dolfield Ave., a half block away from the White Oak Ave. home, told the AFRO he had not been approached by any residents opposed to occupancy of the house by colored people.

"He said he didn't feel it would affect the Synagogue and added that 'so far as my personal feelings are concerned, it makes very little difference to me who the people are so long as they are decent, respectable people."

* * *

MR. JACKSON outlined this sequence of events which led up to the state in which he and his wife now find themselves:

In the summer of 1956, a friend who knew he was house-hunting, showed him the house under construction, said it would be a lovely modern home and advised him to contact the builder as it was understood there were no racial restrictions.

"In March of this year, I talked with the builder and he said as soon as it was painted and finished, he would talk about selling it.

"When the for-sale sign went up in April, I got in touch with a real estate agent who talked with Mr. Schoolnick, whose sign was on the house.

* * *

"THEN WE talked with the builder and owner, Benjamin Lerner — that was one day in the latter part of September. Mr. Lerner told me then, it makes no difference to me. I'll sell to anyone and you can see it in half an hour.

"In a half hour, he did meet us, showed us the house, gave us the cost and said we could sign the contract on October 31. We went to him on that day to sign the contract and pay a deposit and he said, he wanted to wait a week and make a survey and see if there were any other colored people within a block.

"We called him the last time on November 17. He said he would call back."

Mrs. Michele Whyte, who has been acting on behalf of the Jacksons confirmed the sequence of events. She added that during one conference she was advised that if she sold another colored family a house within the White Oak Ave. area, the sale would be consummated sooner.

* * *

THE ONLY other two houses in the block where the Jacksons desire to buy are 4508 and 4510.

At 4510, a lady who identified herself as Mrs. Anna Caloyro anticipated a reporter's question before it was put and hung up the phone after stating: "I've talked to one man. I don't want those people... those n...rs to live by me and that's all I've got to say."

Mrs. Caloyro is listed in the city directory as a widow. Also listed as residing at the same address is a Frank H., whose occupation is given as diemaker at a venetian blind firm.

The occupant at 4508 is listed as William W. Russell, bookkeeper at a downtown firm. Efforts to reach him proved futile at presstime.

38c 1957

MICHIGAN

An Alabamian Residing At 12339 Cherrylawn, Detroit

Observes Integration Among Soapy Williams' Constituents

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 2-22-57

P. 4-A

By Alan McConagha
Of The Advertiser Staff

A NATIVE of Wetumpka, Ala., where race relations are peaceful, discovered that he had to go to Detroit, in the heart of uncharted Askelon, to get a front seat amid a mob of demonstrating racists.

McCONAGHA

We placed a call to Herbert A. Jones, a 48-year-old Detroit machinist, who lives at 12339 Cherrylawn in a northwest section of Detroit.

The mobs gathering nightly on his street are near riot in protesting a Negro resident in the district, Jones reports.

It had not been that way when he lived in Alabama 20 years ago, he remembered.

But there in Detroit, the trouble all began when a Negro moved into that long-time white residential area and there was no homeowners association to block the move.

All Detroit is divided into homeowners associations, Jones says. The entire neighborhood belongs. When you sell your home, you have got to go through the association "and everything has got to be okay." Keeps undesirables out.

"We didn't have an association," he says. "We didn't think it could happen here. There are no Negroes for over a mile. But we're organizing a neighborhood group now."

In the meantime, members of other Detroit associations are helping to demonstrate.

"Where we made our mistake in the first place," Jones says, "is in not forming an association."

IT ALL BEGAN—

It all began, he says, when two Negroes moved into the house across the street from him. A white negotiator told him that there were two Negroes there at 12356 Cherrylawn. They are brother and sister, Jones says.

(Associated Press reports say the house belongs to a 30-year-old Negro seamstress, Mrs. Ethel Watkins.)

Every night the brother and sister huddled in their $11,000 brick home and every night Detroit citizens paraded in front of their house and demanded that the unwanted Negroes move to other parts.

The Negroes moved in about Feb. 1, Jones says. But it was Feb. 11 before the local residents were certain that their new neighbors were actually colored. When they found out, the whites "were sick."

"You know how it is when Negroes move in and nobody does anything about it? Pretty soon they are all coming in and everybody panics and starts selling their property," Jones says.

DEMONSTRATION EVERY NIGHT

Jones says the neighbors wasted no time. "They are really hot about this thing. They don't feel any colored person should jump over into a white section like that."

Everyone got together at a meeting. "There were 1,500 people there" and a demonstration has been held every night since.

Jones doesn't think the Negroes are still there. The house looks vacant now, he says. But that hasn't stopped the demonstrations. At this very moment, Jones reports, there are 150 persons outside milling around the house of the widow who sold the property to the Negro intruders.

(The Detroit Commission of Community Relations says Mrs. Watkins has decided to stay in the neighborhood.)

ECONOMIC REPRISAL

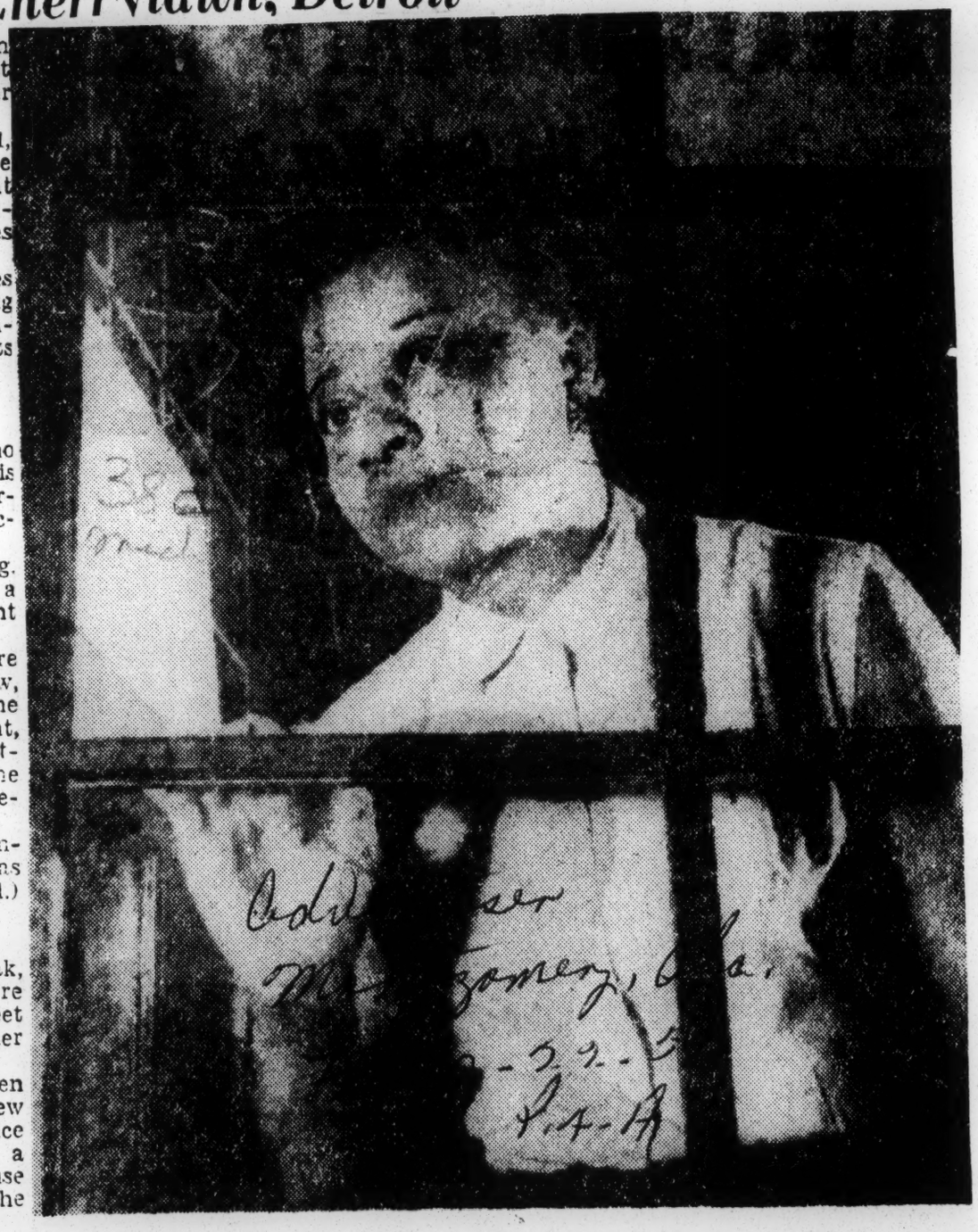
The widow, Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, "moved into the next block and they're demonstrating up and down the street where she lives now . . . she lost her job, too."

Actually, he adds, there have been no real outbursts of violence, "just a few windows knocked out." But the police are there night and day. There is a squad car in front and behind the house after sundown and a police car on the street during the day.

A negotiator had been sent over to talk to one of the Negroes. Jones says the spokesman returned saying that it looked like a plant and that the woman was ready to turn the property back to the real estate company.

"Yes, it is a bridgehead. They put them here on purpose to see if there would be any resentment They sold the house to them for $11 900. It's well worth $14,000 . . . has more rooms than they need . . . It's scarcely furnished."

"Negro real estate company owns the house and he wants $1,600 more than he put into the place. The association doesn't want to pay that much money," Jones adds.



Detroit, Feb. 21—Mrs. Ethel Watkins, 30, peers through a broken pane of door at her new home. The glass was broken by a rock thrown from the street. Crowds of 100-150 persons have gathered nightly in front of the house, protesting the presence of Mrs. Watkins, a Negro, in the previously all-white neighborhood. (AP Wirephoto)

SILENT DETROIT NEWSPAPERS

Was all this printed in the city newspapers?

It wasn't printed in the major Detroit newspapers. It was printed by the three local Negro publications.

"A reporter stopped by the house, but he didn't want to put it in the paper because of a riot starting . . . If colored people got in cars and came out this way there would be trouble."

What about the neighbors now?

"They're sick, just sick."

READ ABOUT IT IN MONTGOMERY

The following is a fact sheet set forth by the Detroit Commission on Community Relations on the Cherrylawn incidents. The facts presented here are as yet unpublished (when last we checked) by any major Detroit newspaper

Feb. 1 — Mrs. Watkins, a divorcee, moved into the Cherrylawn house after buying it on a land contract from Mrs.

Nowak, an elderly widow. The police department was notified prior to the time of the move and scout cars patrolled the area but there was no disturbance.

Feb. 6—A window was broken in the front door of Mrs. Watkins' house.

THIS WOULD BE 'VIOLENCE' IN MONTGOMERY

Feb. 8—More stones were thrown at the house and another window was broken.

Feb. 9-10—A door-to-door canvas of the neighborhood protested Mrs. Watkins' occupancy and Mrs. Nowak's sale of the property.

Feb. 11—At 7:15 p.m. a crowd of about 50 including many teen-agers gathered in front of the Watkins house, "talking loudly and shouting abusive remarks." Police dispersed the crowd.

Feb. 12—At 7:30 p.m., a crowd of 100 formed before the Cherrylawn house. This demonstration was orderly and police moved most of the people off the street "although some took refuge on the porches of neighbors." Police also dispersed a crowd that gathered on the front lawn of Mrs. Nowak's property.

BOMBS IN DETROIT?

Feb. 13—Demonstrators gathered in a wet snowfall at both properties and police again dispersed them. A delegation from the neighborhood called on Mrs. Watkins to find if she would sell the house. She referred them to her broker.

Feb. 14 — Mrs. Watkins reported "frightening threats to bomb her house." A relative who had been staying with her moved out and she spent the night with a sister in another part of the city.

'TECHNIQUES'

"Outside organizers" conducted a meeting of home owners in a church hall with about 700 attending. A vote showed they favor organizing an "improvement association" along the lines of other associations in northwest Detroit. "Techniques of getting Mrs. Watkins out of the neighborhood were discussed." Block officers were elected.

Feb. 15—The commission checked a report that Mrs. Watkins had moved out of the neighborhood and found it to be false.

Crowds kept up nightly demonstrations. Police said they dispersed from 100 to 150 last night in the vicinity of Mrs. Watkins' house. Police said there have been no daytime demonstrations and no violence reported since the start of mass demonstrations at night.

'GROWING PATTERNS OF INTIMIDATION'

The commission's acting director said Mrs. Watkins has decided against selling the property and that she will stay in the neighborhood. She is away from home at work during the day.

After summarizing what it has been doing to solve the problem, the commission said, "our next task is to seek the cooperation of all constructive forces in the community in a long-range program of education and of establish[illegible] safeguards against the growing patte[illegible] of intimidation revealed in this incident."

Despite protests in Detroit—

Defiant Negro says she will stay in white area

News 2-23-57
Birmingham, Ala.

DETROIT, Feb. 22—(AP)—A Negro seamstress who moved into a white neighborhood says she is going to stay in her $10,900 house despite demonstrations against her and the white woman who sold her the property.

Ethel Watkins, 30, told newsmen last night, "I am a firm believer in prayer and I pray God that everything will be all right."

Nightly demonstrations against Miss Watkins and the former owner of her house, Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, were called "a disgrace to our community" by the Rev. John E. Coogan, chairman of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations.

Father Coogan issued a statement criticizing "area leaders" after Mrs. Beulah Whitby, acting director of the commission, reported the demonstrations were "beginning to take on serious proportions."

Miss Watkins bought the house on a land contract and moved into the neighborhood Feb. 1. At first there was no trouble.

Miss Watkins said she noted the first sign of hostility Feb. 4 when a woman yelled at her, "Oh those damn niggers."

Then on Feb. 6 a stone smashed the window of her front door. More stones were thrown at her house two days later.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS started 11 days ago in front of the homes of both Miss Watkins and Mrs. Nowak, who lives two blocks away in the neat, middle-class neighborhood of mostly two-story brick houses.

A front door window at Mrs. Nowak's home was broken. But police said the demonstrators were for the most part orderly.

Miss Watkins said she became alarmed a week ago when she was told of a threat "they are going to put something in the fuel oil tank" of her house.

"I was about to give up," she said.

But she said she thought it over and she began to pray.

"I certainly intend to stay here," she said. "I'm expecting proper protection from the police."

MISS WATKINS SAID she had no idea of causing trouble when she moved into the neighborhood.

"I was taken by surprise," she said. She said the real estate broker did not tell her it was an all white neighborhood. Her home on Cherrylawn is about six blocks from homes in the area occupied by Negroes.

She was born in Macon, Ga., and her family moved to Detroit when she was an infant.

Detroit crowds protesting Negro in white area grow

News 2-23-57
Birmingham, Ala.

DETROIT, Feb. 21—(AP)—Nightly crowds demonstrating before the home of a Negro woman who moved into a white neighborhood, Feb. 1, have jumped back to 100-plus on Detroit's Northwest Side.

Police said 100 to 150 were dispersed last night in the vicinity of 12356 Cherrylawn, a house recently purchased by Mrs. Ethel Watkins, a widow seamstress.

The City of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations said demonstrations began Feb. 11 and have continued nightly since, with most participants now also demonstrating before the home of a white woman who sold the home to Mrs. Watkins.

THE COMMISSION identified the white woman as Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, who now lives two blocks away on Cloverlawn, and police said they had established an around-the-clock two-man guard there, as well as at Mrs. Watkins' home.

Police usually dispatch around 25 men to the neighborhood to disperse demonstrators and at times have barricaded Cherrylawn, turning back anyone who could not establish he lived there.

There have been no daytime demonstrations and no peace breaches during the night gatherings, police said. Two windows in the Watkins home have been broken, but both before mass demonstrations began.

DAVID GRACIE, field representative for the Commission on Community Relations, said several demonstrators have been hauled into the precinct police station and talked to, but none has been arrested.

First crowds of demonstrators ranged around 200-250, but dwindled to 35-40 over the weekend, then shot up again last night and the night before.

Police declined comment on future action, except to say: "We will continue to maintain the peace."

Community Relations Leader Scores Detroit Race Strife

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Fri 2-22-57

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Rev. John E. Coogan, chairman of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations, said today that demonstrations set off when a Negro woman moved into a white neighborhood of the city are "a disgrace to our community."

Father Coogan, who is head of the department of sociology at the University of Detroit, issued on behalf of the comission a statement attacking what he termed "gangsterism in race relations" in a neighborhood on Detroit's Northwest Side.

At the same time, Mrs. Beaulah Whitby, acting director of the commission, said the demonstrations gainst the Negro woman and against a white woman who sold the house were "beginning to take on serious proportions."

Officials of the commission referred to nightly crowds that have demonstrated at 12356 Cherrylawn, a house recently purchased by Ethel Watkins, a 30-year-old Negro seamstress.

Crowds also have gathered at night in front of the home of Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, 12105 Cloverlawn, two bloks from the Cherrylawn address. Mrs. Nowak is the white woman who sold the property to the Negro.

Police have posted around-the-clock guards at both houses since the demonstrations began 10 days ago. No arrests have been made.

In a statement criticizing "area leaders," Father Coogan sid:

"The Detroit Commission on Community Relations is in business to do everything reasonably possible to secure for every element in our community equality before the law.

"Gangsterism in race relations is not wrong only south of the Mason-Dixon Line. It is the more intolerable in proportion as it is unprovoked.

"The continued molestation and threat to the personal liberty shown to Ethel Watkins at 12356 Cherrylawn and to Mrs. Eugenia Nowak at 12105 Coverlawn is a disgrace to our community.

"Perhaps the most humiliating phase of the situation is the slowness of the area leaders to show the social responsibility called for to oppose and rebuke such ganging up against decent citizens."

Detroit Priest Hits Mobs at Negro Home

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 2-22-57

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Rev. John E. Coogan, chairman of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations, said today that demonstrations set off when a Negro woman moved into a white neighborhood of the city are "a disgrace to our community."

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CROWDS GATHER

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'ROUND-CLOCK GUARDS

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DETROIT STIRRED BY HOUSING BIAS

New York Times

Community Groups Examine Problem of 'Gangsterism' in Racial Relations

Sun. 3-3-57

By DAMON STETSON

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 2—Negroes have generally regarded this a good city in which to live. But those seeking to break the barrier of segregated private housing still face what a responsible community leader has called "gangsterism in race relations."

The situation was accented in the last month by the case of Mrs. Ethel Watkins, 30-year-old Negro seamstress, who bought a house in a previously all-white neighborhood.

As a result of demonstrations, molestation and threats directed toward her, responsible citizens have begun to re-examine the city's approach to one of its most serious problems — segregated housing.

The non-white population has grown from 150,790 in 1940 to about 360,000. It is still growing. There is continual pressure for expansion.

Some Cooperation Shown

Much expansion has been achieved without incident. In fact, Detroit can boast of neighborhoods where Negroes and whites live side by side with a minimum of friction, and in many cases with friendliness and cooperation.

However, Negroes still find it almost impossible to move into certain sections, notably the northwest and extreme eastern areas of the city. Among the obstacles they encounter are tacit neighborhood agreements against selling to them, difficulties in getting mortgages, unreasonable sale prices and general hostility.

The case of Mrs. Watkins is an example of the pattern of pressures that has been utilized to prevent what real estate men call "block-busting" by Negroes.

On Feb. 1 Mrs. Watkins moved into a two-story brick house on Cherrylawn Avenue. The houses on this tree-lined street are close together but are attractive.

Mrs. Watkins bought the house for $11,900 from Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, a white woman, who is an elderly widow. The new owner was pleased with the purchase. She bought new furniture.

"I've always wanted a home of my own," Mrs. Watkins said. "I had good parents, but we never had very much money and it always seemed crowded."

Police Patrol Area

The police, notified in advance that Mrs. Watkins had bought the house, patrolled the area the day she moved in. But there was no disturbance.

Six days later, after the word had spread, a window was broken in the front door. A few days later another window was broken.

For nearly two weeks demonstrators or the curious, ranging in number from ten to 200, appeared in front of the house evenings. A group demonstrated at least once in front of Mrs. Nowak's home near-by on Feb. 14, Mrs. Watkins reported she had received a bomb threat.

Meanwhile, a notice was circulated in the neighborhood, announcing an emergency meeting in the Temple Baptist Church of home owners and business men in the area.

About 500 residents of the Cherrylawn section attended. The possibility of buying the house from Mrs. Watkins was discussed. It was decided to continue peaceful demonstrations. A motion pledging no further sales to Negroes was carried overwhelmingly.

Through the last month the police have kept a watch on Cherrylawn. Edward S. Piggins, Police Commissioner, said the department had not entered the controversy but had preserved peace. Groups are kept moving and large crowds dispersed as quickly as possible, he said.

Ssveral demonstrators have been taken to police headquarters; a woman was arrested for disturbing the peace. Since then the demonstrations have dwindled.

The Rev. John E. Coogan, chairman of the Commission on Community Relations, has denounced the treatment of Mrs. Watkins and Mrs. Nowak as a disgrace.

"Perhaps the most humiliating phase of the situation is the slowness of the area leaders to show the social responsibility called for to oppose and rebuke such ganging-up against decent citizens," he declared.

"Fortunately, the police and city government can be relied upon to do all that is legally possible to repress violence, but in the absence of a rebuke against the molestation from an outraged citizenry of the neighborhood, municipal forces are fighting only a rear guard action.

However, this action will be continued until the community becomes conscious that the threat to the liberty of one is a threat to the liberty of all."

Responsible community forces are now beginning to go into action. Six Protestant churches in the area are planning a joint meeting of all families in the Sherrylawn vicinity. The Ministers will discuss the Christian approach to the situation.

The Commission on Community Relations, the Catholic Interracial Council, the Jewish Community Council and the Y-Teen group have also approached the problem, and are seeking ways to reduce tension and promote understanding.

There appears to be an increasing realization that the Cherrylawn incident and others like it are symptoms of a basic problem here.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Watkins said she intended to stay in the house she had bought.

"I'm a firm believer in prayer," she said, "and I've been praying. If they give me time, I think they'll find out what kind of a person I am. This is the lesson the people here need to know."

Police Guard Home Of Detroit Negro

Star P. 30-a

DETROIT, Feb. 13 (AP).—Police maintained an around the clock guard yesterday at the ome of a Negro who moved into an all-white Northwest Detroit neighborhood February 1. Posting of the guard followed the dispersing of a protesting crowd at the home Monday night.

Police said Mrs. Ethel Watkins, a widow seamstress, was undisturbed for some five days after she moved into the home. A window was broken by a stone last Wednesday and another Saturday.

Police estimated 200 white persons gathered at the home Monday night, but said they dispersed quietly and without incident when ordered to do so. No one was arrested and no one injured.

The house, in a neighborhood of $11,000 to $12,000 homes, was sold to Mrs. Watkins by a real estate firm operated by Negroes.

Group Aids Woman Attacked On Bias

Daily Worker

Thurs. 3-28-57

DETROIT— (ANP) — The Detroit NAACP branch is supporting "to the limit of its resources" an action for injunctive relief brought on behalf of a Negro woman against several persons who have been active in leading opposition to her occupancy of the home she purchased in a white neighborhood here.

Atlanta, Ga.

In making this announcement, NAACP branch officials noted that they have secured a counsel for the woman, Mrs. Ethel Watkins.

A bill of complaint filed on behalf of Mrs. Watkins in the Wayne County Circuit Court specifically charges that various persons in the neighborhood have conspired in the use of mob intimidation tactics to force her from her home.

Commenting on the case, Edward M. Turner, branch president, called it "significant" because "the incident brings to the surface the sinister forces which make it difficult to achieve any real degree of democracy in the field of housing."

"The NAACP down through the years has attempted to alert the entire community to its responsibility in this field," Mr. Turner added. "The Watkins incident indicates that we have much work to do."

NAACP Goes To Aid Of Mrs. Watkins, Detroit Victim

Globe & Independent

Nashville Tenn.

Fri. 3-29-57

Detroit, Mich. — The Detroit NAACP branch is supporting "to the limit of its resources" an action for injunctive relief brought on behalf of a Negro woman against several persons who have been active in leading opposition to her occupancy of the home she purchased in a white neighborhood here.

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White Woman Found Guilty In Racial Row

Daily Worker

Thurs. 3-28-57

Pasadena Calif.

DETROIT. — (ANP) — An all-white jury of six women deliberated only 34 minutes Thursday before Recorder's Judge Paul E. Krause before finding a 38-year-old housewife guilty of disturbing the peace in connection with a racial disturbance of Feb. 24. She is Mrs. Rose Marie Petransky.

Nine witnesses testified she shouted insulting remarks, "N— Lovers" to four white persons as they left the home of Mrs. Ethel Watkins, a colored seamstress who moved into the white neighborhood at 12356 Cherrylawn.

Mrs. Petransky's attorney, Donald W. Sergeant, said he would appeal the verdict. Judge Krause set April 25 for sentence.

Arrest Women For Disturbance At Housing Project

Des Moines Iowa

Thurs. 4-25-57

Detroit, Mich.—Police last week arrested two Herman Gardens women and an 18-year-old youth, son of one of the women, following a racial disturbance at the housing project.

Mrs. Mary T. Head of 8457 Woodmont, and Mrs. Mary E. Passino of 8455 Woodmont, were charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. They are charged with inducing Mrs. Passino's son, Gerald, to throw marbles through the windows of a home which a Negro family had just moved.

Gerald Passino pleaded guilty before Judge John P. O'Hara to malicious destruction of property and admitted breaking the windows in a home at 8454 Woodmont. A student at Cody High School, admitted to detectives that he broke four windows of the Brooks' home with marbles. The boy stated that the women urged him to break the windows because "it's a good way to get rid of the Negroes."

Brooks, a social worker, moved into his home on April 1st. Windows were broken the first night. He said he was surprised at the action because there were three other Negro families living in the project. The family has been under 24 hour police protection.

The Michigan Way Of Life

No doubt you remember Hizzoner Mayor Orville Hubbard of Dearborn, Mich. Not a single Negro citizen is allowed to reside in Dearborn. Mayor Hubbard is proud of this record and last year had his salary almost tripled by grateful constituents in a referendum, whereas raises for the other city officials were rejected.

Mayor Hubbard gave *The Advertiser* a remarkably frank interview on the subject of total Negro exclusion from Dearborn, despite the fact that thousands work their by day. This total exclusion may have seemed somewhat rigid to Montgomerians, for here Negro citizens reside in peace just two houses removed from the mansion of the governor.

Anyhow, Mayor Hubbard is now campaigning for reelection. He has sent *The Advertiser* two remarkable campaign documents—two full page newspaper advertisements reproducing an article from the July 26 edition of *U.S. News & World Report.*

The article? "When Federal Bayonets Did Rule The South."

It is a vivid historical account of the hideous crimes committed against the South by the Washington government during Reconstruction.

Mayor Hubbard's campaign ad bore the injunction, "Now Open Your Eyes W-I-D-E And Read This!"

It is not clear to us why this indictment of the Washington federals has appeal in Dearborn, but we do know that Mayor Hubbard is an able, victorious politician and that we should not look the gift horse in the mouth.

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Negro at Detroit Victim of Vandals

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP).—Mrs. Ethel Watkins, Negro seamstress who moved into a white neighborhood last winter, was a victim of vandals Wednesday night.

A rock was thrown through an upstairs window of her house and two small pumpkins were heaved through downstairs windows. There were no injuries.

The damage was reported along with more than 100 other incidents of vandalism, police said.

Windows Smashed In Home of Negro

Detroit, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Ethel Watkins, Negro seamstress who moved into a white neighborhood last winter, was a victim of vandals Wednesday night.

A rock was thrown through an upstairs window of her house and two small pumpkins were heaved through downstairs windows.

Detroit Negro's Home Is Stoned

Detroit, Oct. 31 (AP) — Mrs. Ethel Watkins, Negro seamstress who moved into a white neighborhood last winter, was a victim of vandals last night.

A rock was thrown through an upstairs window of her house and two small pumpkins were heaved through downstairs windows. There were no injuries.

The damage was reported along with more than 100 other incidents of vandalism, police said.

She may have been a victim of Halloween celebrants out a night early, police said, but they were investigating it as a possible racial incident.

Mrs. Watkins saw two boys run from her house after the objects were thrown, police said.

Shortly after Mrs. Watkins bought the house, groups of noisy white people gathered almost nightly. Demonstrators threw stones, breaking windows. Some of them hooted at Mrs. Watkins and at people who came and went. Police dispersed as many as 150 in the protesting crowds. A two-man around-the-clock guard was maintained until six weeks ago.

Negro Keeps New Home Despite White Protests

Star Fri. 2-22-57 P.4-a
Washington D.C.

DETROIT, Feb. 22 (AP).—A Negro seamstress who moved into a white neighborhood says she is going to stay in her $10,900 house in spite of demonstrations against her and the white woman who sold her the property.

Ethel Watkins, 30, told newsmen last night, "I am a firm believer in prayer and I pray God that everything will be all right."

Nightly demonstrations against Miss Watkins and the former owner of her house, Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, were called "a disgrace to our community" by the Rev. John E. Coogan, chairman of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations.

Father Coogan issued a statement criticizing "area leaders" after Mrs. Beulah Whitby, actingan all-white neighborhood. Her director of the commission, re-home on Cherrylawn is about six ported the demonstrations were blocks from homes in the area "beginning to take on serious occpied by Negroes.

The Jesuit priest, who is head of the Sociology Department at the University of Detroit, said, "perhaps the most humiliating phase of the situation is the slowness of area leaders to show the social responsibility called for to oppose and rebuke such ganging up against decent citizens."

Stone Smashes Window

Miss Watkins brought the house on a land contract and moved into the neighborhood February 1. At first there was no trouble.

Miss Watkins said she noted the first sign of hostility February 4, when a woman yelled at her. Then on February 6, a one smashed the window of her front door. More stones were thrown at her house two days later and a dining room window was broken.

Mass demonstrations started 11 days ago in front of the homes of both Miss Watkins and Mrs. Nowak, who lives two blocks away in the neat middleclass neighborhood of mostly two-story brick houses.

A front door window at Mrs. Nowak's home was broken and no arrests were made.

Neighborhood Policed

Scores of policemen were deployed in the neighborhood last night and there was no mass demonstration at either house. Mrs. Watkins left her home shortly after 8 p.m. to do some shopping. Small groups on

Detroit Whites Harass Family

Defender P.5
Chicago Ill.

DETROIT — Twenty police cars were called out last week to control a crowd of nearly 300 persons which gathered to demonstrate their objection to a Negro living in their formerly all-white neighborhood.

Sat. 2-23-57

The crowd milled around the home of Mrs. Ethel Watkins, who moved into the area Feb. 1. Police blocked off an area surrounding the home.

It was the third display of opposition to Mrs. Watkins since she entered the neighborhood. Other incidents include breaking windows.

FIGHT ON NEGRO PUSHED

Times P. 20-C

Dozens Picket Home in Miami White Area After Arrests

Mon. 2-25-57

MIAMI, Feb. 14 (UP)—Dozens of white men carrying signs with anti-Negro slogans picketed today the Negro home in a white neighborhood at which four men were arrested last night while trying to erect a kerosene-soaked cross.

One of those arrested was Fred B. Hockett, 51 years old, who said he was an official of the Seaboard White Citizens Council at Clinton, Tenn., and was described by the police as the "right hand man" of John Kasper, segregationist leader.

The picketing was at the home of Frank Legree, Negro entertainer. The pickets carried signs reading "Go back to Tennessee" and "Clinton get too hot for you?"

Some of those in the neighborhood were hostile to reporters, saying that the press caused "most of thet integration rabble-rousing."

Last Time Herald Washington D.C.
Sat. 2-23-57

Associated Press

Rock Thrown at Her Home

Ethel Watkins, 30, peers through a broken pane of a door in her new home in Detroit. The glass was broken by a rock thrown from the street. From 100 to 150 persons have been gathering nightly in front of the house, protesting the presence of Mrs. Watkins, a Negro, in a previously all-white neighborhood.

NEGRO DEFIES THREATS

Times P. 19-C

Detroit Woman to Keep Home Despite Hostile Demonstrations

Sat. 2-23-57

DETROIT, Feb. 22 (AP)—A Negro seamstress who moved into a white neighborhood says she is going to stay in her $10,900 house despite demonstrations against her and the white woman who sold her the property.

Ethel Watkins, 30 years old, told newsmen last night, "I am a firm believer in prayer and I pray God that everything will be all right."

Nightly demonstrations against Miss Watkins and the former owner of her house, Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, were called "a disgrace to our community" by the Rev. John E. Coogan, chairman of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations.

Father Coogan issued a statement criticizing "area leaders" after Mrs. Beulah Whitby, acting director of the commission, had reported that the demonstrations were "beginning to take on serious proportions."

Miss Watkins bought the house on a land contract and moved into the neighborhood Feb. 1.

Won't Be Forced Out of Home

Courier P. 5

Woman Defies Detroit Mob

Sat. 3-2-57
Pittsburgh Pa.

DETROIT—"I pray that God will make everything all right," said 30-year-old Ethel Watkins, who vowed to remain in her new $10,900 home despite nightly intimidation and threats from crowds of whites.

Miss Watkins, a seamstress, and Mrs. Eugenia Nowak, former owner of the house, have been subjected to humiliating demonstrations since Miss Watkins moved into the all-white suburb.

The first sign of hostility was noted when an unidentified woman yelled at Miss Watkins: "Those damn Negroes."

Later, a rock crashed through a front window, and the house was stoned again a few days later. After the stonings stopped, crowds gathered nightly to harass Miss Watkins.

Despite the threats, Miss Watkins said she will stay in the house, adding, "I expect proper protection from the police."

Rev. John E. Coogan, chairman of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations, said:

"Perhaps the most humiliating phase of the situation is the slowness of area leaders to show social responsibility called for to oppose and rebuke such ganging up against decent citizens."

The Jesuit priest called the molestation of Miss Watkins "a disgrace to our community."

Father Coogan added: "Fortunately, the police and city government can be relied upon to do all that is legally possible to repress violence. But in the absence of a rebuke against the molestation from an outraged citizenry of the neighborhood, municipal forces are fighting only a rear-guard action."

By CHESTER HIGGINS

Courier p. 3

DETROIT — The pattern of mob violence against Negroes moving into what are politely termed "white neighborhoods" is becoming more and more clear and distinct. Sat. 5-2-57 38c

Throughout the year 1956, numerous cases of stoning, smearing with paint of Negro homes in these areas, and general mobbing of the Negroes, themselves, gained in number and severity. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Negro family moved into a home on Riopelle. It was stoned. The home was smeared with paint. The plumbing was plugged and the furnace was nearly wrecked. The family moved.

A colored family moved into an address on Chalfonte, and mobs gathered. The home was stoned. The family moved.

On Cherrylayn, a lone Negro divorcee moved in, all was quiet for a while, then a letter from a white realtor denying sale of the home to the woman was circulated.

Stones were hurled, mobs gathered, the woman was forced to flee her home. She has returned now, with promises of police protection.

■

THROUGH ALL OF THIS passes a thread of similarity, the hand of some central organization or organizers. But who is it or they?

In the ugly mob gathered in front of the widow on Cherrylawn the name "United Northwest Realty Association" cropped up. Some bigot declared it it would buy the home.

Again the name of a Rodney Redpath, a notorious but shadowy figure who figured in the infamous Chalfonte case, was mentioned. He was supposed to organize a meeting at the Temple Baptist Church, 10100 Grand River.

But The Courier's investigation of the meeting which took place a few nights later at the church, did not turn up Redpath. His trusted lieutenant, a Carl Gray, was present, however. But he was not on the rostrum. And the role he played, if any, was strictly a behind-the-scenes one.

On the rostrum sat Dennis Duggan, chairman, of 12301 Cherrylawn, a neighbor of the Negro widow, and two outside "organizers," Bob Simpson, of 12316 Ilene, and Theodore Freeborn, of 12151 Steel. Duggan was nabbed by police last week in mob action on Cherrylawn. Two others were also arrested.

These two, The Courier learned, were instrumental in organizing a huge area from Myers to Wyoming. They held their first "organizing meeting" in the Veterans Foreign Wars Hall, Lasure and Grand River, Oct. 15, 1956.

■

A SECOND such meeting was held in Temple Baptist Church, Oct. 25, 1956. And while they were busy this year organizing the huge area of Wyoming and Greenlawn, and Plymouth and Fullerton, the Negro widow was sold the Cherrylawn house.

Redpath, who is extremely active in the infamous Dewitt-Clinton Association, was a guest speaker, Sept. 20, 1956, at the Fitzgerald Public School. The Puritan Park Association was the sponsor, and a prominent woman Detroit councilman was also a speaker.

She said her piece (explaining zoning laws) and then took a powder before the rabble-rousing started.

Redpath, an ubiquitous fellow, is the chief organizer of the Lyndon-Fenkell, Livernois-Wyoming area.

Some people at these various meetings have mentioned Redpath in connection with the United Northwest Realty Association, an organization with perhaps a collection of 150 real estate companies which uses a multiple property listing.

■

AND SOME MENTION has been made at meetings that "if you list your house with United, it will not sell it to a Negro unless two or more live in the area."

The pattern then seems to be one of a tough-shelled organization comprised of "professionals" such as Relpath (who, incidentally, was supposed to have operated a store in Hastings St. at one time); realty firms and influential politicians "whipping" the people into line and keeping the neighborhoods free of "n——rs."

And the central "front" is the Improvement Association. Although what it seeks to "improve" is not so much physical property, but "improve" out Negro and other "undesirable" elements.

Most associations disclaim any identity with the infamous white citizens' councils. But they do the work of the citizens' councils. There isn't much difference.

Defies Mob—Miss Ethel Watkins refuses to give up her new home in all-white suburb of Detroit despite nightly attacks by mobs. Window in house was broken. Home was stoned several times. Police are on 24-hour detail.

Courier Sat. 5-2-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 1

Rocks St. Louis Home Put Up For Sale

St. Louis Post-Dispatch 3-16-57

ST. LOUIS — (INS) — A full-scale investigation is underway into the bombing of a southwest St. Louis home which had been posted for sale with a Negro realty firm.

Police reported that the bomb was planted under the rear porch of the home of Emerson Lloyd Diveley Friday night, March 8.

The resultant blast shattered glass remaining the rear porch, blew off the basement door and damaged part of the foundation. Windows in two adjoining homes of the white-settled neighborhood were shattered.

Diveley, in the bedroom when the bomb went off, escaped injury.

Authorities quoted him as saying he had decided to sell the one-and-one half story brick house about two weeks ago and put it up for sale with the P. C. Robinson Realty company.

"Will Sell To Anyone"

Diveley told police he would sell his place to anybody who had the money to pay for it.

Robinson, operator of the realty firm, said that while his company could be described as "a colored real estate company," sale of the Diveley residence would not be limited to Negro clients.

Diveley, operator of an auto repair shop, told authorities that he had received an anonymous telephone call about two weeks ago warning him not to sell his house "like that."

2

Jersey Realtors Accused Discrimination By Negroes

Published Wed. 6-5-57
Montgomery Ala.

BANK, N.J., June 4 (AP)— [illegible], a lawyer and an [illegible], charged last night that [illegible] in Monmouth County are [illegible] members of [illegible].

[illegible] the men, Richard L. John- [illegible] mechanical engineer em- [illegible] at Ft. Monmouth, said "a [illegible] operation to keep [illegible] when they have the [illegible].

[illegible] and Merrill Rich- [illegible] Asbury Park attorney, [illegible] charges in the [illegible] public hearing before [illegible] Council. The hearing [illegible] creation of a Red [illegible] Authority to get [illegible] housing here. An [illegible] creating such an author- [illegible] at the meeting [illegible] postponed after the [illegible] men made the charges [illegible] the coun- [illegible].

[illegible] said that when he came [illegible] from Greensboro, N.C., [illegible] shown ramshackle houses [illegible] high prices." He said [illegible] he contacted were [illegible] showed him suit- [illegible] even though he said [illegible] short II.

[illegible] said: "I have no mon- [illegible] the country club city [illegible] but not the bel- [illegible] and many others [illegible] same temperament."

[illegible] said he knew of no [illegible] living in any of the new [illegible] developments in this boom- [illegible] He said most Negroes [illegible] on the subject because [illegible] and lawsuits."

...on Housing Bias Signed by Meyner

6-5-57

...Herald Tribune

...case at least until after a decision in the same case is handed down by the Court of Appeals in Albany on Friday.

The Commission itself is faced with a complaint brought by Norris Shervington last December which charges that the Pelham Hall corporation refused to rent him an apartment at the Pelham Road address, allegedly violating Federal laws requiring absolute racial equality in the rental of all apartments financed with Federal aid.

New Jersey Realtors Accused Of Discrimination By Negroes

Advertiser Wed. 6-5-57

Montgomery, Ala.

RED BANK, N.J., June 4 (AP)—Two Negroes, a lawyer and an engineer, charged last night that realtors in Monmouth County are discriminating against members of their race.

One of the men, Richard L. Johnson, a mechanical engineer employed at Ft. Monmouth, said "a well-organized gentlemen's agreement" is in operation to keep Negroes from getting "suitable housing even when they have the money for it."

Both Johnson and Merrill Richardson, an Asbury Park attorney, alluded to these charges in the course of a public hearing before the borough council. The hearing was called on creation of a Red Bank Housing Authority to get federal aid for housing here. An ordinance creating such an authority was passed at the meeting.

Pressed by newsmen after the hearing, both men bluntly charged housing discrimination in the county.

Johnson said that when he came here in 1951 from Greensboro, N.C., he was "shown ramshackle houses for sale at high prices." He said all the agents he contacted were polite, but none showed him suitable housing, even though he said he could afford it.

Johnson added: "I have no money to fight the country club city hall. Besides, I'm just not the belligerent type, and many others have the same temperament."

Richardson said he knew of no Negroes living in any of the new housing developments in this booming country. He said most Negroes were silent on the subject because "we want housing, not lawsuits."

38c 1957 NEW YORK

PROTESTS HALT ANTI-BIAS HOUSING

Times P.1-E

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

New York city fathers suddenly found last week that the Wagner Administration's bill prohibiting discrimination in private apartment housing was too big a mouthful to swallow, all at once, in so short a time.

The resulting indigestion caused some political spasms that may force further consideration of the Administration bill under conditions of super-charged emotion rather than calm legislative debate.

Unexpectedly, the anti-bias housing measure, introduced only last May 21, became stalled in the City Council when a Council committee decided to lay the bill over indefinitely for further study.

Herald Tribune 6-23-57

The action, considered a victory for the city's real estate groups and others in militant opposition, touched off recriminations among the bill's proponents, largely civil rights, church and educational groups.

Many of them, who over-confidently had thought triumph to be within easy grasp in a city election year, began regrouping their forces for a new drive for the measure

The tensions and strains inherent in most legislation dealing with minority groups were largely blamed for a flurry that broke out almost immediately within the ranks of the City Council's top-heavy Democratic majority.

Councilmen Disagree

Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat and one of the anti-bias bill's three sponsors, accused Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat and another sponsor, of having thrown a "monkey wrench" into Council efforts to pass the bill by urging his colleagues to "go slow" in weighing the measure. The third sponsor is Stanley M. Isaacs, the Council's Republican-Liberal minority leader.

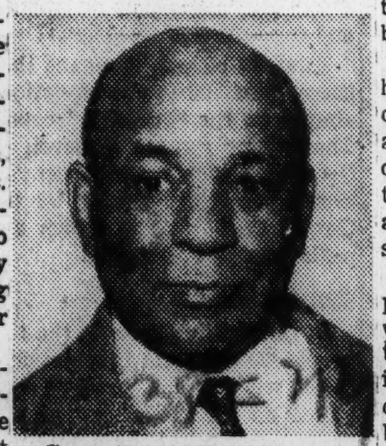
Policy spokesmen in the Council insisted the bill was not dead. With a weather eye on the torrent of mail opposing the legislation, they said the measure was too important to rush through so fast. They needed more time, they said, to consider changes and "safeguard" improvements. But they promised that a bill of some kind would be passed "well before election."

In the face of the Council's cautious stand, much of the steam has gone out of the Administration's drive for early enactment of the bill.

While reiterating his complete support of the legislation, Mayor Wagner asserted that "of course" the Council was entitled to consider changes and improvements.

An argument that appeared to weigh heavily with many of the Councilmen was the warning that mortgage loans would be

City Weighs Effects On Property Value



Councilman Earl Brown.

The New York Times

Councilman Joseph Sharkey.

curtailed if the bill was enacted —that savings banks, insurance companies and trustees would be reluctant to invest in properties likely to "deteriorate."

The contention regarding mortgage money was dealt with, one way or the other, by both proponents and opponents of the anti-discrimination bill in a City Council public hearing June 7. It has been further expanded in the heavy flow of mail both to the Mayor's office and to the Councilmen since the hearing.

Harold J. Treanor, counsel to the Real Estate Board of New York, for instance, says that if the state or municapility dictates the tenants you must take, it controls the investment.

Appeal to Public

More specifically — on the same side of the fence and on behalf of the same organization —James Andrews, executive of a property management concern in the city, implores the public to realize that most real estate bears a heavy mortgage debt.

"These mortgages usually are held by savings banks, insurance companies or trustees of private accounts, all of whom are concerned more with the safety of their investment than with the annual return," Mr. Andrews says.

"Since these trustees are responsible for the money of people which has been entrusted to them, they are wary of keeping it in property that is in danger of deterioration. Under the anti-bias law the withholding of mortgage funds would probably become critical.

"Mortgages would become payable when due and would be renewed only at more onerous terms. The ownership of property under such conditions would become much less attractive. The tendency under such conditions is for property to deteriorate physically. The city would be adversely affected by the physical deterioration of its real estate which is, after all, the first asset upon which it bases its credit."

On the other side of the investment argument, however, James H. Scheuer, chairman of the executive committee of City and Suburban Homes Company and a recognized economist, declares that there is no evidence that builders will not construct buildings that they know must be integrated or that responsible lending institutions will not provide necessary mortgage financing for these projects.

He points to some $880,000,000 in middle-income slum clearance housing construction now under way in New York City. Sponsors, he notes, have a $50,000,000 cash equity in this amount.

Several of these projects in so-called less desirable locations, Mr. Scheuer says, are being financed by leading banks and insurance companies with the assistance of Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance. Other developments, he says, are being financed without Federal help.

"Because these projects will be built at low densities with a great deal of open space and to high standards of design, they will be attractive places in which to live and their desirability should be in no way be affected for better or for worse by minority occupancy," the economist holds.

No Statistics

Because New York City, if the anti-bias law is adopted, will be a trail-blazer in applying such a policy to private rental housing, there are no hard-and-fast mortgage and loan statistics from other cities to indicate to New York just what the investment situation is likely to be here.

But Mr. Scheuer points to the view of Earl Schwulst, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, the largest savings institution in the United States. He has reiterated the willingness of his bank to insure any residential project, either multi-dwelling or single-family, which is well-planned and conceived, in a stable neighborhood, and which, therefore, is a good "housing buy" regardless of the racial background of the prospective renters or purchasers.

41-city survey shows races can live together in peace

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-57

NEW YORK The fact that colored and whites are already living together in neighborly harmony throughout the country refutes the myth that segregated housing is the "inevitable pattern." P. 16

This was the conclusion revealed in a report filed by the Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan last week.

Indeed, the Committee presented at a special meeting at the New York School of Social Work evidences of successful "open occupancy" in private housing gathered from 41 cities.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE had also studied a mixed neighborhood in the Bronx section of this metropolitan area.

The result of the study substantiated the conclusion that colored and whites can live as good neighbors "without flight of tenants, property deterioration, decline of values or withdrawal of mortgage money."

With respect to the Bronx, 44 white residents were interviewed.

The committee reported: "The area is one where colored and whites have been living for 50 years, not only without overt friction . . . but with a substantial measure of cooperation on common community problems."

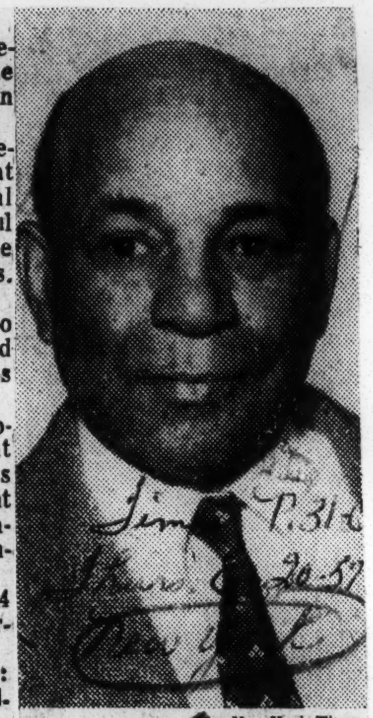
In fact, many whites have moved into the neighborhood with the prior knowledge that colored people were already living in the same neighborhood. Property values, according to the committee report, have not dropped.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE likewise placed the onus for the maintenance of segregated housing upon real estate interests.

"There is no question," it was pointed out," but that the real estate industry bears the major responsibility for maintaining the conditions under which most housing is reserved exclusively for either white people or colored people.

"The responsibility is exercised, for the most part, in a spirit of helpless conformity with 'the ways things are; a spirit which lends itself to the perpetuation of a host of shibboleths regarding bi-racial residence."



The New York Times

TO PRESS BIAS BILL: Earl Brown, City Councilman who predicted further action on bill to ban bias in private housing in city.

MAYOR REAFFIRMS BIAS BILL SUPPORT

Times P.31-C Thurs. 6-20-57

But Says Housing Measure May Need Modification— Favors Full Discussion

Daily Worker

BROWN ASSAILS SHARKEY

Harlem Councilman Accuses Majority Leader of Trying to Undermine Legislation

38c

Mayor Wagner reiterated yesterday his support of the controversial measure barring dis-

crimination in private apartment housing. But he conceded that his early unqualified endorsement might have been too sweeping.

At the same time, Earl Brown, Harlem Councilman and one of the bill's three sponsors, accused his Democratic majority leader, Joseph T. Sharkey, of having thrown a "monkey wrench" into efforts to pass the measure.

Mr. Sharkey was another sponsor of the bill. The third was Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican-Liberal.

The bill, which had been put into the Council May 21 under "full-steam-ahead" support by Mayor Wagner, became stalled on Tuesday when the Council's General Welfare Committee laid it over indefinitely for further study.

Mayor Wagner told City Hall reporters yesterday that his Administration was not trying to "jam anything down anybody's throat" in pushing for passage of the housing bill. If improvements and changes are suggested, Mr. Wagner said, they should get consideration. The bill was designed to extend an existing ban on discrimination in housing rentals here.

Mayor See Modification

Earlier, in a radio interview with Martha Deane, over WOR, the Mayor conceded that the legislation probably would be modified because in some quarters the proposed penalty of $500 for violation of the bill's provisions might be "too severe."

"The bill has my backing," Mayor Wagner said, "and I believe in all fairness to the City Council they want to have it fully discussed by all people who are interested in it."

Mr. Brown's attack on Mr. Sharkey, considered unusual for a Democratic Councilman to make against his own Council party leader, was voiced at a luncheon of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Urban League of Greater New York at the New Yorker Hotel.

The Harlem Councilman charged that Mr. Sharkey had told the General Welfare Committee that he had read the bill only two day's before Tuesday's committee meeting, and that the Council should "go slow" in acting on it.

Also noted by Mr. Brown was Mr. Sharkey's assertion that his name was on the bill as a sponsor only at Mayor Wagner's request.

Mr. Brown told the Urban League that the City Concil would take further action on the bill within four to six weeks "unless more gimmicks and Mickey Finns are slipped to Mayor Wagner, Mr. Sharkey or Tammany Leader Carmine G. De Sapio."

Bill's Future Tied to Politics

The Councilman did not amplify the statement or explain his view of Mr. De Sapio's connection with the bill. At another point, Mr. Brown said the future of the bill depended more on politics than on ideals.

"I steel feel we are going to get a good bill through," Mr. Brown declared, "but sometimes I doubt the virtue of some of the other members of the Council."

Mr. Brown said there was no uprising against the bill from New Yorkers generally, but "it was a slick job done by the New York City Real Estate Board."

The Council committee's action Tuesday was considered to be a victory for the real estate boards of the five boroughs and others who had been conducting an all-out campaign against the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs measure.

Another factor was the heavy mail opposing the bill received by the Mayor's office and the Councilmen. The mail ran between 3 and 4 to 1 in opposition.

Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, told the Urban League he was disappointed over the Council committee's action on the bill. Another luncheon speaker, James Felt, chairman of the City Planning Commission, said he endorsed the bill "with some minor modifications."

HOUSING BIAS CASE APPROVED BY COURT

Times P.35-M

Wed. 6-5-57

The Appellate Division in Brooklyn yesterday reversed a State Supreme Court order prohibiting the State Commission Against Discrimination from holding its first public hearing on a housing discrimination case.

New York

The hearing, involving a complaint by Norris Shervington, a Negro, against Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., of New Rochelle, was rescheduled for 10:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Agreement on the new date was reached at a conference by Commissioner Ward B. Arbury and Joseph R. Pisani, attorney for the private housing corporation. Mr. Arbury will preside at the hearing in the commission office at 270 Broadway.

The corporation is also challenging the Constitutional right of the state to prohibit racial and religious discrimination in Federally aided private housing. Mr. Shervington complained that the corporation had denied him an apartment in a development it operates that was built under a mortgage loan insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Dates for argument on this phase of the action were changed yesterday from Friday to June 19 in Albany Supreme Court.

New York State Anti-Bias Agency Rules In Favor Of Negro Barred From Pelham Hall Apartments

Call Times P.17-12-57

Kansas City, Mo.

By Samuel P. Perry, Jr.

NEW YORK.— (ANP) — As was expected, the State Commission against Discrimination (SCAD) has voted unanimously that Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc. of New Rochelle, N. Y., had violated the state anti-bias law by refusing to rent an apartment to Norris G. Shervington, office manager for Associated Publishers, Inc., advertising representative.

Prior to the public hearing, the Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., operators of the Rochelle Arms, the apartment house in question, had stated publicly that they would take the case before the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary, rather than admit a Negro.

The decision of SCAD was rendered by Commissioners Ward B. Arbury, Nicholas H. Pinto and J. Edward Conway.

The commissioners found that the landlord had failed to "deny" the charge of flagrant discrimination brought against it and had rebuffed efforts by Commissioner Charles Abrams, chairman of SCAD, to "conciliate" the case without a public hearing.

Joseph R. Pisani, the attorney for the respondent, contended at the hearing that the state as such had no right to prohibit racial and religious discrimination in private housing backed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or the Veterans Administration (VA). He further argued that his client had received a commitment for FHA insurance June 30, 1955, one day before the provisions of the state law went into effect, on July 1, 1955.

However, the panel of commissioners of SCAD asserted:

"We must proceed on the assumption that the (state) law is valid in all respects and that (we have) no legal authority to question the constitutionality of this or any other act of the Legislature under which (we) may be acting.

"The issuance of a commitment by the Federal Housing Administration does not constitute the insurance by the Federal Government or any agency thereof of a loan to finance the construction of the premises in question.

In such an instance the commitment is only a statement of terms upon which the mortgage will be insured if all details of the proposed structure comply with the rules of FHA and meet the approval of the Federal Housing Commission, according to the SCAD commisioners.

Further, the panel took the position that the actual loan was obtained on November 18, 1955, thus bringing Rochelle firms within the orbit of the law.

The next step is an order from SCAD directing the Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., to "cease and desist from such unlawful discriminatory practices." The order normally issued within ten days following public hearings at which the charge of discriminatory practices is found by a panel of commissioners. Following receipt of the order, the respondent may file its exceptions to the order.

(Although the respondent has indicated the court action will follow the decision of the SCAD panel, it is likely that in a case before a federal court the U.S. Attorney General would file a brief as amicus curiae supporting the State Commission Against Discrimination.)

HOUSING RACIAL BAN CHALLENGED

Times-Picayune Fri. 7-5-57

Apartment Owner Told to End Discrimination

New Orleans La.

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP) — The state commission against discrimination has ordered a New Rochelle apartment owner to stop discriminating against Negroes.

The ruling is the first under new provisions of the state law. A commission spokesman said an expected court test of the ruling would be the nation's first of such a law.

The case was brought against Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., owners of an apartment development at New Rochells known as Rochelle Arms, after Norris G. Shervington, a Negro, complained he was denied an apartment because of his race.

The new provisions of the anti-bias law forbid discrimination because of race, color or creed in private housing which receives public assistance, in this case federal mortgage insurance.

The housing firm admitted refusing to rent Shervington an apartment, and based its defense on two allegations of the law's alleged unconstitutionality, and on a technical ground involving the statute of limitations.

Race Ukase Hits Apartment Owner

Advertiser Wed. 7-3-57

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination today ordered a New Rochelle apartment owner to stop discriminating against Negroes.

The ruling is the first under new provisions of the state law. A commission spokesman said an unexpected court test of the ruling would be the nation's first of such a law.

The case was brought against Pelham Hall Apartments Inc., owners of an apartment development at New Rochelle known as Rochelle Arms, after Norris G. Shervington, a Negro, complained he was denied an apartment because of his race.

City Council Shelves Bill on Housing Bias

Herald Tribune P.15

The politically explosive anti-bias housing bill that would outlaw racial discrimination in private housing will be shelved until after election day, it was indicated at City Hall today.

Wed 9-25-57

Despite a plea by Councilman Earl Brown (D., Man.), one of the bill's sponsors, for speedy action on the measure as "a moral shot in the arm" for the whole nation, the City Council put off action yesterday.

Wed 9-25-57

Democratic Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, another of the bill's sponsors, told reporters he didn't know when action would be taken on the anti-bias measure.

Letters to

To Ban Bias in Housing

Pro-Segregation Position Declared Based on Erroneous Notions

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Charles G. Bennett's article in your issue of June 23, "Protests Halt Anti-Bias Housing," is apparently an effort to present the arguments pro and con the Wagner administration's bill prohibiting discrimination in private housing in the City of New York.

Mr. Bennett's article presented forcefully the point of view of some of the city's bankers and real estate brokers against the measure. Unfortunately, Mr. Bennett omitted some well-known and often-repeated rebuttals which conclusively point up the fact that the whole pro-discrimination case of the real estate-bankers group is based on a series of erroneous notions.

First, the myth that the occasion of Negro occupancy necessarily leads to housing deterioration must be rejected not only as incorrect but as bigoted. As for interracial communities, the bulk of the evidence reveals that when a Negro moves into a neighborhood from which he was formerly excluded, and that neighborhood remains stable, the Negro tends to expend proportionately more capital and energy than his neighbors in an effort to disprove myths about him.

Causes for Deterioration

The most contradictory aspect of the pro-segregation position is that the same bank-real estate forces who oppose the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs measure own the overwhelming proportion of the deteriorating property. Deterioration in these segregated areas has occurred through the overloading of existing facilities, the subdividing of single dwelling units and disinterest in proper maintenance, normally precipitated by white owners motivated by the lure of short-run high returns.

Secondly, the dire prediction that passage of the measure would lead to loss of real estate revenue is equally fallacious.

Segregated neighborhoods are almost invariably located in those parts of the city "in transition," which are also the most expensive for the city to maintain. This is a pathetic fact in the face of the inadequate services that these neighborhoods receive. Further, if the opponents of the anti-bias measure who masquerade in the archaic clothing of Smithian laissez-faire really believed in their own premises they would, on the contrary, be arguing that the investment picture would be enhanced by desegregation in housing because it would render available in the market place the tremendous demand for housing by groups now restricted by pro-segregation real estate and bank policies.

Since the opponents of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill speak of losses, let us consider the losses to the City of New York if the measure is indefinitely tabled. Chief Justice Warren's statement in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," is even more applicable to housing.

Without the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill there is denied to a numerically important segment of New York's population the right to choose not to live in some of the least desirable housing areas of the city. Further, the failure of passage of this anti-bias measure will frustrate the process of integration in New York City's education system and, more important, will postpone the achievement of healthy human relations.

Political Aspect

Finally, at the level of political expediency, the Wagner administration and the New York State Democratic organization might lose vital popular support. The 1956 election provided emphatic evidence of the growing disenchantment of the Negro voter with the Democratic party both nationally and locally. The dissidence of Congressman Powell, the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington and the declining percentages of the Democratic party returns in Harlem are all signs of this tendency.

The anti-bias legislation now before the City Council is in keeping with the spirit of our times and the necessities that we face in our efforts to sustain world leadership. It is a start toward meeting the pressing needs of the Negro and Puerto Rican. But its anti-bias nature is much broader and encompasses other groups suffering similarly from discrimination.

In the enactment of any public policy the Legislature must of necessity consider the balance of forces. In this instance the blatant denial of human rights to a major segment of the population is arrayed against the erroneous analysis of the property rights of a few.

LAWRENCE C. HOWARD,
Instructor, Department of Political Science, Hofstra College.
Hempstead, N. Y., June 23, 1957.

Housing Barrier Is Broken

New York—White and Negro Americans are living as neighbors in complete harmony in many communities where the racial barrier in housing has been broken down, a country-wide survey by the committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan shows.

A report on the survey's findings was released by the committee at an open meeting at the New York School of Social Work. It showed that more than 73 communities in 20 states have broken through the so-called "open-occupancy" barricade in housing.

"This survey, which is an extensive accumuation of facts dealing with open occupancy experiences, provides positive evidence that white and Negro people can live together in peace and security," Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, minister emeritus of the Riverside Church here, declared in a foreword to the study.

Negro Pastor Ends Anti-Bias Housing Trek

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—A Negro tent preacher walked nine miles from Harlem to City Hall yesterday carrying a sign calling for "no compromise" on a pending City Council bill aimed against discrimination in private housing.

The Rev. Milton Perry, 22-year-old former pastor of the Deliverance Temple Church in Jersey City, N.J., set out at 10 a.m. from a vacant lot at 135th St. and Lenox Ave. where he has been conducting revival meetings in a tent for several weeks. He arrived at City Hall at 4:50 p.m.

He carried a Bible and wore a sign which read: "I am walking from Harlem to City Hall calling for a no compromise on the housing bill on discrimination now before City Hall. No Munich."

When he arrived at City Hall, the preacher complied with a policeman's request that he remove the sign because Park Department regulations forbid signs or religious displays in City Hall Plaza. Then he stayed in the Plaza for a short time to pray for passage of the anti-bias bill without compromise.

Last May, he had walked 220 miles from Jersey City to Washington, D.C., to attend a prayer pilgrimage for freedom.

Blame Realtors For Jim Crowism

NEW YORK (ANP) — Harlem leaders stated this week that powerful real estate interests in greater New York have sounded a warning they intend to keep battling to keep segregation and discrimination in housing in this, the world's greatest city.

Court Test Of New York's Anti Bias Law Slated

NEW YORK—(ANPA)— The way was cleared Tuesday for a court test of the housing provisions of the state anti-bias law when the New York State Commission Against Discrimination ordered a New Rochelle, N.Y. apartment house to rent an apartment to a colored person.

Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., operators of the Rochelle Arms—the apartment house involved in the complaint—have said they would take the case to the United States Supreme Court before complying with the order.

The charge of discrimination was brought in December by Norris G. Shervington, office manager of a Chicago business firm. He charged that the firm refused to rent him a $158-a-month apartment in a New Rochelle building because he is colored.

The commission held public hearings on the complaint and Tuesday said it will order Pelham Hall "to cease and desist from such unlawful discriminatory practices."

A spokesman for the commission said Pelham Hall did not deny the charge but contended that the state has no authority to prohibit racial and religious discrimination in private housing. The corporation also contends that a clause in the law making it retroactive to July 1, 1955,, is unconstitutional. The building was completed early this year.

The corporation also contended that the state may enact housing laws with state mortgage guarantees but not those insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration.

But the commission ruled that the issuance of a commitment by the FHA does not necessarily mean that the Federal Government will insure the loan. The commitment if only a statement of the terms upon which the mortgage will be insured if the proposed structure complies with FHA rules and meet the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner, the commission said.

Rental Bias Bill Revised, Drops Fine

Would Screen All Complaints

By David Wise

A revised bill to bar racial bias in private housing here that eliminates criminal penalties for landlords and sets up machinery to screen tenant complaints will be presented to the City Council's general welfare committee today. It appeared headed for passage next month.

It was learned that legal aids to Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat, were preparing the amendments yesterday in time for presentation to the committee at 11 a. m. at City Hall.

The changes are essentially those favored by both Sen. Jacob K. Javits and Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

The amendments are also favored by Mr. Sharkey, one of three co-sponsors of the bill in its original form, who modified his stand when the measure ran aground in a storm of opposition by real estate groups and individuals. The original bill, despite the backing of Mayor Wagner's administration, failed to come out of committee last month.

A spokesman for Mr. Sharkey said yesterday that the "tentative timetable" calls for final passage of a revised bill in August.

At today's closed meeting, the general welfare committee, which has the matter before it, will consider the Sharkey amendments and any other amendments put forward by Council members. Eric J. Treulich, Queens Democrat, who is committee chairman, has announced he will propose an amendment to exempt co-operative apartments from provisions of the bill. Mr. Sharkey is reportedly against any such exemption.

To Eliminate Fines

As the measure now stands, $500 fines are provided for landlords who violate the proposed law, and there is no machinery provided to "screen" complaints against landlords. These are two factors that drew the most violent opposition.

The Sharkey amendment, it was understood, eliminate all criminal penalties, including the $500 fine, from the bill. The courts could still impose civil penalties on violators.

The amendments would also designate the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations as the agency to hear complaints of discrimination. If found valid, the case would then be referred to the Corporation Counsel, the city's legal arm, who would go into court.

The procedure would not stop a tenant from going directly into court, but, it was said, might act to "discourage" those without valid claims from pressing their complaints.

On the basis of amendments approved at today's committee session, it was said, a proposed revised bill will be printed. This in turn will be the subject of a committee hearing later this month, at which the spokesman for Mr. Sharkey said a cross-section of groups and individuals both for and against the bill will be invited to appear.

Further changes could be made in the bill after that, with final passage slated for next month.

TENANT AID SOUGHT IN ANTI-BIAS FIGHT

Tenants in privately owned apartment houses will soon be asked to support the Metropolitan Association of Real Estate Boards in its fight against the City Council's anti-bias housing bill.

Robert D. Wagner, president of the association, said yesterday that "hundreds of thousands" of leaflets setting forth arguments against the measure would soon be distributed among such tenants.

The association, whose membership includes the real estate boards of the five boroughs, urged all persons opposed to the measure to express their opposition in letters to Mayor Wagner and Joseph P. Sharkey, vice chairman of the City Council. Mr. Sharkey is one of the bill's sponsors. The others are Councilmen Stanley M. Isaacs and Earl Brown.

Arguments for and against the measure will be heard by the Council's General Welfare Committee at an open meeting next Tuesday at 11 A. M.

HOUSING BIAS CASE AWAITS A RULING

The State Commission Against Discrimination yesterday ended its first hearing on a complaint of discrimination in housing. A decision is expected early next week.

A three-man panel heard a complaint by Norris Shervington, a Negro, that a $158-a-month apartment had been denied him by a New Rochelle landlord, Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., because of his race. The apartment house was built last year with a mortgage loan insured by the Federal Housing Administration. State law prohibits discrimination in this type of housing.

The development did not deny that it sought to exclude Mr. Shervington. It contended instead that the Federal aid provisions of the state anti-discrimination law were unconstitutional.

The landlord also contended that the apartment house was not subject to the Federal aid provisions because the mortgage arrangements were made before the provisions went into effect on July 1, 1955.

Sponsors of Bill

The anti-bias bill is sponsored by Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat of Brooklyn; Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat of Harlem, and Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican-Liberal of Manhattan.

The measure would make it a misdemeanor to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space in apartment houses, residential hotels or tenements for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

The Interracial Council's meeting was held for the purpose of presenting the sixteenth annual James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice to George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, and to James W. Dorsey, chairman of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission's Fair Employment Division Advisory Committee.

The silver-medal award, conferred each year upon a Negro and a white Catholic layman who have made outstanding contributions to interracial justice, was established in 1942 y the family of the late James F. Hoey, first president of the Interracial Council.

Mr. Meany was not present at the meeting, but his award was accepted for him by William Collins, New York regional director of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

In an acceptance message read by Mr. Collins, Mr. Meany said American labor believed that "interracial justice can be achieved in our time."

SPELLMAN BACKS ANTI-BIAS HOUSING

Cardinal Endorses Principle of Bill in Council—Two Get Interracial Awards

Cardinal Spellman endorsed yesterday the principle of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs housing anti-bias bill now before the City Council.

In a message to the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, the Cardinal said it was not his practice to make statements concerning any particular piece of legislation, this being the province of legislators rather than churchmen.

He went on to say, however, that as many of his previous remarks would indicate, he and the church he represented were opposed to any discrimination, particularly when it affected basic human needs such as shelter. Therefore, he said, he fully supported the principle of the housing anti-bias bill and hoped the City Council would pass a "good, just and workable law."

The Cardinal's message was conveyed to a meeting of the Catholic Interracial Council at the Cathedral High School, 560 Lexington Avenue, by Msgr. Cornelius J. Drew, pastor of St. Charles (Negro Mission) Church at 211 West 141st Street.

N. Y. asks order forcing rental to Negro

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—(AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination will apply next Tuesday in State Supreme Court at White Plains for an order directing a New Rochelle landlord to accept a Negro applicant for an apartment as an alternative to contempt of court charges.

Henry Spitz, general counsel for SCAD, announced the move yesterday.

LAST JULY, the landlord, Pelham Hall Apartments Inc., was held by the commission to have violated the state anti-bias law in refusing to rent to Norris Schervington, an office manager, a $158-a-month apartment in its Rochelle Arms development.

It was built last year under a mortgage loan insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

SCAD filed a motion in State Supreme Court last month indicating it would ask the court to order the landlord to comply with its directive to accept Scervington.

IN ANSWER, the corporation challenged the commission order holding it guilty of discrimination, and also the constitutionality of the law prohibiting racial discrimination in housing developments, including those insured by federal mortgages.

Meanwhile, it was announced by Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz that his office will petition the court for permission to intervene in defense of the law's constitutionality.

Anti-Bias Housing Bill Due

NEW YORK — Moving into the state-wide picture, the debated anti-bias housing bill, that caused Mayor Wagner many pre-election headaches, now comes up in the state legislature when on January 7, an anti-bias housing bill will be proposed.

Irate legislators are aware of the need for the bill, but they are particularly incensed over the fact that Charles Abrams, chairman of State Committee Against Discrimination and the Liberal Party have their version of the bill they are anxious to push through the legislative body.

It is reported that Mr. Abrams has a Democratic and a Republican sponsor for the legislation, which as yet, has not been passed in New York City where the troublesome Issacs-Brown bill is being bandied back and forth with adoption of the measure still far distant.

Long before the election got under way, Mayor Wagner declared he favored the bill; then his political advisers warned his honor that it would be little short of suicide to advocate elimination of racial bias in housing and the Mayor listened.

Now the Brown-Isaacs bill has become a football for the City Council and in a recent report, a watered down version was offered although several months had been spent in making the investigations leading to the report.

Housing Bias Bill Hearing on Tuesday

World-Telegram + Sun 7-24-57

A bill to outlaw racial and religious discrimination in New York City's private housing is due for accelerated action by the City Council.

Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, co-sponsor of the bill introduced last May, said yesterday that an open meeting on the measure has been scheduled by the Council's General Welfare Committee for 11 a.m. next Tuesday. Modifying amendments to the bill will be introduced at that time.

The Sharkey-sponsored amendments would eliminate the penalty provisions of the original bill which would have made it a misdemeanor, punishable by $500 fine, to refuse to rent space in apartment houses for reasons of race, color, religion or national origin. They also designate the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations as the screening agency for complaints with complainants having the right of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Realty Men Find Joker In 'Bias' Law

World-Telegram + Sun P. 11 Tues. 7-26-57

Leaflets to Ask Tenants' Letters

New York

Robert D. Wagner, head of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, speaking for the Metropolitan Assn. of Real Estate Boards, of which he also is president, said today that the association is printing several hundred thousand leaflets objecting to the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs anti-discrimination bill now in the City Council.

The leaflets, which are to be distributed to tenants in private apartments throughout the city, will urge that letters in opposition of the proposed law be written to Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Council Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey.

The realtors find a "joker" in the proposed housing law that would force anyone leasing an apartment who rented out a room to accept whoever applied for such shelter. "The tenant would not be able to control the type of person who might wish to rent their rooms," Mr. Wagner warned.

"We believe that this bill, if it should become law," the association spokesman added, "will stir up more racial tension than ever has existed in this city. We also believe that before voting on the measure, members of the Council should hear from the people how they feel about it.

"Further, as real estate men we believe that the adverse economic effects of such legislation upon the city are bound to be very serious indeed, since property values will be affected which are the base of the city's main source of revenue and credit," he concluded.

Luxury Co-ops Called Bias Core

World-Telegram + Sun P. 1 Tues. 7-30-57

By THOMAS FUREY, Staff Writer

Luxury cooperative apartments form "the hard core of residential anti-Semitism in New York City," a spokesman for the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations charged today at a hearing on revisions in the proposed anti-discrimination rent law.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the commission, told the City Council's general welfare committee that the proposed exclusion of luxury apartments from the provisions of the law would give legal sanction "to the very evils we are seeking to eliminate."

He cautioned the council against accepting any compromise that would exclude existing cooperatives and cover new ones.

Graphic evidence of the feeling aroused by the controversial bill was seen in the outpouring of more than 200 persons wanting to speak on the measure. The council committee, obviously taken by surprise, ruled that, while the meeting was public, it wasn't a public hearing.

Committee Chairman Eric J. Treulich explained that only those persons would be permitted to speak who had been formally invited by Joseph T. Sharkey, council president.

The proposed anti-discrimination legislation was opposed on all counts by James Andrews, speaking for the Real Estate Boards of New York. He declared that "the chief evil" of the bill was its "denial of discretion to the owner of property to manage it in whatever way seems most profitable to him."

"Property owners object to this bill because their tenants prefer to live with people like themselves," he said. "Believe me, gentlemen, if the average property owner could profit more from one group of tenants than another his prejudices, if he had any, would soon be soothed."

Mr. Andrews predicted that, if the law is passed, "It will bring all law into disrepute because it will be evaded in one way or another."

Harlem Housing Plans Outlined

World-Telegram + Sun P. 17 Thurs. 7-25-57

The "block-buster" type of slum clearance cannot be used in Harlem because of the big problem of relocating families in that crowded section.

This is one of the highlights of a comprehensive set of recommendations for Harlem redevelopment being presented by the District 10 Planning Board this afternoon at a meeting with city and state officials in the Bowery Savings Bank.

The board urged use of 125 vacant land sites in Harlem for new housing and cited "the need of avoiding future economic and racial ghettos by . . . building for middle-income families of all races, religions and nationalities."

The board pointed out that Harlem residents are at the bottom of the New York ladder in terms of life expectancy, but it sees hope for the future in increased facilities at Harlem Hospital and higher numbers of community health stations.

Among other recommendations are the building of a cultural center with meeting rooms and a large auditorium for concerts and shows, better vocational guidance to utilize "the full Negro potential as a labor source" and encouragement of the location there of light industrial, commercial and manufacturing concerns.

Hearing Set On Housing Bias Bill

Herald Tribune Wed. 7-24-57 New York

Sharkey Backs Milder Version

By David Wise

Action on the controversial bill to outlaw racial and religious discrimination in private housing spurred yesterday by one of the measure's sponsors, City Council Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey.

The Brooklyn Democrat, who stuck by his prediction that the measure would be passed next month, announced that the Council's general welfare committee would hold a hearing on the bill Tuesday at City Hall. He said individuals and representatives of various groups interested in the measure would be invited to speak.

The bill up for consideration Tuesday is an amended, milder version of the original measure, which ran into a storm of opposition from real estate and other groups. As a result, the bill—despite backing by Mayor Wagner—was held up in committee for amendments.

The new version eliminates $500 penalties for landlords who violate its provisions, designates the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations as the agency to screen complaints, and exempts co-operative apartments. Like its predecessor, the new version is sponsored by Mr. Sharkey, Councilman Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat, and Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican.

Mr. Sharkey said yesterday that he now feels that the provision exempting co-operative apartments from the bias bill should be given "serious consideration." The amendment was sponsored by Eric J. Treulich, Queens Democrat, and committee chairman. Earlier, Mr. Sharkey had been reported as against exemption of co-operatives.

Injunction Right

It was largely through Mr. Sharkey's efforts that the $500 fines for landlords were eliminated and the creening process set up. Under this, if a complaint cannot be settled amicably, the intergroup commission can go into court to seek an injunction, enforceable by the authority of the courts, to compel compliance.

Councilman Brown has been reported as favoring a further amendmend to allow an aggrieved tenant to go directly into court if he feels the commission is lagging in taking action on his case.

The bill applies only to multiple dwellings. It does not apply to one-and-two family homes, or to the sale of developments of nine homes or less which are adjacent to one another.

WAGNER DENIES BIAS BILL DELAY

Times 8-14-57 West.

Rebuffs Isaacs Charge That Administration Is Stalling Until After Election

New York

OPPOSES A REFERENDUM

City-Wide Vote Proposed in Council—Change Asked in Enfocing Measure

Mayor Wagner denied yesterday a charge that his administration was stalling until after Election Day any action on the controversial bill to bar discrimination in private apartment renting.

He called for action to be taken before the Nov. 4 Mayoral election. He said also that he was opposed to submitting the measure to a referendum vote, as proposed by some members of the City Council.

The stalling accusation was made by Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican-Liberal of Manhattan. Mr. Isaacs made his charge after a heated meeting of the Council's Committee on General Welfare had discussed the bill for more than two hours and had adjourned without action.

Councilman Eric J. Treulich, Queens Democrat and chairman of the committee, said that it would meet again in about two weeks to consider action on the bill, the advisability of seeking a city-wide referendum and a proposed amendment to strengthen its enforcement provisions.

Brown Joins in Attack

The Mayor's denial of Mr. Isaac's charge was made through William R. Peer, his executive secretary. The Mayor expressed the belief that the Council did not have the power to require a referendum on the measure. He also expressed his personal opposition to a referendum.

Mr. Isaacs and Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat of Manhattan, joined forces in charging that there was an obvious attempt by the Wagner administration to postpone action on the bill until after Eelection Day.

"The Mayor's silence on the bill since he first endorsed it a few months ago has been conspicuous," Mr. Isaacs said. "I believe the whole process is an effort to stall the bill until after election and that it will never be acted on. The Mayor is either walking out on the bill or is too timid to express an opinion."

Mr. Treulich said that all the members of the General Welfare Committee favored anti-discrimination legislation to cover private apartment rentals and sales but, with the exception of Mr. Brown, thought that a referendum would be desirable.

Enforcement Unit Studied

At the regular Council meeting following the committee session, Councilman Frank V. Smith, Democrat of Queens, introduced a resolution requesting the Legislature to authorize such a referendum.

The resolution was referred to the General Welfare Committee. It was pointed out that such a referendum, if authorized, could not be held before the November, 1958, election.

Mr. Treulich said that his committee had discussed a proposal to place enforcement of the bill's provisions in the hands of a new three-member commission instead of the Commission on Intergroup Relations.

He declared that the committee would not unduly delay action on the bill but did not intend to be pressured into hurried action on a measure of such importance.

The same view was expressed by Councilman Joseph V. Sharkey, majority leader of the Council and a co-sponsor of the measure. The other sponsors are Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Brown. Mr. Sharkey, a Brooklyn Democrat, said he knew that the Mayor desired prompt action on the measure.

Realty Bias Hearing Is Bitter Row

Herald Tribune
New York
Wed. 7-31-57

Most of Public Fails to Get In

By David Wise

Bitter words and an overflow audience that created a show of its own characterized a two-and-one-half-hour City Council hearing yesterday on the controversial bill to outlaw racial and religious bias in private housing.

The general welfare committee hearing at City Hall got off to a raucous start, and never quite got back on an orderly track. Some 200 persons who showed up about 10 a. m. found the doors to the Council chamber locked.

They were admitted to the chamber an hour later only to find that the hearing was being conducted in an adjoining committee room in which there was no room for most of the audience. The committee room was air-conditioned and the Council chamber was steaming.

By Invitation Only

Eric J. Treulich, Queens Democrat and committee chairman, explained that "this was not a public hearing" but an "open hearing" of the committee, with speakers by invitation only. He said the public-address system would be left open so that the overflow audience could listen in.

Mrs. Grace Liotta, who later appeared before the committee to oppose the bias bill, seized a microphone at the front of the chamber and denounced the procedure. Mrs. Liotta—a short, plump and highly vocal woman—disrupted the New York State Legislature last winter when she invaded the Assembly chamber with a shrill whistle and several hundred followers to protest extension of rent controls.

Four speakers, led by Frank S. Horne, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations, supported the bill and blasted a proposed amendment to exempt co-operative apartments from its provisions.

Dr. Horne said co-operative apartments constitute "the hard core of residential anti-Semitism in New York City," and he warned that exempting them from the law would be a "selling point" for operators "who seek to make rich profits from racial and religious exclusion."

James Andrews, spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York, led the three opposition speakers. He said the real estate interests were "unanimous" in looking forward to the day when there is no racial prejudice. But that point, he said, has not been reached.

"Property owners object to this bill because their tenants prefer to live with people like themselves," he said. "We simply want to protect real estate—one of the city's greatest assets."

Public Housing

Mr. Andrews said that public housing, which is already covered by anti-bias legislation, would be "practically 100 per cent non-white in the foreseeable future" because "white tenants of public housing projects are moving out."

"We simply say that the public is not yet ready for integration in any housing," Mr. Andrews declared, "and that forcing such an issue presents great danger to the real estate values and the race relations of this city."

When non-whites move into a neighborhood, "mortgage troubles follow as the night the day," he said, adding that "fire-insurance companies, especially the mutual companies, frequently cancel their policies as soon as they discover that there is a mixed tenantry in a building."

"You cannot force people by law to love each other," he said. Mr. Andrews told the committee that "outright and unqualified support" of the bill by the Communist party was the measure's "most damning attribute."

"Tyranny and Communism"

"Tyranny and communism! You are the life, the fabric, the warp and woof of this bill! Mr. Andrews concluded. "Twin prophets of iniquity, we reject you!"

Mr. Andrews was questioned sharply when he had finished by Councilman Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat, of Harlem, and one of three co-sponsors of the measure.

Council leaders said after the meeting that the bill would undoubtedly pass next month, with the co-operative apartment exemption the only uundecided issue. There was talk in the Council of an amendment that would include existing co-operatives under the anti-bias bill and exempt new ones.

Apartment Owners Defy State on Negro

World-Telegram + Sun
Wed. 7-24-57 p.21

BY GEORGE MONTGOMERY,
Staff Writer.

New York

NEW ROCHELLE, July 24.—An attorney for the owners of a New Rochelle apartment house said today they will not comply with an order to offer an apartment to Norris G. Shervington, Negro publishing company employee.

The lawyer, Joseph R. Pisani of 249 Huguenot St., said the owners of the Rochelle Arms Apartments, 300 Pelham Rd., both in this city, would either appeal yesterday's order of the State Commission Against Discrimination or "do nothing and force the commission to take us into State Supreme Court for an order of compliance."

Once in court, said the attorney, the landlord corporation, Pelham Hall Apartments Inc., would attack the constitutionality of a state law which bars discrimination in buildings with mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

Meanwhile, the 46-year-old Mr. Shervington, employed by Associated Publishers Inc. at 31 W. 46th St., New York City, said he would not drop his fight to rent a $158-a-month apartment at Rochelle Arms. But he disclosed he has found "satisfactory accommodations" for his wife and baby daughter in an upper Manhattan apartment and was "thinking seriously of buying a cooperative apartment."

Mr. Shervington applied for a Rochelle Arms apartment last December after his firm transferred him here from Chicago. Yesterday's SCAD decision found Pelham Hall and its officers—Albercio Pompa, Vincenzo Coconato and Joseph Markoly—had "engaged in unlawful discriminatory practices" in deyning Mr. Shervington a 4½-room apartment.

HOUSING BIAS BILL BACKED AT PARLEY

New York
Wed. 10-23-57

Mrs. Roosevelt, Lehman and Javits Support City Law Against Discrimination

By EMMA HARRISON

Political and civic leaders said yesterday that the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill against discrimination in housing was, variously, correct, amendable and passable—but probably not until after the city election next month.

Sharing a generally optimistic view where Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Jacob K. Javits, former Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Jackie Robinson and Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

They spoke at a day-long session of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing at the New Yorker Hotel. Most of them appeared to agree that Mayor Wagner backed the bill and would help it through when the time came.

Both Mrs. Roosevelt and Senator Javits stressed the importance of the bill, which would ban discrimination in housing in New York City, in helping to restore world prestige lost during the integration crisis in Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who said she thought the "Mayor is honestly with us" on the bill, reported that in her recent trip to the Soviet Union she found that incidents of discrimination in this country were "used against us throughout the world."

Senator Javits, a Republican, emphasized the importance of "practicing what we preach in New York City on issues of discrimination in housing." He said that the fight for further civil rights legislation would be continued when Congress returned in January and that the attitude in New York would be an important factor.

Amendment Suggested

He said the bill should be amended to follow the model of the New York State laws against discriminatioin in enforcement provisions, so as not to rely primarily on criminal penalties. This would call for enforcement through a city commission against discrimination in housing, he added. This group would use mediation, conciliation and technical assistance, with court injunctions as primary means of enforcement.

In a message sent to the meeting, Mr. Lehman, a Democrat, said there was no basis "for questioning Mayor Wagner's good faith in this matter." He urged the Mayor to push the legislation as soon as possible with whatever "constructive modifications" deemed necessary as early as possible.

Integration in housing is the most critical aspect of the civil rights problem in the North, the former Senator added.

Mr. Robinson, the former baseball player, declared that while many persons were indignant about the Little Rock situation, it should be remembered that "Harlem is better and longer known than Little Rock around the world as a symbol of America's discrimination against the Negro."

He said that political leaders should be made aware of their obligations at times other than just before elections and that they should all be evaluated in terms of what they finally do. He said that included Mayor Wagner, Governor Harriman and President Eisenhower.

Mr. Abrams said there was little doubt that the ctiy housing bill would soon be law. He warned, however, that not all solutions to housing integration would come by passage of the bill.

New York City Split Asunder By Controversial Bill To End Its Desegregation Problems

Commercial Appeal 8-4-57
Sun. 8-4-57
Memphis, Tenn.

Private Housing Measure Would Stop Discrimination, Because of Race Or Religion, In Renting Tenements And Apartments

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—New York City has its desegregation problems, too.

The nation's largest city, with the largest Negro community in the nation, is weighing a controversial bill to eliminate discrimination in private housing.

The bill, now before the City Council, comes on the heels of a hotly-debated action by school authorities in redistricting school neighborhoods to provide greater balance between whites and non-whites in classrooms.

Hearings on the housing bill have brought out equally vocal friends and foes. Proponents, led by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, term it "right and essential." Opponents, led largely by real estate groups, have cried "tyranny" and "communism."

Exempts Some Houses

The bill would make it an offense to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space in apartments, tenements or residential hotel suites for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

It would affect 1,787,103 housing units, but would exempt one and two family houses, of which there are some 725,000.

The city's population of roughly eight million includes about 750,000 Negroes, of whom about one-third are of Puerto Rican origin.

Most of them live in Harlem slums in northern Manhattan. Others live in Brooklyn's Stuyvesant section and a few other shabby neighborhoods.

There is no law forbidding them to live elsewhere.

But many landlords, whatever their personal views on discrimination, fear that if they rent an apartment to a Negro family in a white area their white tenants will move out. The landlords argue that they would be hit economically.

Unduly Fearful

Proponents of the bill hold the landlords are unduly fearful and that the real estate interests have exaggerated the possible impact.

The housing bill, as presently constituted, provides a $500 penalty for violation.

However, the council is studying proposed amendments that would eliminate the penalty and instead refer reported violations to the city's commission on intergroup relations. The commission would have discretion as to whether to bring court action.

Another proposed amendment would exempt cooperative apartments suites — those that are owned rather than rented by the occupant—from provisions of the bill.

No date has been set for council action on the amendments or on the bill itself.

The pros and cons of the bill have been debated at two hearings since the measure was introduced last May 21.

Mayor Wagner's Views

Mayor Wagner, a Democrat, expressed his views in this statement:

"I believe that it is right and essential. I believe that it ranks with our existing legislation against discrimination in employment, public accommodations and publicly-assisted housing.

"I firmly believe that New York City must show the way to our fellow Americans all over the United States; that we can speak in behalf of freedom and democracy throughout the world only if our own house is in order."

In similar vein, the Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Episcopalian), said:

"So long as Harlem stands as a grim symbol of segregation and undemocratic treatment of minorities, so long will New York City contribute to the distrust and hesitation with which our country's professions of democracy are viewed by the colored millions of Asia and Africa."

Leader Of Opposition

James Andrews, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, is a leader of the opposition.

He has termed the bill "a mischevious piece of folly" that would drive upper income groups out of the city, would lead to the lessening or complete withdrawal of mortgage loans, and generally cause the city to deteriorate.

Mr. Andrews contends that an owner of property has the right to accept tenants of his choice and to reject those he does not want, regardless of race.

"We do not believe," he said, "that the government has the right to force the owner of private property to accept a Mayflower Descendant as a tenant, if, for reasons of his own, Mayflower Descendants give him a pain in the neck."

Mr. Andrews rejected a City Council demand that the real estate board apologize for saying the bill is intended "to make an election year platform for demagogues." A city election is scheduled this year.

[illegible]nny And Communism

[illegible] told the council: [illegible] and communism, [illegible] life, [illegible] fat[illegible], the [illegible] of [illegible] bi[illegible]"

[illegible]-Louis [illegible]eman, representing the A[illegible]ated Builders of Greate[illegible] New York, told the council there would be a substantial lessening of mortgage funds if the bill passed.

He said the bill would destroy incentive to produce more private housing and would affect real estate values adversely.

Robert W. Dowling, president of the City Investing Co., a large lending firm, has endorsed the bill.

"Discrimination of any kind in the greatest democratic city the world has ever known is intolerable, and the sooner it ends legally, morally and spiritually, the better," Mr. Dowling said.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has disputed assertions of real estate men that the bill would lower values and dry up mortgage loans.

Wrong Sense Of Values

Wilkins said he had read of "a famous call girl" and her business manager living on Manhattan's East Side and a "notorious personage" living on the West Side—both white areas.

Without naming them, Wilkins said, "There is something radically wrong with our sense of values, moral and financial, when we abide by a code of ethics which holds that occupancy of apartments by procurers and prostitutes has no effect on real estate values, whereas occupancy of these same apartments by decent, law-abiding citizens who happen not to be white affects values adversely."

Charles H. Silver, president of the City Board of Education, said adoption of the bill would help the school integration program.

"We will make every effort to develop sound, effective integration in our schools," he said.

"But, because our schools reflect the population makeup of the neighborhood, until we can end housing discrimination we will continue to have de facto segregation in too many of our public schools."

Benjamin Davis, a Negro and New York state chairman of the Communist Party, endorsed the bill but urged amendments to ban housing discrimination because of political beliefs, to remove the exemption on small homes, and to give the bill greater enforcement power.

Housing Bill Called Key to Equality

World-Telegram & Sun 8-3-57
New York, N.Y.

The chairman of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations said today that a proposed bill to outlaw discrimination in housing would "stamp out the city's ghettos."

The City Council will hold a public hearing on the bill tomorrow at 11:30 a.m. The legislation would make discrimination by landlords against minority groups on the basis of race, religion or national origin a misdemeanor punishable by a $500 fine.

Commission chairman Alfred J. Marrow told reporters that housing "is the key to fair employment practices and to desegregation in the city's schools."

He added: "This bill will be one of our most powerful weapons in breaking the bottleneck of discrimination that still persists. The law will help by making residences available to persons on the basis of their ability to pay. Housing is the only commodity in this city whose purchose or rental is conditioned by the race, religion or national origin of the buyer."

Pointing out that real estate speculators have reaped large profits from minority housing, Mr. Marrow said Welfare Department studies showed minority groups consistently pay more than white families for identical housing.

of cooperative apartments and giving the Commission on Intergroup Relations administrative jurisdiction. It also urged Wagner to issue a "letter of necessity" to the City Council for their action on the bill on Dec. 3.

The Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill forbids refusal to rent or sell dwelling space in apartments, residential hotel suites and tenements because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Urges Mayor to Act on Biased N.Y. Housing Bill

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 12-5-57

New York, — Mayor Robert F. Wagner was urged today by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, to give "wholehearted, actual support" to a municipal measure forbidding bias in housing, known as the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill.

"We cannot emphasize too strongly the need for action on your part," Mr. Wilkins declared in a telegram to the mayor. "New York City must assume the leadership in assuring its citizens a free market in housing. You have repeatedly endorsed this measure in principle and we are looking to you to give it your wholehearted, actual support."

Specific Message

The message specifically urged the mayor to recommend that the committee on general welfare report out the bill, including coverage

Integration Plan Brings Problems to New York

Star Sun. 8-4-57 P.22L
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP).—New York City has its desegregation problems, too.

The Nation's largest city, with the largest colored community in the Nation, is weighing a controversial bill to eliminate discrimination in private housing.

The bill, now before the City Council, comes on the heels of a hotly debated action by school authorities in redistricting school neighborhoods to provide greater balance between whites and nonwhites in classrooms.

Hearings on the housing bill have brought out equally vocal friends and foes. Proponents, led by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, term it "right and essential." Opponents, led largely by real estate groups, have cried "tyranny" and "communism."

Tenant Acceptance Forced

The bill would make it an offense to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space in apartments, tenements or residential hotel suites for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

It would affect 1,787,103 housing units, but would exempt one and two family houses, of which there are some 725,000.

The city's population of roughly 8 million includes about 750,000 Negroes, of whom about one-third are of Puerto Rican origin.

Most of them live in Harlem slums in Northern Manhattan. Others live in Brooklyn's Styvesant section and a few other shabby neighborhoods.

There is no law forbidding them to live elsewhere.

But many landlords, whatever their personal views on anti-discrimination, fear that if they rent an apartment to a colored family in a white area their white tenants will move out. The landlords argue that they would be hit economically.

Proponents of the bill hold the landlords are unduly fearful and that the real estate interests have exaggerated the possible impact.

$500 Penalty Provided

The housing bill, as presently constituted, provides a $500 penalty for violation. However, the council is studying proposed amendments that would eliminate the penalty and instead refer reported violations to the city's commissio non intergroup relations. The commission would have discretion as to whether to bring court action.

Another proposed amendment would exempt co-operative apartments suites—those that are owned rather than rented by the occupant—from provisions of the bill.

No date has ben set for council action on the amendments or on the bill itself.

The pros and cons of the bill have been debated at two hearings since the meaasure was introduced last May 21.

Mayor Wagner, a Democrat, expressed his views in this statement:

"I believe that it (the bill) is right and essential. I believe that it ranks with our existing legislation against discrimination in employment, public accommodations and publicly assisted housing * * *.

"I firmly believe that New York City must show the way to our fellow Americans all over the United States; that we can speak in behalf of freedom and democracy throughout the world only if our own house is in order."

Harlem Called "Grim Symbol"

In similar vein, the Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Episcopalian), said:

"So long as Harlem stands as a grim symbol of segregation and undemocratic treatment of minorities, so long will New York City contribute to the distrust and hesitation which our country's professions of democracy are viewed by the colored millions of Asia and Africa."

James Andrews, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, is a leader of the opposition.

He has termed the bill "a mischevious piece of folly" that would drive upper income groups out of the city, would lead to the lessening or complete withdrawal of mortgage loans, and generally cause the city to deteriorate.

Mr. Andrews contends that an owner of property has the right to accept tenants of his choice and to reject those he does not want, regardless of race. He told the council:

"Tyranny and communism, you are the life, the fabric, the warp and woof of this bill."

Drying Up of Funds Seen

Louis Whiteman, representing the Associated Builders of Greater New York, told the council there would be a substantial lessening of mortgage funds if the bill passed. He said the bill would destroy incentive to produce more private housing and would affect real estate values adversely.

Robert W. Dowling, president of the City Investing Co., a large lending firm, has indorsed the bill.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has disputed assertions of real estate men that the bill would lower values and dry up mortgage loans.

Charles H. Silver, president of the City Board of Education, said adoption of the bill would help the school integration program.

"We will make every effort to develop sound, effective integration in our schools," he said. "But, because our schools reflect the population makeup of the neighborhood, until we can end housing discrimination we will continue to have de facto segregation in too many of our public schools."

Anti-Bias Bill Scored By Abrams

World Telegram New York, N.Y. Mon. 11-4-57 P. 19

Housing Draft Called 'Careless'

Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination, charged yesterday that the city's anti-bias private housing bill was "carelessly" drafted in that "it provided for a penal provision and didn't leave room for education to function."

Speaking on WCBS radio's "Let's Find Out" panel program, Mr. Abrams said that if S. C. A. D. could be given administration of all discrimination problems in the state, the agency could get the respondent to comply with the law through persuasion instead of public hearings.

"There were anti-bias laws with penalties," he said, "but we found this: that in those cases the complainant never had his day in court because of the costliness of the proceedings which he would have to bring."

Cites Symbolic Values

Mr. Abrams said he did not feel Mayor Wagner is "dragging his feet" on the issue. Some supporters of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs housing bill severely criticized the Mayor when he appointed a seven-man committee Oct. 17 to conduct a "careful study" of the bill. His action virtually blocked any settlement of the hot political issue until after the elections tomorrow.

The major gain of the bill, Mr. Abrams said, would be its symbolic values, but it would not alleviate the city's housing problem.

"The housing shortage can be solved only by building more housing," he said. "I do think that it will have effect in the case of new housing where you have a man renting a hundred apartments at once, although the Negro minority particularly is in a low-income bracket and not many people apply."

Associated Press

Charles Abrams

Air-Line Hostesses

In answer to a question on the hiring of Negro hosesses by air-line companies, Mr. Abrams said there was still a great deal of resistance in the field and that progress toward beter relations would be slow.

"But I think the break will take place," he said, adding that the discriminatory attitudes appear to originate in the Northern, more than the Southern, air lines. He attributed this to the South's "tradition of service" attitude.

Mr. Abrams also criticized newspaper publicing the negative aspects of integration rather than more positive attributes. "I think some of the constructive elements ought to be emphasized as well if we are going to retain the gains we have made, and I think the commission has made many gains," he said.

Why does Jackie insist on integrated housing?

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-2L-57

NEW YORK—"Why do you insist on integrated housing?" television interviewer and columnist Mike Wallace asked Jackie Robinson last week. The erstwhile baseball star replied:

"I want to go where I can get the best schools for my children. I want to go where we can feel free. We are in a ghetto now, where everything is inferior.

"You go into Harlem and the schools are inferior, everything is. Take the story in the Post about the little child chewed by rats in Harlem and possibly crippled for life. That's how bad conditions are up there.

* * *

"COLORED PEOPLE can't live the way they want to live. We feel that if a person has the financial ability to move into a nice residential section, he should be allowed to do so. He should be free to live where he wants, like anybody else."

The former Brooklyn Dodger star also noted that he felt that fears by whites against integrated housing will decline the with actual experience of living next door to colored people.

* * *

"THEY HAVEN'T actually ever come in contact with the colored man and once they get a chance they'll see that a lot of things they heard were not true," Mr. Robinson declared.

He also pointed out that the same thing happened in the Army and baseball. "The way it turned out in baseball, the southerner on the ballclub is perhaps the best friend you've got," he said.

N. Y. HOLDS UP BAN ON HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

Viewed as Too Touchy Before Election

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—A bill forbidding discrimination in housing in New York City today appeared stalled, at least until after a city election Nov. 5.

There was growing evidence that city council members considered it politically too hot to handle at this time. Some conceded privately they were reluctant to vote on so controversial a measure now because their mail was running at least three to one against it.

Backed by Mayor

With the backing of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, the measure was introduced last May 21. It would make liable to fines of up to $500 for anyone refusing to rent or sell dwelling space for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry.

Councilman Earl Brown of Harlem, the predominantly Negro section of Manhattan, made a plea on the council floor yesterday that the bill be passed quickly. Brown is a Democrat, as are all the city council members except one.

Prompt passage of the measure, Brown said, would be the "moral shot in the arm" needed by the nation and the city "during these days of national turbulence and international embarrassment."

Wants a "Good Bill"

Off the council floor, Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican-Liberal of Manhattan, charged that action on the bill was being delayed purposely.

He said he thought Mayor Wagner should be challenged to take a stand on the situation.

At a city hall interview on Monday, Wagner reiterated his support of the bill in principle, but said his chief concern was for "a good bill" rather than for having legislation rushed thru before election.

"A question like this should not be a concern of politics," the mayor added.

Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey of Brooklyn, replying to the plea of Councilman Brown, again expressed belief that most council members favored the measure in principle and that a bill of the type eventually would be passed.

Sharkey said he did not know whether the bill would be pushed before the election but felt it would be difficult to keep such a bill out of politics during the election campaign.

Next official action on the matter is due next Tuesday when the measure will be discussed by the council's general welfare committee.

Plan to Eliminate Bias in Housing in New York State

New York City,—Angling to halt discrimination in New York State housing, sponsors of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill began work this week to re-introduce the Metcalf-Baker bill in the state Legislature in Albany next month. They are not disillusioned that the bill was introduced last year without success. This year, it is expected to win a sweeping victory.

The bill would eliminate discrimination for reasons of race, color, religion, nationality. This applies however only to apartments where three or more families dwell. One and two family houses are exempted unless in large developments. It applied to both rental and the sale of property.

Algernon D. Black, chairman of the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, said that with the re-election of the Wagner Administration, it will be watched carefully to see how the new legislation is handled.

Those close to the situation and in sympathy with its organizers feel the bill must pass this year because of heavy pressure since the Little Rock school deal. Many feel it would make New York look very small indeed, especially on their stand of integration in this state, if the bill met its death for a second time.

Text of Bill Passed by City Council to Ban Bias in Housing

Following is the text of a measure adopted by the City Council yesterday barring discrimination in private rental housing:

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the Administrative Code of the City of New York in relation to discrimination and segregation in multiple dwellings.

Be it enacted by the Council of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1, Chapter 41 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto a new title to be Title X, to read as follows:

TITLE X

Discrimination and Segregation in Private Dwellings

§X41-1.0. Certain acts prohibited; penalties. a. In the City of New York, with its great cosmopolitan population consisting of large numbers of people of every race, color, religion, national origin and ancestry, many persons have been compelled to live in circumscribed sections under substandard, unhealthful, unsanitary and crowded living conditions because of discrimination and segregation in housing. These conditions have caused increased mortality, morbidity, delinquency, risk of fire, intergroup tension, loss of tax revenue and other evils. As a result, the peace, health, safety and general welfare of the entire city and all its inhabitants are threatened. Such segregation in housing also necessarily results in other forms of segregation and discrimination which are against the policy of the State of New York. It results in racial segregation in public schools and other public facilities, which is condemned by the constitutions of our state and nation. In order to guard against these evils, it is necessary to assure to all inhabitants of the city equal opportunity to obtain living quarters, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the city to assure equal opportunity to all residents to live in decent, sanitary and healthful living quarters, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, in order that the peace, health, safety and general welfare of all the inhabitants of the city may be protected and insured.

b. (1) Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this subdivision, no owner, lessee, sublessee, assignee or managing agent of, or other person having the right to sell, rent or lease, a housing accommodation which is located in a multiple dwelling, as defined in Section 4 of the Multiple Dwelling Law, or which is offered for sale by a person who owns or otherwise controls the sale of ten or more one- and two-family houses located on land that is contiguous exclusive of public streets), or an agent of any of these, shall refuse to sell, rent, lease, or otherwise deny to or withhold from any person or group of persons such housing accommodations because of the race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry of such person or persons, or discriminate against or segregate any person because of his race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in the terms, conditions or privileges of the sale, rental or lease or any such housing accommodations or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to bar any religious or denominational institution or organization, or any organization operated for charitable or eductional purposes which is operated, supervised or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from limiting admission to or giving preference to persons of the same religion or denomination or from making such selection as is calculated by such organization to promote the religious principles for which it is established or maintained. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any tenant of an apartment, as defined in Section 4 of the Multiple Dwelling Law, in which he or members of his family reside, who rents or leases a room or rooms in such apartment to another person or persons.

c. Any person claiming to be aggrieved by a violation of Subdivision b hereof may file with the Commission on Intergroup Relations a complaint in writing which shall state the name and address of the owner or other person alleged to have committed the violation complained of and shall set forth the particulars thereof and such other information as may be required by such commission. Upon the filing of such complaint, or upon its own motion whenever it has reason to believe that any owner or other person has violated Subdivision b hereof, such commission shall exercise its powers with a view to conciliating the matter and eliminating any discriminatory practice it finds to exist.

d. In case of failure of the Commission on Intergroup Relations to conciliate and eliminate a practice which it considers discrimination or segregation in violation of Subdivision b hereof, it shall refer the same to the aFir Housing Practices Panel hereinafter created, with its recommendation.

e. There is hereby created a Fair Housing Practices Panel to consist of twelve persons, who shall not be members of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, appointed by the Mayor and to serve at his pleasure. The members of the panel shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement of their neces-

sary expenses. For each case that shall be referred to the panel pursuant to Subdivision b hereof, the Mayor shall designate any three members of the panel as a Fair Housing Practices Board which shall exercise the powers and duties provided for in Subdivision f hereof.

f. It shall be the duty of the Fair Housing Practices Board to review cases of alleged discrimination or segregation in violation of Subdivision b hereof, referred by the Commission on Intergroup Relations in accordance with Subdivision d hereof and to determine in each case whether in its judgment court action is warranted. The board shall have the power to hold hearings and to issue subpoenas. If it shall find in the affirmative, it may direct the Corporation Counsel to bring equitable proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the name of the city, for the enforcement of the provisions of this title.

g. Proceedings had [held] under this title, before the Commission on Intergroup Relations and before the Fair Housing Practices Board, shall be confidential.

§2. This local law shall take effect April 1, 1958.

BILL BARRING BIAS IN HOUSING PASSED BY CITY COUNCIL

Action Ends Long Dispute—One Opposing Vote is Cast—Court Test Promised

The text of the bill will be found on Page 25.

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

The highly controversial City Administration bill banning discrimination in private rental housing was passed by the City Council late yesterday afternoon.

Councilmen favoring the measure hailed it as "historic" and predicted that its effect would be felt around the world. They foresaw similar action by New York State and other states and cities.

The measure forbids discrimination, on the basis of race, creed or national origin, in private multiple dwellings housing three or more families.

Approval of the bill was not unanimous. Twenty Councilmen voted for it. Councilman Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Bronx Democrat, voted against it. He called the bill "cumbersome," questioned its constitutionality and doubted that it could be effectively enforced.

Queens Councilmen Frank V. Smith, Democrat, and Robert E. Barnes, Republican, abstained from voting.

Democratic Councilmen Irving I. Schreckinger of the Bronx and James J. Murphy of Richmond were absent.

Legal test promised

The Council's action brought an announcement last night from James Andrews, spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York and bitter foe of the legislation, that the bill, if enacted into law, "will be tested in the highest courts because we believe that it violates the fundamental rights of the owner of private property."

As against this view, scores of civic, labor and religious organizations poured out their praise for the bill.

The measure exempts one and two-family homes, unless they are in developments of ten units or more. Bias in public housing already is banned by law.

As passed the bill made no exemption for cooperative apartments. Such an exemption had been considered for many weeks, but finally was dropped yesterday by the Council's General Welfare Committee when it reported the measure out, recommending approval.

One of the most hotly contested pieces of local legislation ever to be steered through the City Council, the measure was espoused by Mayor Wagner last May as a major aim of his administration. The bill's sponsors in the Council were Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat; Harlem Councilman Earl Brown, and Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican-Liberal.

Administration legal advisers were debating last night whether the bill, which ultimately must be signed by Mayor Wagner for enactment, would require prior Board of Estimate action. The prevailing opinion was that it would.

Under the machinery set up in the legislation, the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations will weigh complaints.

If mediation and conciliation fail, complaints will go for review to a three-man Fair Housing Practices Board selected from a Fair Housing Practices Panel appointed by the Mayor. The Mayor will designate the three-man board in each case.

The board of three will serve without pay but will be reimbursed for expenses. It will pass on the merit of a grievance. If the review group feels the complaint is justified, it will pass the case on to the Corporation Counsel, who will institute court action in the name of the city.

The provision for conciliation and review machinery was written into the bill last Tuesday by the General Welfare Committee after weeks of haggling.

The committee also removed from the bill, as originally introduced, penalty clauses that provided for bringing alleged violators into court where fines up to $500 could be imposed upon conviction for a misdemeanor.

Mr. Isaacs told the Council it had never before passed "a more controversial or revolutionary measure."

"No other state or city has had the courage to take this action so far, but I believe they will now," he added.

In songratulating the council on its action, Mr. Sharkey asserted that the councilmen had "refused to be pushed around by the lunatic fringe on either side."

Mr. Brown said passage of the bill represented "a historic moment in the city's history." Council President Abe Stark took the floor to call the council's action "an answer to Little Rock."

In declaring his opposition, Mr. McCarthy emphasized that he opposed housing segregation, but he believed the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs measure would "never open one piece of property to any individual or any minority group."

"As much as you would like to, you cannot change people's moral principles by legislation," Mr. McCarthy said. "We won't have any more success with this bill than we had with Prohibition."

New York Outlaws Any Form Of Racial Discrimination In Private Housing In City

NEW YORK (AP)—The City Council has passed a bill outlawing racial or religious discrimination in the rental or sale of private housing in New York City.

Councilmen favoring the highly controversial measure predicted it would spark similar legislation elsewhere.

The bill—passed by a 20-1 vote yesterday—makes it unlawful to refuse to rent or sell an apartment or multiple dwelling because of the prospective tenant's "race color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

City legal experts are studying whether the bill, effective April 1, needs approval by the Board of Estimate, the upper branch of the municipal legislative setup. If it does require approval by the board, a speedy okay there is predicted.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner's signature is assured. He made a ban on private housing discrimination a major aim of his democratic administration.

A court fight was promised by a spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York, one of the real estate groups which fought the measure during more than six months of bitter controversy and debate.

The real estate board spokesman said the bill, if enacted into local law, "will be tested in the highest courts because we believe that it violates the fundamental rights of the owners of private property."

Praise of the measure came from numerous civic, labor and religious organizations.

The bill, which had bipartisan political support, applies to cooperative apartments as well as to rented dwellings.

It does not apply to one-and two family homes unless they are in a development of 10 or more homes.

Officails estimate the bill will cover 1,787,000 apartments and more than five million city residents.

Discrimination in rental of public and publicly assisted housing already is banned in New York state.

The bill passed by the Council is a compromise measure. A Council committee removed from the original penalty clauses that provided for taking violators directly to court where fines up to $500 could be imposed upon conviction.

New York Council Passes Bill To Ban House Discrimination

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) — City Council today passed a bill banning discrimination in private housing throughout New York City, with one and two family homes excepted.

The vote was 20 to 1 with two members not voting.

The legislation must be approved by the Board of Estimate and Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Council Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, one of the sponsors of the bill, has expressed confidence that the bill will win final approval.

Sponsors of the bill expressed belief it would be the forerunner of similar legislation throughout the country.

Councilman Maurice McCarthy, Bronx Democrat, cast the only negative vote. He explained: "I do not believe it is going to change the feeling that exists in certain people in this town."

Councilmen Robert Barnes, Republican, and Frank Smith, Democrat both of Queens, did not vote.

The bill bans discrimination in cooperatives, apartment houses of three or more units, and developments of 10 or more one-family and two-family homes.

The City Commission on Intergroup Relations would consider complaints. If mediation and complaints would be referred to a panel of three to be selected by the mayor. The panel of three, serving without compensation, would pass on the merit of the grievance.

Then it would go to the city corporation counsel who would seek a citation from the State Supreme Court for contempt of the alleged violator.

Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat-Liberal, one of the bill's sponsors, told the council: "What we are about to do here today will be heard around the world and will help us as a nation from here to New Delhi, to Capetown, and even to Vladivostok."

Brown is a Negro.

McCarthy said the council had "guts" to pass the bill because "the overwhelming majority of the mail was against it." He said it would be no more successful than prohibition "which was a nefarious attempt to tell people what to do when they did not want to do it."

38c 1957

COUNCIL ALTERING HOUSING BIAS BILL

New York

Amendments Would Drop Criminal Penalties and Assure Judicial Review

Wed. 7-10-57

NEW MEMBER ELECTED

38c

Louis Okin Succeeds Boland —19 More Branch Offices Approved for P. R. R.

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

The City Council brought out for public study and discussion yesterday several tentative amendments designed to modify the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill. The measure would bar discrimination in private rental housing.

The General Welfare Committee, to which the proposed amendments were submitted, ordered them printed and distributed to interested organizations and individuals. No action other than this was taken on the amendments or the basic bill.

Councilman Eric J. Treulich, Democrat of Queens and chairman of the General Welfare Committee, said the committee planned to hear persons interested in the bill and the amendments at one or more open meetings late this month or early in August. Additional amendments to the bill are possible, he said.

Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat of Brooklyn and a sponsor of the anti-bias bill, said he hoped for Council passage of the bill in some form next month. The Council normally holds one meeting in August, late in the month.

The two other sponsors of the bill are Earl Brown, Democrat of Harlem, and Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican-Liberal of Manhattan. The measure has the support of Mayor Wagner.

Amendments by Sharkey

Most of the amendments ordered printed yesterday were offered by Mr. Sharkey. In the main, they would drop the criminal penalties of the original measure, set up machinery to screen tenant and landlord complaints and assure ultimate judicial review.

An amendment offered by Mr. Treulich would exempt cooperative apartments from the bill's provisions.

The penalty provision of the basic bill would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fines up to $500, to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space in apartment houses, family hotels and tenant flats for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Mr. Sharkey's amendment also would provide for grievances to be heard by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Any person feeling that the commission had handled his case unsatisfactorily could appeal to the Supreme Court.

Earlier in the day, a delegation representing about forty Protestant groups appeared in City Hall Plaza to voice their support of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs measure.

Council Vacancy Filled

The Council also elected Louis Okin, a lawyer, of 75 Central Park West, to fill the Council vacancy left by the recent death of James J. Boland, representing the Twenty-fifth State Senatorial District. He will serve until the end of this year.

Mr. Okin, a member of the law firm of Sohn & Okin, is the Democratic leader of the Third Assembly District, North. He filled out the questionnaire required of new members by the Council since the recent hearings involving the outside interests of some Councilmen.

In its effort to bolster the Board of Elections drive to bring in as many voters as possible for Permanent Personal Registration, now under way, the City Council approved a list of nineteen new branch offices, making the total of such offices forty-eight.

The Council acted as the Board of Elections reported that 2,996 persons had registered Monday, bringing the total P. R. R. registration since May 1 to 49,418.

New Registration Offices

The new branch offices will be at these locations:

THE BRONX

P. S. 21, at 715 East 225th Street.
P. S. 44, at Throop Avenue and Madison Street.
P. S. 50, at Driggs Avenue and South Third Street.
P. S. 51, at 350 Fifth Avenue.
P. S. 80, at 2830 West Seventeenth Street and Mermaid Avenue.
P. S. 108, at Arlington Avenue and Linwood Street.
P. S. School 156, at Sutter Avenue and Grafton Street.
P. S. 174, at 574 Dumont Avenue.

NEW YORK

P. S. 207, at Fillmore Avenue and Coleman Street.
P. S. 272, at Seaview Avenue and 102d Street.
Erasmus Hall H. S., at Flatbush and Church Avenues.
Manual Training H. S., at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street.

QUEENS

John Adams H. S., at Rockaway Boulevard and 102d Street, Ozone Park.
P. S. 126, at 31-51 Twenty-first Street, Long Island City.
P. S. 199, at 39-20 Forty-eighth Avenue, Long Island City.

MANHATTAN

Central Commercial H. S., 214 East Forty-second Street.
P. S. 98, at 512 West 212th Street.
P. S. 186, at 521 West 145th Street.
P. S. 157, at 327 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Housing Bias Ban Is Seen By Abrams

Herald Tribune Thurs. 7-8-57

New York

Doubts City Will Fine Violators

By Charles N. Quinn

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, predicted yesterday the City Council will pass a bill to bar discrimination in private apartment houses but without provisions for fining violators.

Mr. Abrams, appearing on WRCA-TV's "Citizen's Union Searchlight," said he believed the bill should contain some penalty provisions but that a procedure for investigation and conciliation should be established before penalties are invoked.

Conciliation Measure

The S. C. A. D. chairman said the bill would provide that the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations filter complaints of discrimination. As under state law, which applies only to publicly assisted housing, a "confidential effort to conciliate" would be made before a public hearing or court action, he said.

Mr. Abrams said that between 50 and 70 per cent of complaints filed with S. C. A. D. were without merit. In most cases where the complaints were justified, he continued, the threat of publicity compelled landlords to settle.

Fines to $500

The bill, introduced by Council Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, D., Brooklyn; Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, R., Manhattan and Councilman Earl Brown, D., Manhattan, would provide fines of up to $500 for offenders and affect an estimated 1,787,000 apartments. One and two-family homes would be exempted.

The proposed law has been vigorously opposed by many real estate and commercial groups, led by the Real Estate Board of New York. Among other arguments, opponents have cited the difficulty of financing housing in areas where minority groups live.

Mr. Abrams, countering this argument yesterday, said that about $900,000,000 had been invested by private capital in housing covered by anti-discrimination laws in the city and state since those laws were passed.

House Bias Hearing Ends

Herald Tribune Jackson Heights

New York, N. Y., July 1 — The State Commission Against Discrimination Friday ended its first hearing on a complaint of discrimination in housing. A decision is expected early next week.

A three man panel heard a complaint by Norris Shervington, a Negro, that a $158-a-month apartment had been denied him by a New Rochelle landlord, Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., because of his race. The apartment house was built last year with a mortgage loan insured by the Federal Housing Administration. State law prohibits discrimination in this type of housing.

The development did not deny that it sought to exclude Mr. Shervington. It contended instead that the Federal aid provisions of the state anti-discrimination law were unconstitutional.

The landlord also contended that the apartment house was not subject to the Federal aid provisions because the mortgage arrangements were made before the provisions went into effect on July 1, 1955.

Negro Tenant Ban Ordered Killed In N.Y.

Herald Tribune Thursday 7-2-57

NEW YORK, July 2 — The State Commission against Discrimination today ordered a New Rochelle apartment owner to stop discriminating against Negroes.

The ruling is the first under new provisions of the state law. A commission spokesman said an expected court test of the ruling would be the nation's first of such a law.

The case was brought against Pelham Hall Apartment, Inc., owners of an apartment development at New Rochelle known as Rochelle Arms, after Norris G. Shervington, a Negro, complained he was denied an apartment because of his race.

The new provisions of the Anti-bias law forbid discrimination because of race, color or creed in private housing which receives public assistance, in this case federal mortgage insurance.

Defies State, Won't Rent To a Negro

Herald Tribune Thurs. 7-4-57

New York

N. Rochelle Firm Faces Court Test

By Bert Quint

A New Rochelle apartment house corporation said yesterday it has "no intention of complying" with a ruling by the State Commission Against Discrimination that it rent an apartment to a Negro family.

Joseph R. Pisano, attorney for Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., called Tuesday's S. C. A. D. ruling "unconstitutional" and insisted Pelham Hall broke no valid law in refusing to rent a $158-a-month apartment to Norris G. Shervington.

With the commission already preparing to order the corporation to end all discriminatory practices, it appeared the Metcalf-Baker State law barring bias in publicly assisted housing soon would have its first court test. It is this law that gives the commission authority to act in this case.

Disputes Jurisdiction

Mr. Pisano contends the fact that Pelham Hall has a mortgage insured by the Federal Housing Administration does not give the state jurisdiction over it. "The state isn't a party to it," Mr. Pisano said. "It's between the government and a private individual."

The S. C. A. D. general counsel, Henry Spitz, said he plans to recommend that the commission order the housing project to:

Give Mr. Shervington an apartment in its building at 300 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, immediately. Post a notice on the premises and specify in any future advertisements that the project is being rented without racial or religious discrimination. Make monthly reports to the commission as to how it is filling vacancies and instruct all renting personnel to act without bias.

Court Action Planned

Mr. Spitz said that if Pelham Hall does not comply with the commission's order within thirty days of its issuance, the commission will ask the State Supreme Court to enforce it. This, it is expected, will lead to more litigation. Mr. Pisano said he would take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary rather than obey the order.

As for Mr. Shervington, he said yesterday he is not sure if he will take the apartment even if his case is won. The forty-six-year-old native New Yorker, who is employed by Associated Publishers, Inc.—an agency for the soliciting and placing of advertisements in Negro newspapers—said "I want to see just what's going to happen after (the corporation) gives its answer."

He said he came here from Chicago in December and that business associates had suggested the Pelham Hall project to him.

State Is Ordering Apartments To Rent to a Negro

Herald Tribune P. 1
Wed. 7-3-57
New York

Way Is Cleared in New Rochelle For Court Test of Anti-Bias Law

By Bert Quint

The State Commission Against Discrimination ordered a New Rochelle, N. Y., apartment house yesterday to rent an apartment to a Negro. In so doing, the commission cleared the way for a court test on the housing provisions of the State anti-bias law. It would be the first court action in the country on such a law.

Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., operators of the Rochelle Arms—the apartment house in question—have said they would take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary rather than admit the Negro, Norris G. Shervington, office manager of a Chicago business firm.

Mr. Shervington brought the charge of discrimination in December, saying the development refused to rent him a $158-a-month apartment in a building at 300 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, because of his race.

Hearings Held

The commission held public hearings on the charge and yesterday said it will call on Pelham Hall "to cease and desist from such unlawful discriminatory practices."

A S. C. A. D. spokesman said Pelham Hall did not deny the charge but insisted that the state has no right to prohibit racial and religious discrimination in private housing backed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veterans Administration. The corporation also contends that a clause in the law making it retroactive to July 1, 1955, is unconstitutional. The building was completed early this year.

Joseph R. Pisani, Pelham Hall attorney, said he had not yet made up his mind what action to take, but that "the case will end in the courts and . . . there will be no dilly-dallying on this."

Commission's View

Noting that the corporation had challenged the constitutionality of the 1956 laws giving it jurisdiction over publicly-aided housing, the commission said.

"We must proceed on the assumption that the law is valid in all respects and that (we have) no legal authority to question the constitutionality of this or any other act of the Legislature under which (we) may be acting."

The corporation attacked the constitutionality of the law by arguing that the state may enact laws for housing with state mortgage guarantees but not those backed by the F. H. A. or the V. A.

The commission ruled, however, that the issuance of a commitment by the F.H.A. does not necessarily mean that the government will insure the loan. The commitment is only a statement of the terms upon which the mortgage will be insured if all details of the proposed structure comply with the rules of the F.H.A. and meet the approval of the Federal Housing Commission, the commission said.

Order Comes Next

The next step now is for S.C.A.D. to issue its order to Pelham Hall within ten days from today. The corporation then will have five days to enter any objections before the order is signed.

Court action could follow—brought either by the commission to enforce compliance or by the corporation to upset the order.

The original complaint and a finding of probable cause were handled by S. C. A. D. chairman Charles Abrams. Yesterday's ruling was signed by commissioners Ward B. Arbury, presiding; and J. Edward Conway and Nicholas H. Pinto. Mr. Abrams was not present.

Revised Housing Bias Ban Goes to Council

Herald Tribune P. 10
Wed. 7-10-57

By David Wise

A City Council committee yesterday approved a tentative revised version of a bill to bar racial discrimination in private housing.

New York

There remained wide areas of disagreement within the Council, however, on parts of the proposed compromise bill. In its original form the controversial measure failed to come out of committee last month. A committee hearing will be held in about two weeks on the new version.

Criminal Penalties Out

The amendments approved yesterday would:

1. Remove all criminal penalties for landlords who disobeyed the proposed law. The original bill made infractions a misdemeanor punishable by fines of up to $500.

2. Designate the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations as the agency to receive and screen complaints. Within a three-month period, the commission would be obligated either to reject the complaint or to accept it and go into court. In that case, the city would represent the aggrieved party. If the courts found in favor of a tenant, a landlord who refused to comply with the judicial ruling would face court-imposed penalties.

3. Allow landlords or tenants who are dissatisfied with the initial finding of the Commission on Intergroup Relations to appeal the commission's decision in Supreme Court.

4. Exempt co-operative apartments from the bill.

A further amendment was approved to clarify language in the original bill. It exempts from the bill small developments of nine or less adjacent one or two-family houses.

Action Not Unanimous

The amendments failed to win unanimous indorsement even by the three sponsors of the bill, however. It was learned that two of the sponsors, Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican, and Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat, are pressing for a change that would give complainants the right to go to court without waiting indefinitely for a finding by the Intergroup Relations Commission.

And Joseph T. Sharkey, Majority Leader of the Council and a Brooklyn Democrat, is opposed to the change that would exempt co-operatives. That change was introduced by Eric J. Treulich, Queens Democrat, who is chairman of the general welfare committee, which approved yesterday's compromise amendments.

The Council yesterday elected Louis Okin, attorney, of 75 Central Park West, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James J. Boland in the 25th Senatorial District on Manhattan's West Side.

Mr. Okin, who successfully passed the hurdle of a conflict-of-interest questionaire now standard for new Councilmen, is Democratic leader of the 3d Assembly District North. He was one of the leaders of a successful fight by West Side residents to bar Parks Commissioner Robert Moses from enlarging parking space at Tavern-on-the-Green in Central Park.

Javits Asks City to End Housing Bias

Herald Tribune
Mon. 7-8-57
New York

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., said today New York City can strengthen the hand of Congressional civil-rights backers if it curbs discrimination within its own boundaries.

P. 1

He made the statement in calling for passage of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill against discrimination in private housing which is now before the New York City Council.

He said New York City and New York State have made the "most outstanding progress" on civil rights of any areas of the country. But he said "housing bias is found even here where not specifically prohibited by law as it is in public housing and housing with public-assisted financing."

"Beyond its local implications," he said, "is the impact that failure to act against housing bias in New York City could have on efforts for civil-rights legislation in the Congress."

Noting that a fight on the civil-rights issue was shaping up in the Senate. Sen. Javits said liberal Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, "are strengthened if the city administration of New York . . . will do all it can lawfully do to curb discrimination within its own boundaries."

Race Bias Hits Dark Caucasians

AMITYVILLE, N.Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—A dark-skinned, partly disabled veteran of Spanish descent has moved out of his newly - rented house in nearby Copiague after receiving what he said were telephoned threats for "you niggers" to get out.

Newspaper

William Delgado, 34, a Caucasian, said he searchdd six months before finding the tiny, three-bedroom house in Suffolk County for $85 a month rent.

He said shortly after he and his wife, Evelyn, and their daughters Sheila, 14, and Lorraine, 10, had moved in, a mysterious male voice began telephoning. There were 15 calls in six days, he said.

He said the caller told him the house would be burned down if he didn't leave the all-white neighborhood.

N. Y. 10-10-57

Delgado said he would "rather move out than have my kids afraid," so he moved the family back to cramped quarters with the elder Delgado here.

Police said they could take no action because there has been no "overt act."

Burning Cross Found At Jersey Negro Home

Newspaper
Montgomery Ala.

TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 8 (AP)—A flaming wooden cross was found on the lawn of a Negro couple in a white neighborhood early today.

Sat. 11-9-57

An unknown person telephoned the fire department the cross was burning in front of the home purchased two months ago by Malachi Thomas. He said his neighbors are unfriendly.

Police said Thomas told them he is the only Negro on the block but other persons in the area said there is another Negro family a few doors away.

'Sweeping Laws' Demanded In New York To End Race Discrimination In Housing

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. p. 1

Mon 5-6-57

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission of Intergroup Relations, declared tonight that "some sweeping law" is needed to cover discrimination in private housing.

Horne told a panel of college editors that the "so-called racial or ethnic or religious ghetto is the last vestige of racism in this city."

The "ghetto" results, Horne said from a "rather un-American, uneconomic practice, and that is a restriction on the use and occupancy of private property on the basis of race, creed or color."

Horne said discriminatory restrictions are imposed by private housing interests, real estate people, mortgage lenders and home builders. He said his commission is embarked on an "open city" project to eliminate discrimination in private housing.

He said the commission is "trying to get the cooperation of private enterprises with opening up the city on a wider score." These negotiations, he said, are not coming along "as hopefully or as promising as some of us would like." He added:

"I am persuaded that we will need the standard that is set by law, as we have it here now in employment and in public accommodations, and in housing which is publicly aided. We need some sweeping law to cover private housing."

Horne said also his commission is trying to prevent discrimination in private nursing homes that receive department of welfare clients. He said some 40 - odd homes were discriminating against Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, and in one instance, a Christian Scientist.

Dr. Horne said the welfare department, in sessions with officials of the nursing homes, "did not hesitate to indicate that since they were sending the patients and paying for their care, if we didn't get cooperation they would be compelled to withdraw city funds in support of such patients."

"After all," he said, "these institutions are licensed by the city of New York and if they are so licensed and public policy requires non - discrimination, we see no reason that we could not ask for the withdrawal of license." He said the officials of the homes "were so told."

Council Heads Predict Passage Of Bill Outlawing Housing Bias

Times New York p. 25-C

Fri. 6-7-57 p. 25-C

City Council leaders yesterday predicted early passage of the Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown bill. This would outlaw discrimination in more than 70 per cent of all housing in the city. The measure has drawn opposition from the Real Estate Board of New York and some other groups.

A public hearing on the bill will be held at 11 A. M. today at City Hall. The hearing was called by the Council's Committee on General Welfare, which received the bill on May 21. The measure was introduced jointly by Vice Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, majority leader of the Council; Stanley Isaacs, minority leader, and Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat of Manhattan.

Mr. Sharkey, Democrat of Brooklyn, and Mr. Isaacs, Republican-Liberal of Manhattan, said yesterday that they were confident the measure would pass. They were hopeful, too, that it would set the pattern for state legislation, as did the Sharkey Law of 1949 and the Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown Law of 154.

Earlier Laws Cited

Those measures banned discrimination for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in the rental or sale of dwelling space in housing receiving any form of Government aid. Similar provisions were later written into state law.

Existing state and local laws ban such discrimination in 164,172 dwelling units here, of which 90,000 are public housing. The others have received Federal mortgage insurance, state loans or city tax abatement.

The new measure would extend the coverage to include the 1,787,183 apartments, residential hotel suites and tenement flats here. It would exempt most of the 726,40 one-and-two-family houses. Its only coverage of one-and-two-family houses would be in the sale of such accommodations when built in developments of more than ten units. There are not many such developments within the city limits.

The measure, to which Mayor Wagner had promised his Administration's full support, received the added indorsement yesterday of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations. The support was announced at a press conference at the commission's offices, 150 Nassau Street.

Bill's Implications Outlawed

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, the commission chairman; Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director; Councilman Isaacs and several experts in the fields of housing and race relations outlined implications of the bill and their ideas on its enforcement if it should become law. Neither Mr. Sharkey nor Mr. Brown was at the conference.

Violation would be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $500. An aggrieved person also might bring action in the State Supreme Court to enjoin such discrimination or segregation. Continued violation would then make the respondent subject to contempt action, with fine or jail as the penalty.

Dr. Marrow said the bill required the aggrieved person to institute the court action. He said that, in a practical way, it was likely that civil rights groups and other anti-discrimination organiaztions would send out teams of prospective renters and home buyers, of different races and, to bring test cases.

Dr. Horne said the committee, created by the City Council in 1955, had a basic responsibility to act against all forms of discrimination here. He said the committee would offer counsel and might call the attention of violations to District Attorneys.

NEGRO PUT COST OF BIAS AT $500

Times p. 8-C

A Negro testified yesterday at the state's first public hearing on a housing discrimination case that his failure to obtain an apartment in a New Rochelle private development had cost him more than $500 in extra living expenses.

The witness Norris G. Shervington, office manager for a Chicago business concern, testified before a three-man panel of the State Commission Against Discrimination in the State Building, 270 Broadway.

Mr. Shervington told the commission he had been transferred to New York and had applied in December for a $158-a-month apartment in a New Rochelle development operated by Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc.

The landlord's refusal to rent him an apartment, he testified, forced him to spend $500 extra to live in a hotel here and keep his family in Chicago until he could find adequate lodgings.

Joseph R. Pisani, attorney for the landlord, contended that the commission had no authority to determine whether damages should be awarded in the case. The three commissioners reserved decision on the objection.

The landlord also obtained an adjournment to June 20 to permit the filing of a written answer to the witness' complaint.

BIAS BILL OPPOSED BY BROADWAY UNIT

Times p. 11-C

The Broadway Association declared its opposition yesterday to proposed city legislation that would outlaw discrimination in private housing.

Voting unanimously at a luncheon meeting in the Sheraton-Astor Hotel, the association's board of directors decried the concept of forcing people to live in dwellings alongside of others "not their choice."

The thirty directors also felt that the legislation would "discourage private investment in multiple-family residence buildings."

The association also reiterated its support of workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance bills passed by the regular session of the Legislature and vetoed by Governor Harriman.

The association gave its first special award to Patrick L. Ryan, a member of the organization for the last forty years. The plaque cited Mr. Ryan for "service to others—the highest distinction." He had represented Macy's department store in the association since 1917 until his retirement from Macy's in 1945.

REALTORS SCORED ON ANTI-BIAS LAW

Times p. 25-C

Group Assails Opposition to City Bill Barring Private Housing Discrimination

New York

"BIGOTRY" PLEA CHARGED

Mon 6-17-57

Realty Men Reply, Nobody 'Should Be Forced to Rent Property to Anyone'

38c

Real estate boards in the city were accused yesterday of waging a "campaign of misrepresentation" against a proposed anti-bias rental law.

Algernon D. Black, chairman of the Committee on Discrimination in Housing, criticized the boards for their "appeal to bigotry." His message was carried in 100,000 flyers distributed to apartment house tenants and in advertisements in several newspapers.

The proposed city law would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to $500, to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. The only exemption would be the rental of one and two-family houses, the sale of private homes in developments of less than ten units and housing in religious institutions.

Restrictions against discrimination already apply in the city to public housing and private housing receiving Government mortgage insurance.

Mr. Black called the real estate boards' opposition to extended coverage "vicious and deliberate." It "uses the landlord's position to prey on the meanest fears and prejudices of what is in effect a captive audience," he said.

The campaign, he added, is "designed to inflame racial prejudice among New York's apartment house tenants."

Landlords' Rights Defended

With the City Council due to vote tomorrow on the controversial bill, the Real Estate Board of New York, Inc., reaffirmed its stand.

"We believe that no man should be forced to rent privately owned property to anyone," James Andrews, a spokesman, reiterated. "He should have the right to keep it vacant if he pleases and the right to fill it with tenants of his own selection."

Mr. Black's committee held that the proposed legislation would not prevent a landlord from refusing a tenant on the ground of morals or financial standing.

Mr. Black's committee represents twenty-five civic, religious, labor and social groups supporting the bill. The measure was introduced jointly by Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic majority leader of the City Council; Stanley Isaacs, Republican minority leader, and Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat of Manhattan.

It has the support of Mayor Wagner. The real estate men have urged tenants to write to the Mayor opposing the bill.

The measure would extend the ban against discrimination to 1,787,182 apartments, residential hotel suites and tenement flats. Existing laws cover 164,172 dwelling units here, 90,000 of which are in public housing projects.

BIAS IN PRIVATE HOUSING

Times p. 16-C

For years this newspaper has dedicated itself to opposing bigotry. On many a front, covering civil rights of all kinds—to vote, to seek employment, to be educated in the public schools, to gather in public assembly, to live in public housing—we have fought against discrimination for reasons of race, religion or color.

New York

With this precedent we approach our decision on the Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown bill now pending in the City Council, which proposes to outlaw by statute and to punish with a possible jail term discrimination against potential tenants for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or

ancestry in privately owned multiple dwelling apartments and sales in the larger housing developments.

We confess to being troubled as we take the position we feel we must take against this bill. In principle the objectives cannot be opposed. They are admirable. But the method of compulsion is a dubious substitution for education and the admittedly gradual spread of understanding that can be the only sound foundation of complete neighborliness.

The question of legality we will leave to the lawyers. This would involve, of course, the constitutional protection not to be "deprived" of property without due process of law.

But here, as often, we have a conflict of freedoms. There is, on the one hand, the "right" to live, rent, buy where one will; on the other hand is the right to control the use of property privately owned, complete freedom in the choice of tenant or buyer, the right to expect in leased or purchased quarters a reasonably stable continuation of the surroundings that obtained in taking residence.

As matters stand, existing state and local laws forbid discrimination in 164,172 dwelling units here. Of these about 90,000 are public housing and the others are projects which have received aid by way of Federal mortgage insurance, state loans or city tax abatement. Statutory prohibition against discrimination in all these units is entirely proper, and in fact imperative. It would be a shocking miscarriage of justice to deny any part of the public equal access to housing for which the whole public pays, either in whole or in part, and either by public loan or public subsidy of any kind.

When we come to housing which is completely financed and owned by private individuals or corporations, the situation seems to us to be essentially different. This is not to say that we approve of discrimination in privately owned housing. On the contrary, we deplore such discrimination and particularly the unhealthy social conditions which it has helped to create in certain sections of the city. But progress here, we believe, must be a matter of education and spiritual growth rather than a consequence of legislation.

The Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown bill would outlaw discrimination in 1,787,183 privately owned flats and apartments. But its exceptions are noteworthy. It will make it wrong to discriminate against rental in multiple dwellings, as defined by law, but it does not forbid discrimination in the rental of one- and two-family homes, or in sale of single family homes unless one owner happens to hold ten or more housing accommodations on land that is contiguous.

These exceptions are a complete contradiction of the policy statement incorporated by way of preamble in the law, which says "it is necessary to assure to all inhabitants of the city equal opportunity to obtain living quarters." It means the city will compel owners of private property to make way for everybody in the flats and apartments of Manhattan, for instance, but it will not enforce equal opportunity to tenants or home-buyers generally in Queens. This is discrimination within avowed anti-discrimination, and the aim of its exceptions can only be construed as political.

We do not think that the people of New York have been adequately prepared for the passage of this bill, and we fear that the consequences of its adoption in such circumstances would be a stopping of large-scale construction and a drastic depreciation of property values. We believe that the difficulties of enforcement are enormous, that nuisance cases would be innumerable and that intolerance might be aggravated rather than diminished.

So, with the deepest regret, we oppose this bill as being the wrong way to a right end.

To Outlaw Housing Bias

Times — P.32-C

Legislation Held Soundest Approach to Community Education

Tues. 6-18-57

The writer of the following letter, Minority Leader of the City Council, has for many years worked for slum clearance and low-cost housing.

New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I read with deep distress the editorial in your June 15 issue asking the defeat of the bill to outlaw discrimination in private multiple dwellings and in larger developments of single family houses in this city.

I recognize, of course, that you are just as opposed as I to bigotry and to racial and religious discrimination. You state the purpose of the proposed law and the conflict of interests involved with clarity and with sympathy for its objectives.

I agree with you in the long run that progress in this field must be the product of education and spiritual growth rather than the punishment of the offender. Nevertheless, I cannot accept your conclusions.

You find fault with the failure to include one and two family houses. The reasoning which prompted those who supported the Ives-Quinn bill outlawing discrimination in employment to exempt employers of less than ten employes operates here too.

Amending Law

Problems of enforcement in this area are quite perplexing. Moreover, the intimacy of relationship between neighbors in a two-family house parallels the conditions which caused the omission from the Ives-Quinn bill of domestic servants and small businesses. Even if this omission may prove unsound, it can easily be remedied either by amendment now or extension later.

However, I believe the omission in the present bill justified on precedent and principle—not for the political reasons which you imply.

You express fear of the consequences by way of stoppage of large-scale construction and depreciation of realty values. May I point out that about one half of large-scale construction during the past decade involved F. H. A. guaranteed mortgages—and in all such buildings, though privately owned, discrimination because of race, creed or color was prohibited in this city two years ago and now is subject to state-wide prohibition? There has been no stoppage of construction in that area—nor, for that matter, have hotels been adversely affected in value because they are prohibited from similar discrimination by the penal law of this state.

I share the belief of many, including some large-scale real estate operators, that the proposed law, which would tend to spread instead of confine minority groups to limited areas within this city, would enhance values generally, not depreciate them.

But the fundamental issue is above all these considerations. You speak of the "right" to live, rent and buy where one will, and parallel this with the right of complete freedom in the control of private property—and the right to expect reasonably stable continuation of the surrounding residential neighborhoods.

Right of Selection

Strangely enough, you put the first right in quotation marks, and not the latter. This echoes the strange illusions of some of the Real Estate Board representatives at the Council hearing who spoke of their "inalienable right to select their tenants," as though this were especially guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

After all, the Supreme Court some years ago disparaged such so-called rights when it outlawed the enforcement of restrictive covenants in living areas.

And any such conflict of so-called rights, even if they existed, should be resolved, I believe, in favor of the minority which suffers from discrimination and prejudice rather than in favor of those struggling to exercise them. This, after all, is the greatest city in the world, in which freedom and democracy should prevail.

Judging by the past, legislation has been the soundest and most effective approach toward community education.

If our city leaders declare to all who live here, by the enactment of the proposed law, that discrimination in private housing is un-American—as it is—this will have the same effect as the Ives-Quinn Act had in the field of employment. We made little progress in the eradication of discrimination in employment until that law was enacted, and infinitely greater progress thereafter.

That, I hope, will be the result of the passage of the Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown bill—not the penalizing of a few offenders but the acceptance throughout the city of the fundamental principle which it enunciates. It is only through this that we can really bring about a measure of desegregation in our schools and a measure of respect for minority rights among our real property owners. STANLEY M. ISAACS.

New York, June 15, 1957.

HOUSING BIAS LAW SLATED IN MONTH

Times Figure

New York

Council Agrees Tentatively to Pass Revised Bill Then—Amendments Up Today

Times 7-9-57

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

August is now tentatively agreed on by City Council leaders for passage of a revised bill to bar discrimination in private rental housing.

The present Administration-backed Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill is before the Council's General Welfare Committee, to which it was referred on May 21.

On June 18 the committee touched off a public furore when it laid over action on the measure indefinitely. Indications then were that the bill might be considerably delayed and probably drastically amended.

Today the General Welfare Committee, meeting at City Hall at 11 A. M. before the regular Council session, will get two proposed amendments. One would drop set up machinery for screening complaints by tenants.

Both amendments will be offered by Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat of Brooklyn and one of the bill's sponsors. In addition, Councilman Eric J. Treulich, Queens Democrat and chairman of the General Welfare Committee, has said that he will propose an amendment to exempt cooperative apartments from the anti-bias bill's provisions.

It is regarded as possible that other amendments may be suggested.

Since the General Welfare Committee's delay of the bill on June 18, the Council has been under steadily mounting pressure to act without much further delay on an anti-bias housing law. Mayor Wagner has applauded the Council for taking the time it needs to study the bill, but he is known to want prompt passage.

On Sunday, Senator Jacob K. Javits and Charles Abrams, head of the State Commission Against Discrimination, added their voices to the discussion. They urged passage of a bill with punitive provisions softened or deleted and with greater reliance on conciliation.

Complicating the picture is the atmosphere of tension and strain that has enveloped the Council regarding the anti-bias housing bill. On June 19, Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, told the Urban League that Mr. Sharkey had "thrown a monkey wrench" into efforts to pass the bill promptly.

Mr. Brown also is a sponsor of the current measure. The third sponsor is Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican-Liberal.

Some time after today's meeting, interested civic and social welfare groups and others are expected to have a chance to air their views of the now-proposed amendments at an open meeting of the General Welfare Committee.

Existing state and city laws ban discrimination for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry in the rental or sale of dwelling space in housing receiving any form of Government aid. The new measure would extend coverage to include the 1,787,183 private apartments, residential hotel suites and tenement flats here.

NAACP Seeks Defense Department On Naval Housing Segregation

Daily World Thur. 6-27-57 P.2

[illegible] — The U. S. [illegible] Department has been [illegible] by the West Coast NAACP [illegible] to order housing segregation [illegible] for the quarters provided [illegible] civilian and military per[illegible] at the nearby na[illegible] depot.

[illegible] was contained in a [illegible] charging that, with the [illegible] of a few families, all Ne[illegible] Rehbitt [illegible] government-[illegible] in a [illegible] three-block area.

[illegible] Field Secretary Lester [illegible] said that two NAACP staff [illegible] had investigated housing [illegible] Rehbitt and found [illegible] substantiating the com[illegible] residents.

[illegible] said that this dis[illegible] housing pattern is al[illegible] tolerated by local military [illegible] authorities," Mr. Bailey [illegible]

The NAACP complaint was sent [illegible] Defense Department earlier [illegible] month.

White Couple Protests Negro Housing Project

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 27 (AP)—A white couple protested today in court against condemnation of their property, which is in area planned for a Negro public housing project.

They claim that it is discriminatory and unconstitutional to build such a project for Negroes only.

Charles J. and Edith C. [illegible] filed answer in Buncombe Superior Court to condemnation proceedings instituted by the Asheville Housing Authority [illegible] 28, 1957.

The [illegible] were advised that if the authority builds a public housing project for Negroes only it would constitute discrimination [illegible] of race, color, creed or [illegible]

GROES BREA
USING BA
IN CLEVELAND

Chicago Sun-Times
Nov. 20 1957

Live Inside of the
'Ivory Curtain'

Cleveland, Nov. 20 [Sp
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Leaders Take Action

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devoted to promoting
community relations
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homeowner moral support. The police remained alert. There were no demonstrations or vandalism.

After a few tense days of indecision the Negro decided not to sell.

Hundreds Move In

In recent years hundreds of Negro families have moved into new areas of the east side without incident. The episode of the steelworker is therefore not typical, but it points up these aspects of Cleveland's interracial situation:

1. The city's rapidly growing Negro population can no longer be contained in its former areas and is pushing outward.

2. In many areas this expansion is being actively opposed and in some it is being successfully blocked.

3. Despite the frictions inherent in the situation, positive community forces and influences are operating to promote understanding.

In general the climate of racial relations is good in Cleveland and does not have the tensions which, in some cities, have boiled over into riots.

Negro Population Soars

Cleveland is not without inflammatory ingredients. The Negro population of Cuyahoga county, encompassing greater Cleveland, has increased from 87,145 in 1940 to 151,187 in 1950 and to an estimated 219,352 in 1956.

Some of the Negroes are compressed into an area five miles long and five miles wide on Cleveland's east side. Only 2,000 Negroes live beyond what is sometimes called the "ivory curtain" of the city's suburbs.

Many thousands of white residents have sold or rented houses to Negroes and joined the exodus of the last 20 years to the suburbs. A few years ago an east side section known as the Hough area was 95 per cent white. Now it is estimated to have 32,000 Negroes and 48,000 whites.

Housing Shortage Grows

East side congestion is becoming increasingly acute. Clearing of slums to make way for urban renewal projects has displaced more families than the new units have accommodated.

One per cent of 145,000 new housing units built by private industry in Cleveland since 1946 has been available to Negroes.

Negro leaders report it is next to impossible to get financing for Negro purchase of a house in a suburban area. Real estate agents, they say, will not show houses to Negroes.

"Better housing is a must for Negroes," comments a Shaker Heights attorney, "but I would do anything short of outright violence to keep them out of Shaker Heights."

Survey Finds Bias Brought from Home

Eagle P.1 Thurs. 6-13-57

Tulsa, Okla.

TOLEDO, Ohio, (ANP) — A study by a Toledo elementary school faculty has underscored a long standing belief that racial prejudices begin in the home and are carried to the schools.

The study also revealed that these prejudices can be erased only if they are acknowledged as such.

The study was conducted by the school in cooperation with the Board of Community Relations and had the approval of the Toledo Board of Education.

Miss Bell Schuh, principal of the school, said her 30-teacher study group had its "eyes opened to what is happening around us."

As a result, she said, her teachers became aware—many for the first time—that group prejudices exist in school and affect both teachers and pupils.

The report took the position that children tend to bring family attitudes to school with them, and prejudices increase with age.

The survey group suggested neighborhood programs as one way to create an awareness among parents as to prejudices in the home and to stimulate parental thinking."

Race Tension Rises; Negro Threatened

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-22-57

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP)—This city remained in a tense state last week as white hoodlums in South Toledo continued their harassment of a 39-year-old man who purchased a home in a white neighborhood.

Crowds of up to 500 have appeared in the block to utter threats and insults against Jesse Lott when he went to the home to make repairs and repaint.

At week's end these developments had taken place:

The Toledo NAACP drafted a resolution to City Council and city officials demanding that adequate measures be taken to safeguard Lott and his property.

Lott make plans to move into the place in the ensuing week.

He was fired from his job as a car washer on the pretext of insubordination. (Informed opinion was that his employers fired him because he was involved in the controversy.)

Lott reportedly received an offer of twice his purchase price if he would sell the property to whites.

Toledo Survey Traces Bias To Homes

Informer Sat. 6-22-57

Houston Texas

TOLEDO, Ohio — A study by a Toledo elementary School faculty has underscored a long-standing belief that racial prejudices begin in the home and are carried to the schools. The study also can be erased only if they are acknowledged as such.

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NEGROES ARE CAUTIONED

Times P. 38-C

N.A.A.C.P. Asks Them to Avoid Toledo Trouble Area

New York

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 14 (UP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Negro ministers today to urge members of the congregations to stay away from a South Toledo neighborhood, scene of recent racial demonstrations.

Jesse Lott, 34-year-old Negro car washer, is building a home in an all-white neighborhood.

Nightly demonstrations have been staged by residents protesting his moving into the area. Crowds demonstrated also against the police assigned to patrol the neighborhood.

Neighbors said they were not opposed to Negroes, but resented Mr. Lott personally.

Toledo Man Harassed After Home Purchase In 'New' Area

Daily World Thurs. 6-13-57

Atlanta Ga.

TOLEDO, O.—(ANP)— This city remained in a tense state last week as white hoodlums in South Toledo continued their harassment of a 39 year old man who purchased a home in a lilywhite neighborhood.

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TO MOVE IN

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Lott reportedly received an offer of twice his purchase price if he would sell the property to whites.

A white family was threatened because its home in another section of the city was listed for sale in an advertisement by a Negro realty concern.

Mr. Lott purchased the home from a white woman, who originally hired him to rehabilitate the place. Apparently one of the neighbors had previously attempted to purchase the house, but the previous owner refused to sell to him at a loss.

This neighbor has been suspected of fomenting hostility among the neighborhood residents, many of whom are said to be renters of his property.

Although the crowds have resorted to hoodlum tactics, police have yet to make any arrests. Chief Anthony A. Bosch has promised Mr. Lott all the protection necessary when he moves into the home. Police have been on the scene at the time of the various outbreaks.

Lott has denied that he has named a price for which he would sell the house According to police, he had said that he would sell if the residents would meet his price. Lott denied this.

Toledo City Council Upholds Right To Buy Choice Property

Daily World Thurs. 6-20-57

Atlanta Ga.

TOLEDO, O., — (ANP) — The right of a Negro to purchase a home anywhere in this city was solidly backed last week by City Council.

This was the most significant development as residents of a lily white neighborhood continued their opposition to Jessie Lott, purchaser of the home.

The issue was carried to Council after the Toledo NAACP adopted a resolution urging that police provide Mr. Lott with adequate protection against bodily harm or damage to his home.

Council's action was embodied in unanimous support of a plan by the Toledo Board of Community Relations to end the controversy.

Keystone of the move were these points:

Get the whites to give up the idea of buying out Mr. Lott and adjust themselves to the situation.

Issue a statement upholding the right of Mr. Lott — or any other citizen — to purchase property in any area, regardless of their race, religion or birthplace.

Neighbors of the area indicated after the Council's hearing that they were not giving in easily. An effigy of Mr. Lott was hanged in the neighborhood as a large crowd gathered.

Police trying to disperse the gathering were roughed up. Only one arrest was made — that of a 17-year-old youth trying to drive his car through the crowd.

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World Sat. 6-22-57 P.1

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Toledo Man Sells House Purchased In White Area

Defender Thurs. 8-15-57

Louisville Ky.

Toledo, Ohio (ANP) — Jesse Lott, who was the center of a heated housing controversy here 2 months ago after he purchased a home in an all-white neighborhood, announced last week that he planned to sell the house.

P. 16

Mr. Lott explained that he was in need of funds because of a recent illness and also to open up a repair shop.

He had never moved into the house and had not completed repairs on it.

When white residents learned that Lott had purchased the home, they began nightly demonstrations and police were called several times to provide personal protection for him and to safeguard the property.

During the height of the controversy, City Council directed the Board of Community Relations to seek to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute without sacrificing the principle of the right of any citizen to buy and live where he choses.

Man To Sell Home He Bought In All-White Area

Daily World Wed. 8-14-57

Atlanta Ga.

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — Jesse Lott, who was the center of a heated housing controversy here two months ago after he purchased a home in all-white neighborhood, announced last week that he planned to sell the house.

P. 4

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BIAS IN HOUSING STIRS CLEVELAND

Times Nov. 3 Newark, N.J.

Spread of Growing Negro Population Gives Problem —Frictions Being Eased

Sept. 11-5-57

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2—One day last summer a Negro steelworker bought a house on an all-white street in Cleveland's East Side and moved in with his family.

Two nights later 300 residents of the area met in a church to register their protests against having Negroes as neighbors. A sign above the stairway leading to the basement meeting place said, "Christianity is the Key to a Good Home."

The Negro began to receive threatening telephone calls. A real estate man approached him and asked whether he would be willing to sell the house for $2,000 more than he had paid for it. An official of the bank that had granted his loan told protesting neighbors that there had been a misunderstanding and that it was against the bank's policy to initiate Negro penetration of an all-white neighborhood.

Other forces were also at work, however. Members of various agencies devoted to promoting good community relations moved quietly into the picture. Neighborhood ministers and church members sought to bring about a more understanding attitude toward the new residents. A prominent member of the financial community had a talk with officials of the bank. Leaders of Negro organizations gave the new homeowner moral support. The police remained alert and there were no demonstrations or vandalism.

After a few tense days of indecision the Negro decided not to sell.

In recent years hundreds of Negro families have moved into new areas of the East Side without incident. The episode of the steelworker is therefore, not typical, but it points up these aspects of Cleveland's interacial situation:

¶The city's rapidly growing Negro population can no longer be contained in its former areas and is pushing outward.

¶In many areas this expansion is being actively opposed and in some it is being successfully blocked.

¶Despite the frictions inherent in the situation, positive community forces and influences are operating to promote understanding.

General Climate Is Good

In general the climate of racial relations is good in Cleveland and does not have the tensions which, in some cities, have boiled over into riots.

Cleveland is not, however, without inflammatory ingredients. The Negro population of Cuyahoga County, encompassing Greater Cleveland, has increased from 87,145 in 1940 to 151,187 in 1950 and to an estimated 219,352 in 1955.

What is more important, however, some of the Negroes are compressed into an area five miles long and five miles wide on Cleveland's East Side. Only about 3,000 Negroes live beyond what is sometimes called the "Ivory Curtain" of the city's suburbs.

Many thousands of white residents have sold or rented their houses to Negroes and joined the exodus of the last twenty years to the suburbs. A few years ago an East Side section known as the Hough area was 95 per cent white. Now it is estimated to have 32,000 Negroes and 48,000 whites.

Despite public housing projects and urban renewal programs East Side congestion is becoming increasingly acute. Clearing of slums to make way for urban renewal projects has displaced more families than the new units have accommodated.

Little New Negro Housing

One 1 per cent of 145,000 new housing units built by private industry in Cleveland since 1946 has been available to Negroes.

K. C. Jones Jr., director of housing activities for the Urban League of Cleveland, says that sooner or later the combination of more people and fewer dwelling units will "cause a social upheaval with which none of us is equipped to cope."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here warns that "no amount of tinkering within the tight confines of the inner-city Negro ghetto will basically solve this problem."

Ernest J. Bohn, director of metropolitan housing in Cleveland, is enthusiastic about the benefits of public housing and urban renewal projects, but deplores a lack of suitable areas within Cleveland proper for development without first displacing large numbers of people.

He says housing relief can be achieved only to a limited degree within the city and that genuine relief will not come until the "Chinese Wall" of resistance is taken down by the suburbs.

For the Negro squeezed into an East Side area the suburban barriers are imposing. Negro leaders report that it is next to impossible to get financing for Negro purchase of a house in a suburban area. Real estate agents, they say, will not show houses to Negroes.

"Better housing is a must for Negroes," comments a Shaker Heights attorney, "but I would do anything short of outright violence to keep them out of Shaker Heights."

Fortunately, according to Frank Baldau, director of Cleveland's Community Relations Board, important and influential segments of the community are taking a more positive attitude toward resolving of the inter-racial problems. He reports excellent support from the clergy and from the city's newspapers in the drive for good community relations.

He cited a series of articles in The Cleveland Press which indicated that property values generally did not drop when Negroes moved into an area and that integrated housing had been achieved in many sections of the city with no unpleasantness.

A series in The Cleveland News took a close look at Cleveland Negroes and their problems and reported that generally they regarded the city as a good place to live.

Cleveland ministers have rolled up their sleeves to attack segregated housing. Dr. John Bruere, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, for example, has called for church members to enter into a "convenant of occupancy" under which they would welcome to their neighborhoods any good non-white families.

"This may be a dangerous step," he admits, "but an inevitable one for us Christians."

There are four Negroes in the City Council. The city has two Negroes who are judges, two who serve as assistant prosecutors and 450 who are teachers in the public schools.

Housing Bias Top Problem In Portland

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Portland "balance sheet on race relations for 1956" was the topic of a report of the Urban League here at its January meeting at the St. Philip's Episcopal church.

Significant developments, progress and problems in the fields of public accommodations, housing, schools, employment and training were presented by John S. Holley, community services secretary, and E. Shelton Hill, director of industrial relations.

Speaking of practices in restaurants, hotels and other public establishments, Holley called the picture, on the whole "very good."

He said isolated instances of discrimination had been reported in the state outside of Portland, but said indications were that the vast majority of establishments were complying with the Oregon civil rights law.

HOUSING BIAS

Housing, Holley reported, continues to be the number one area of segregation and discrimination with the non-white minorities confined to specified, older districts. A few Negro and other non-white buyers, however, were able to obtain newer housing outside of the "ghetto" areas.

Holley stated that the League had been informed by a large rental agency that not more than 2 or 3 per cent of the rental housing in the city is available to non-whites, and that 85 per cent of the places that will accept non-white renters are in poor condition.

The agency also reported that higher-than-average rents were being demanded of prospective Negro tenants.

Holley said the difficulty Negroes face in private housing is reflected in the fact that about 50 per cent of the tenants in public housing are Negroes. Public housing projects are integrated.

SCHOOL PICTURE

Regarding the public schools, Holley pointed out that one indication of a good administrative policy in race relations is reflected in the continued hiring of non-white teachers (the current number is 45 full-time non-white teachers, who are not segregated by race in assignment to schools).

He cited outstanding instances of achievement on the part of Negro students in Portland's integrated schools, but stated there is still a tendency among many Negro youngsters to segregate themselves.

Holley said race was found not a major factor in juvenile disturbances here, but the League had found some Negro parents magnifying the racial factor in attempting to defend Negro youngsters who had been guilty of violence.

On the employment picture, Hill stated that, in spite of the Oregon FEP law, non-white workers still face restrictions in employment and promotion.

Oregon Okays Mixed Public Housing Law

Courier p.3
Sat. 6-22-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PORTLAND, Ore. — Public housing segregation will have to run for cover in this state when Aug. 20 rolls around, because a newly created housing law will then be in effect.

The new law was enacted by the State Legislature on May 21. It specifically prohibits the discrimination in the sale, lease or rental of a dwelling unit (apartment or building) owned, operated or managed by a person who owns, operates or manages five or more other such dwelling units on contiguous land, notwithstanding that the land is separated by a public or private street or road.

The law points out that it is aimed at those dwellings which are in the process of benefiting from public aid.

■

THE OREGON STATUTE has its counterpart in New Jersey where Governor Robert B. Meyner signed a bill which makes it unlawful to discriminate in public-assisted housing in the state. . . .

News P.1
Fri. 8-16-57
B'ham, Ala.

CROWDS CONTINUE TO PICKET HOME OF LEVITTOWN NEGRO
. . . Neighbors sit on curb as police stand guard in background

Associated Press wireph

In Pennsylvania

Daily Home
Fri. 8-16-57

Police Guard Negro Family From Mob

Talladega, Ala. P.1

LEVITTOWN, Pa. — A dozen state police, ordered out by Gov. George M. Leader, are guarding the home of the first Negro to move into this planned city of 60,000 today.

Leader detailed the police here after Bucks County Sheriff C. Leroy Murray telegraphed the governor for help. Murray said the citizens of Levittown were out of control.

Mobs ranging up to 500 have been assembling for the past three nights in front of the home owned by William Myers Jr. Five were arrested Tuesday night after stones broke two picture windows.

Last night, despite the presence of the state police, some stones were thrown by a crowd of several hundred, and a picket line was formed. The marchers stamped their feet and clapped their hands. No damage nor any arrests were reported.

Myers, his wife Daisy and three children are in York, Pa., visiting his family but he said last night he expected to return here shortly.

Negro Invasion Into Yankee Area Creates New Mob

Daily News
Fri. 8-16-57
Jackson, Miss.

LEVITTOWN, Pa. (AP)—A crowd of some 500 gathered again last night around a home purchased recently by a Negro family in this planned suburb of 60,000 in Bucks County.

P.13

A mob the night before had tossed stones through the windows of the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Myers Jr. Five persons were arrested then.

One man was arrested last night for failure to move on when ordered by police posted at the scene. Until Myers bought his home, the community had been all-white.

State Police Guard Negro 'Violating' All-White City

Daily News Fri. 8-16-57
Jackson, Miss.

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P.1

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Sightseers Kept Moving At Racial Trouble Scene

Constitution Mon. 8-19-57
Atlanta Ga. P.2

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 18 (UP)—About 50 state and local police kept thousands of Sunday motorists from stopping here today to see the scene of nightly disturbances which have broken out since a Negro family moved into this all-white community.

Police were stationed in the area on orders of Gov. George M. Leader to prevent violence. They let sightseers drive through the embroiled section, but a spokesman said, "We kept them moving all day long."

NO DEMONSTRATIONS

The spokesman said everything was peaceful in the community with no demonstrations. Authorities were prepared to guard against any defiance of a ban on public meetings which went into effect today. All previous demonstrations occurred at night.

Authorities issued an edict against all future assemblies through Deputy Sheriff Frank Jacobs and threatened "wholesale arrests" for any repetition of the stormy gatherings in front of the newly purchased home of William Myers Jr., father of three small children.

OPEN AIR MEETING

Police had agreed to permit an open-air meeting last night on a private lot about 300 feet from the pink ranch-type home purchased by the Negro electrical worker but warned there would be no further demonstrations allowed.

More than 350 persons booed down Bucks county Sheriff C. Leroy Murray who tried to address the meeting. Then when the gathering broke up, about 200 defied threats of arrests to march toward the Myers home.

HALTED BY POLICE

A cordon of police halted them across the street from the residence, however, and dispersed the crowd. A knot of about 50 residents of the immediate area were permitted to remain on a nearby lawn.

Myers moved into the house on Tuesday only to move out again while a hot water heater was paired. Shortly after the Negro family left in their new automobile, the first disturbance started. Two panes of glass in the living room picture window were shattered by a volley of stones thrown at the house.

Negro to defy pickets, move to Levittown

News P.1
Fri. 8-16-57
B'ham Ala.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 16—(AP)—While state police guarded his property, a Negro said today that "nothing whatever will prevent me from living in the house" he bought in this all-white community of 60,000.

William Myers Jr., reached at his father's home at York, Pa., where he took his family for a brief vacation, said he planned to "move into the Levittown house by tomorrow night.

"The only thing that is holding me up is the facilities," Myers said. "I have no hot water and a new tank is to be installed today."

NEWS THAT the first Negro family was preparing to move into Levittown became known Tuesday and hundreds of residents, disregarding police orders to stay away, have been milling around the Myers property.

On Tuesday night, stones hurled at the house broke two picture windows. Seven persons have been arrested for disorderly conduct.

A number of protest meetings, marked by angry talk and bitter speeches, have been held. Others have been planned.

RESIDENTS ARE DIVIDED—and Bristol Township Police Chief John R. Stewart demanded

state police protection because he said he feared violence, possibly bloodshed.

Myers said that "only if something comes up that I can't foresee, will I forego sleeping in the home tomorrow. A crowd around my house won't chase me away. Neither will more rocks through my windows.

"I bought the home and Iintend to live there."

Myers said his wife, Daisy, agrees with him. The couple have three children—two boys, aged 4 and 3, and a month-old daughter.

GOV. GEORGE M. LEADER who directed the state police to guard the property said he was "ashamed" of the actions of the Levittown residents.

"Any family has the right to live where they can obtain the rights of legal possession—on any street, road or highway in this commonwealth," he said. "Pennsylvania was founded as a haven for all oppressed peoples."

LAST NIGHT the state police worked with Bristol Township police to keep all people except residents of the Dogwood Hollow section of Levittown out of the area. Police were stationed at the three entrances to the section. News P. 6

A mass meeting attended by 500 people was held here last night and afterwards police told newsmen they were told the general sentiment at the gathering was in favor of proceeding without any more uproar. Police said they understood the group had decided to talk things over with an attorney.

LEADER ORDERED the state police from Philadelphia here after receiving a telegram at Harrisburg from Sheriff C. Leroy Murray of Bucks County.

Murray's telegram in part read:

"Chief of Police Stuart of Bristol Township says the citizens of Levittown are out of control. His local police and he and the township manager together with the Board of Township Commissioners have requested me as sheriff of Bucks County to seek the aid of state police.

"They have done all they can to quell the violence in which the Negroes' home was stoned and two picture windows broken." . . . "Two of my deputies and myself have been down there two nights now and with the aid of township police have dispersed the crowds of irate citizens, only to have them reassemble, and I feel sure (that with) the presence of state police it can be quelled without bloodshed."

Seething with unrest—

News P. 1

Levittown tense as Negro prepares to occupy home

Sat. 8-17-57

B'ham, Ala.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 17—(AP)—Residents of this all-white five-year-old residential city waited tensely Saturday for an effort by a Negro family to occupy their recently-purchased home.

Levittown has been seething with unrest since it became known generally last Tuesday William J. Myers, 32-year-old father of three, had purchased a home in this planned community of 60,000. That night, a flurry of stones shattered two picture windows in the house Myers bought.

Since then, state police have stood guard. But despite their presence, Levittowners have held nightly protest meetings and milled around the house.

A MASS MEETING was held Friday night at a baseball field with several hundred in attendance. Another meeting, with 250 present, was held in adjoining backyards near the Myerses house in Levittown's Dogwood Hollow section.

At the second meeting, the Levittown Betterment Assn. was formed with the expressed purpose of opposing Myers' attempt to move into the community.

A third meeting directly connected with the situation was conducted at nearby Fallsington, Pa., by the Rev. Daniel B. Stevick, president of the Lower Bucks County Council of Churches. He urged all Levittown residents to seek spiritual guidance.

AFTER THE MEETING broke up there was spasmodic picketing outside the Myerses house but the state and local police kept all the marchers well removed from the house itself.

Meanwhile, Myers returned to his previous residence at nearby Bloomdale Gardens from a short vacation at York, Pa., home of his father and asserted anew his intention of moving into the Levittown house, probably late Saturday.

"I bought the home," he said, "and I intend to stay."

In backyard meetings, on the picket lines which formed in front of "the house," in little knots of townsfolk who gathered on corners, people asked one another:

"What are we going to do?"

James Newell put forth the policy of the Levittown Betterment Assn. to a crowd of about 500 in a backyard.

"An orderly picket line in front of the house," he said.

When the presence of a detachment of state troopers was mentioned, Newell said he would not sanction law breaking. News P. 2

Later, he said, "the best thing would be for everyone to stay away—boycott 'em."

THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS in this neatly-planned little town, depend on plumbing, as much as anything.

Myers has said he will not move in with his wife, Daisy, and their two small boys and daughter until a new hot water tank has been installed.

It was not learned whether this has been done.

GOV. GEORGE M. LEADER dispatched the troopers to the scene. Local police and clergy also have left no doubt where they stand.

Perhaps the answer to this question "what are we going to do" that gained the most currency was that given by Robert Camerote, vice chairman of the Levittown Betterment Assn. He said:

"I advise everybody to go to church and ask the good Lord to help us do what's right."

Somebody answered:

"We know what the churches are going to say, but what about our homes?"

rocks would not prevent him from moving his family into the new home he bought in this all-white community of 60,000.

Myers' purchase of a home in the planned city of 15,400 homes caused a ground swell of protest that broke into violence Tuesday. That night, rocks broke two picture windows in Myers' ranch-type home in Levitttown's Dogwood Hollow section.

"Only if something comes up that I can't foresee," Myers said, "will I forego sleeping in the home tomorrow.

'Won't Chase Me Away'

"A crowd around my house won't chase me away. Neither will more rocks through my windows.

"I bought the home, and I intend to live there.

"I intend to stay."

The State of Pennsylvania promised him protection. So did the police chief of Bristol Township and the sheriff of Bucks County.

A detail of State troopers—ordered by Governor George M. Leader—ringed the property into which Myers moved the bulk of his possessions earlier this week.

Residents of Dogwood Hollow section learned of Myers' home purchase Tuesday.

Despite police warnings, hundreds of people have congregated in front of the house—marching, clapping hands, muttering.

Police have arrested seven persons, incvluding several juveniles, on disorderly conduct charges.

uproar began, with some violence, on Tuesday, the opposition met tonight and, in the words of its leaders, tried to "settle this touchy business without rough stuff."

Tonight's mass meeting was held in a Levittowner's backyard.

NO VIOLENCE

The sentiment of the meeting, generally, seemed to be: No violence, no insults, nothing outside the law.

James Newell, one of the leaders, said a committee will consult William Levitt, the builder of this community and one like it in New York. He said other residents will approach Myers, himself, and ask him whether he wants to move in despite the stand taken by many in the neighborhood.

Robert Camerote, another of the leaders, said: "I advise everybody to go to church and ask the good Lord to help us do what's right."

That provoked a round of applause.

But here and there came cries of impatience. One hotspur yelled "What are we going to do besides talk?"

While the meeting went on, a smaller crowd milled around the unoccupied Myers house.

Advertiser

STATE POLICE ON HAND

State police, sent by Gov. George M. Leader last night to help preserve order, guarded traffic lanes, carefully checking the identity of each motorist coming into the area.

State and local authorities said they were doing everything possible to guard against a flareup such as the one on Tuesday. That night, rocks shattered two picture windows in Myers' ranch-type home on Deepgreen Lane in the Dogwood Hollow section.

Myers could not be reached for comment on developments at tonight's meeting.

State police aid was requested by Bucks County Sheriff C. Leroy Murray who said that local police have "done all they can to quell possible violence.

200 PERSONS

The announcement by the home owner, William Myers, Jr., that he intended to move his family into the development despite neighborhood hostility drew a crowd of some 200 persons around the house Wednesday night.

In a row, one man was arrested for disorderly conduct by local police. Others were arrested Tuesday night for throwing stones at the house.

Myers is an equipment tester for a Trenton, N. J. refrigeration firm. There are three children in the family, one a month-old girl.

Negro Insists He Will Stay In New Home

Advertiser P. 1

Sat. 8-17-57

Montgomery, Ala.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 16 (AP)—William Myers Jr., 32-year-old Negro father of three, asserted today that neither the hoots nor the rock-throwing of clamoring crowds would prevent him from moving into the house he bought in this all-white planned city of 60,000.

Negro In White Community Defies Rock-Throwing Mobs

Courier-Journal P. 14

Sat. 8-17-57

Louisville, Ky.

Levittown, Pa., Aug. 16 (AP)—William Myers, Jr., 32-year-old Negro father of three, said Friday that threatening crowds and

At the same time, several hundred Levittowners avowedly strengthened their determination to keep the family out.

For the fourth time since the

State Police Sent To Protect Family In Levittown, Pa.

Daily World

Sat. 8-17-57

Atlanta, Ga.

HARRISBURG, Pa.,— (INS) — Pennsylvania's Gov. George M. Leader Friday sent a 10 man State police detail to Levittown, Pa., "to maintain order and prevent violence" in the controversy over the first Negro family moving into the 60,000 person community.

AT LEVITTOWN

Violence Flares As Negroes Move In

Advertiser Tues. 8-20-57

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 19 (AP)—Stones were hurled tonight in an eruption of new violence after a Negro family moved into this all-white community of 15,000 homes.

A state trooper and a photographer were struck by missiles thrown by someone in a crowd of 250 persons held back by police about two blocks from the ranch home of William Myers, 34-year-old Negro.

"You have struck one of my men," state police Lt. J. M. Wicker announced over a loudspeaker.

"I will not tolerate this. I give you 10 minutes to get back to your homes."

His announcement was met by boos and jeers, but the crowd started to disperse. About 150 persons continued to mill about, however.

Then Wicker, a veteran trooper, ordered 22 of his men to line up with riot sticks across the normally quiet residential street and the crowd was pushed back another 20 yards.

A truck driver identified as Donald Walker, 34, was clouted on the shoulders for what Wicker said was cursing officers and resisting the push-back. He was taken to a justice of the peace to be arraigned.

Hit by stones, but not seriously hurt, were state police Sgt. George Gollub and reporter-photographer Gordon Parker of the Bristol (Pa), Courier.

Myers, his wife, Daisy, 32, and one of their three children moved into their recently purchased home despite protests from many of their 60,000 neighbors in this unique planned city.

"We're here to stay," Myers said as he carted personal belongings into the $12,150 home. Furnishing were moved in last week.

Ever since the community learned of the sale of the home to a Negro, crowds have gathered nightly, and on one occasion stones were hurled through the picture window.

A citizens' committee, formed to keep the Negro family out of Levittown, announced it would defy a sheriff's order and continue to hold public meetings.

This group, the Levittown Betterment Committee, was forced to break up a meeting Saturday night on the order of Sheriff C. Leroy Murray of Bucks County.

Murray served notices that all large, outdoor gatherings in Levittown would be considered unlawful.

In a statement issued by James Jewell Jr., chairman of the committee, the group said today:

"The Levittown Betterment Committee has not disbanded. In fact, over the weekend the organization has gained strength and intends to carry on this work and also intends to stand upon its constitutional rights and the right to free and peaceful assembly.

"We denounce the actions of C. Leroy Murray, sheriff of Bucks County.

Advertiser

"We wish to announce openly to Sheriff Murray that we are calling another meeting this week. We want all Levittowners to join us in decrying the only real violence to date, the brutal clubbing of one of the citizens of Levittown by the Pennsylvania State Police.

The statement said the time and place of the protest meeting would be announced later.

"We want a peaceful, orderly and uninterrupted meeting. The purpose of this organization is restoring our entire white community," the statement said.

Many of the 60,000 residents of the community are banded into two factions.

Several hours after they moved in, Myers held a news conference in his $12,150-home, telling assembled reporters: "All I want to do is to be a good neighbor, and I hope others do the same.

The 34-year-old World War II veteran emphasized that he had no backing, financial or otherwise, from any group or organization.

Troopers Rout Mob at Negro Home

By the Associated Press

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 20—Club-swinging troopers last night broke up a jeering, stone-throwing mob protesting the arrival of the first Negro family in this previously all-white community.

Rocks were hurled and a trooper and a news photographer were struck. One man was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

State Police Lt. J. M. Wicker shouted over a loudspeaker: "You have struck one of my men. I will not tolerate this. I give you 10 minutes to get back to your homes."

Twenty-two troopers lined up with riot sticks and forced back the crowd of 250. The sticks were used on one resident who Lt. Wicker said was cursing officers and resisting the police line. He was indentified as Donald Walker, 34, a truck driver, of Levittown who was fined $10 after pleading guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct.

By midnight, all but a handful of the crowd had returned to their homes.

All was quiet at the house in the Dogwood Hollow section where William J. Myers, 34, moved with his wife, Daisie, 32, and one of their three children. Two other children are staying at the home of relatives.

At a news conference, the college-educated Negro said he paid $12,150 for his home. He declined to say what his income is as a refrigeration mechanic in nearby Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Myers emphasized that the purchase of the house was his own decision and that he has had no backing, financial or otherwise, from any group or organization.

He did say that when trouble arose, a Quaker organization, the American Friends Service Committee, offered to advise him. Representatives of the committee helped him move in yesterday.

IN 'PLANNED' AREA

Daily News Wed. 8-14-57

Yankee Whites Object To Negro Neighbors

Jackson Times

LEVITTOWN, Pa. (UP) — A home purchased by a Negro family was under police guard today after an angry demonstration by about 500 residents of this all-white "planned" community of 100,000.

A milling crowd, shouting and booing, gathered after Willard Myers moved into the house Tuesday.

Myers, his wife and their children. William. 4. Stephen. 3. and Linda, 1 month, were escorted out of the area by police after several windows in their home were shattered by stones.

Five persons were arrested on disorderly conducted charges.

William Levitt, builder of the sprawling community, was informed of the incident when he returned here Tuesday night from a business trip. He said he would not make a statement until he learned more details.

Pennsylvanians protest as Negro enters white town

News Thurs. 8-15-57

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 15—(AP)—A crowd of some 500 gathered again last night around a home purchased recently by a Negro family in this planned suburb of 60,000 in Bucks County.

A mob of 200 the night before had tossed stones through the windows of the home of William Myers Jr. Five persons were arrested then.

One man was arrested last night for failure to move on when ordered by police posted at the scene. Until Myers bought his home, the community had been all-white.

Curb Asked On Negroes' 8 Neighbors

Tues 12-10-57

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Dec. 9 (AP)—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania asked the Bucks County Common Pleas Court today to grant a permanent injunction against eight Levittown residents to prevent their harsassing of the only Negro family now residing in that community of 60,000.

Attorney General Thomas D. McBride personally handled the case before Judge Edwin M. Satterthwaite to stop efforts of eight persons to drive out William J. Myers Jr., his wife ad three children from the home they purchased last August.

Mrs. Myers, the first witne ss, testified that among the annoying practices were:

Motorcades passed in front of her home sounding horns, while occupants of the cars sang "Old Black Joe," "Dixie," "Old Man River. Firecrackers were set off at night. Several defendants took possession of an adjoining house for a brief period from which they played continuous loud music; others shouted insults as they passed her home. She received threatening telephone calls and mail. A cross was burned on the lawn next door. A "KKK' sign was painted on the wall of a neighboring house.

Defendants in the injunction proceeding—already restrained preliminarily by Judge Satterthwaite on Oct. 23—are Eldred Williams, James E. Newell, Howard M. Bentcliffe, Agnes Bentcliffe, his wife; John R. Bentley, David L. Heller, John T. Piechowski and Mrs. John Barbazon.

8 Injunctions For Levittown Persons Asked

Tues 12-10-57

DOYBLESTOWN, Pa., Dec. 9 (AP) — The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania asked the Bucks County Common Pleas Court today to grant a permanent injunction against eight Levittown residents to prevent their harassing the only Negro family now residing in that community of 60,000.

Atty. Gen. Thomas D. McBride personally handled the case before Judge Edwin M. Satterthwaite to stop efforts of eight persons to drive out William J. Myers Jr., his wife and three children from the home they purchased last August.

Mrs. Myers, the first witness, testified that among the annoying practices were:

Motorcades passed in front of her home sounding horns, while occupants of the cars sang "Old Black Joe," "Dixie," "Old Man River," firecrackers were set off at night, several defendants took possession of an adjoining house for a brief period from which they played continuous loud music; others shouted insults as they passed her home; she received threatening telephone calls and mail; a cross was burned on the lawn next door; a "KKK" sign was painted on the wall of a neighboring house.

POLICE TAUNTED

Hundreds Gather In Protest On Levittown Negro Neighbor

Wed 8-21-57

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 20 (AP)—A noisy, cat-calling crowd of several hundred gathered again tonight near the home of the first Negro family in this 15,000-home development.

A large contingent of state and local police—taunted and jeered by the crowd—maintained a cautious watch on streets near the house. Only residents and newsmen were allowed in the Dogwood Hollow section of this sprawling community.

The crowd assembled at one of the three entrances to the section, about two blocks from the home of William Myers. The Negro's house was brightly lighted but the shades were drawn. The noise of the crowd could be heard plainly from his one story ranch style home.

The arrival yesterday of Myers, his wife, and youngest of three children at their newly purchased $12,150 residence, set off several demonstrations in the neighborhood.

Three times state troopers pushed and prodded a jeering crowd of 300 from the vicinity of the Myers' home in a series of incidents in which stones were thrown at the officers and newspaper people. One man was arrested and another taken into protective custody.

In the last week since word got out that the family had purchased the $12,150 ranch type home in this 5-year-old planned community of 60,000 people, at least nine persons have been arrested on a variety of minor charges. Earlier in the week there were picket lines, mass protest rallies on nearby lawns and, on one occasion, stones hurled through the picture window of the Myers residence.

All was quiet in the neighborhood during the day and there was little activity in the Myers' house.

The 34 - year - old refrigeration technician drove to work at nearby Trenton, N. J., in his car this morning, without incident.

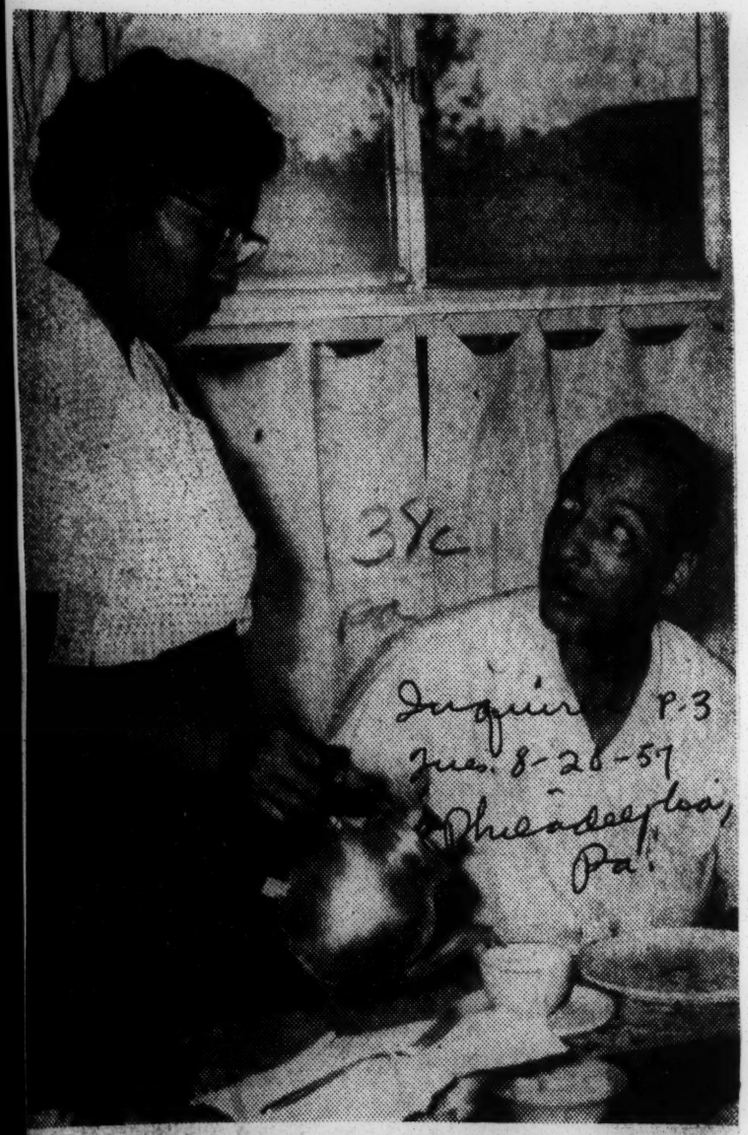
Some men arrived to hook up an oil tank in the yard, and an unidentified woman, who drove up in a station wagon bearing the legend, "Bucks County YWCA," visited Mrs. Myers during the afternoon.

Wed 8-21-57

James Newell, an electrician, who lives near the family in the Dogwood Hollow section of Levittown, has announced there will be a meeting tomorrow night of his newly formed Levittown Betterment Committee. The committee's avowed purpose is to oust Myers, either by some legal means or by persuading him it is in his best interest as well as the community's to move out. Newell says he is opposed to violence.

A second group, the Citizens' Committee for Levittown, has announced a long-range plan for "education and explanation" of the situation to the residents of the development.

The latter committee, while not taking any position on the Myers' case itself, issued a statement deploring violence and racial bias in the community.



Mrs. Daisey Myers pours coffee for her husband, William, shortly after couple moved into their new home in previously all-white Levittown section under police guard but without untoward incident.

Troopers Repel Unruly Crowd at Levittown Home

Violence flared anew last night as a squad of 22 State policemen charged into a crowd of about 250 persons gathered in front of the home of William Myers, Jr., Levittown's first Negro resident, shortly after stones struck one of the officers and a news photographer.

Angered by the stone throwing, Lt. J. M. Wicker, head of the State police contingent assigned to guard Myers' ranch home on Deepgreen la., used a Bristol township police car loud-speaker to warn the milling demonstrators, "I give you 10 minutes to move. One of my men and a newsman have been hit, and there must be no further violence."

DRAW NIGHT STICKS

That was at 8:55 P. M. At the 9:05 "deadline," when only a few of the people had left, Wicker lined up his men in single file on the lawn of the house and gave the order to charge with drawn night sticks.

The crowd, which had gathered on all four corners of the intersection adjoining the couple's home, fell back slowly and some of its members began shouting epithets at the officers.

FORCED BACK 2 BLOCKS

The State policemen finally forced the demonstrators to a point two blocks away, but not before one of them had become unruly and was placed under arrest. In five previous night protest-meetings held near the Myers residence since last Tuesday, eight others had been arrested on disorderly conduct charges.

Last night's flare-up—the first since Saturday night—came an hour after Lt. Wicker had complimented the crowd on being orderly.

QUOTES ORDINANCE

In quoting a township ordinance which made a gathering of more than three persons for unlawful purposes a misdemeanor, Wicker had stated: "I realize you have a problem and I respect it. However, we too have a problem and we ask you to respect it. If not, I shall have to direct my men accordingly."

Booing and catcalls followed Wicker's later order to disperse.

Myers, his wife and one of their three children had moved into their $12,150 home earlier in the day, without incident. At that time, only a handful of persons were walking about the area.

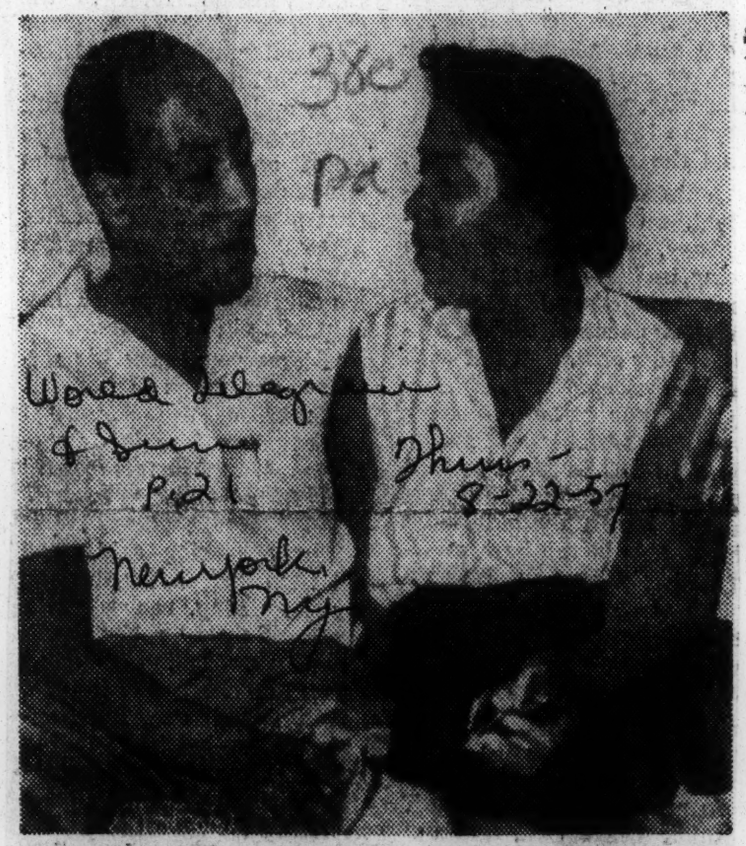
GIVES INTERVIEW

At 6:30 P. M., Myers invited press and radio and television representatives into the house for an interview. Present at the time were four persons, described as recent acquaintances who had offered to advise and otherwise aid the couple.

The four were identified as Thomas Colgan, a member of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia; Steve Remsen, a member of the Jewish Labor Committee, an AFL-CIO adjunct, and Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold Edelshien, art teachers and volunteer workers at the William Penn Center in Fallsington, a Quaker organization.

Right to Buy Queried

Negro's Neighbors Sit In Solemn Judgment



William Myers and his wife, Daisy, relax in living room the first night a protest mob had not milled around their Levittown home. United Press Telephoto.

By JOSEPH ALVAREZ,
Staff Writer.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 22.—A group of Americans met last night to discuss another man's right to buy a house.

The man is William Myers—a Negro.

Mr. Myers' private life was opened to the public last night at a meeting of the factions that support and oppose his moving into Levittown. As the democratic process was perverted by the curious session, some 50 police patrolled outside the Myers' home to prevent further eruptions of violence.

While the nightstick maintained the precarious peace around the Myers' modest home in the Dogwood Hollow section, the Rev. Ray L. Harwick tried to heal the community's spiritual wounds with Christian balm.

But many of Levittown's hate-seared residents were having no part of Mr. Harwick's pleas for Christian tolerance. They wanted to know how Mr. Myers could afford to live in Levittown if he weren't subsidized by some organization.

The Protestant clergyman, expressing a sense of shame, and with tears rolling down his cheeks, gave a public accounting of Mr. Myers' finances. But not even this gesture satisfied the opposition.

James Newell, a powerfully built man of squinty eyes, crew cut and florid face, led the anti-Myers' forces with the stony assertion that the only solution was for the Negro family to get out.

Dynamite Refused

Mr. Newell held that despite his stand, he doesn't believe in violence and recently he deterred one of his followers who brought dynamite to his house to blow up the Myers home. "My wife shooed him away and called police," he added.

It also was disclosed at the session that Mr. Myers was offered a $3000 profit on his $12,150 home if he would get out. He declined the offer, saying he was determined to stay on because he now feels that he "owes something to the Negro people."

While Mr. Myers' affairs were being bared, he and his family stayed in their home behind the protective wall of police guards. No violence shattered the night as it did the previous two. On one occasion a policeman was felled by a stone thrown by a demonstrator.

As the grim-faced opponents filed into the meeting last night, the tension became increasingly acute. Mr. Harwick, after pleading that "every individual of any race, creed or color should have equal opportunity of housing, schooling and employment," was asked about Mr. Myers' finances.

Choking with emotion, he said, "I hate to lay a man's financial position open. It goes against every grain of decent conscience I've got. . . ." Tears spilled from his eyes and he turned slowly and sat down a minute before continuing:

"Something inside me revolted when I had to make this check on the man, but it had to be done (to stop rumors that the Myerses were 'sponsored'). I know about as much of his life as he does himself."

Credit Rating Checked.

The questions came fast. Mr. Harwick answered.

"We went back to 1953 and we found not one unfavorable

aspersion, not one unfavorable word against this man. He is as clean as a whistle." He said the investigation even included a check on both their parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Myers. The thing that helped the family buy the house, he said, was that Mrs. Meyers' father died last spring and left her a small inheritance.

But the opposition seemed unmoved. Mr. Newell repeated that there was only one solution—for the Myerses to get out.

Rocks Hurled At Troopers In Levittown

Constitution Tues. 8-20-57 Atlanta Ga.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 19 (AP)—Stones were hurled tonight in an eruption of new violence after a Negro family moven into this all-white community of 15,000 homes.

A state trooper and a photographer were struck by missiles thrown by someone in a crowd of 250 persons held back by police about two blocks from the ranch home of William Myers, 34-year-old Negro.

"You have struck one of my men," state police Lt. J. M. Wicker announced over a loudspeaker.

"I will not tolerate this. I give you 10 minutes to get back to your homes."

DERISION

His announcement was met by boos and jeers, but the crowd started to disperse. About 150 persons continued to mill about, however.

Then Wicker, a veteran trooper, ordered 22 of the men to line up with riot sticks across the normally quiet residential street and the crowd was pushed back another 20 yards.

A truck driver identified as Donald Walker, 34, was clouted on the shoulders for what Wicker said was cursing officers and resisting the push-back. He was taken to a justice of the peace to be arraigned.

"HERE TO STAY"

Hit by stones, but not seriously hurt, were state police Sgt. George Gollub and reporter-photographer Gordon Parker of the Bristol (Pa.) Courier.

Constitution

Myers, his wife, Daisy, 32, and one of their three children moved into their recently-purchased home despite protests from many of their 60,000 neighbors in this unique planned city.

"We're here to stay," Myers said as he carted personal belongings into the $12,150 home. Furnishings were moved in last week.

Earlier, Myers held a press conference in his new home, telling reporters:

"All I want to do is be a good neighbor and I hope others do the same.

"ALL PEOPLE ARE GOOD"

"I don't believe the demonstrations that have been held present a true picture of the feelings of the people of Levittown. All people are good of heart.

"I expected there might be some trouble when we bought this place, but I didn't think there would be so much."

The 34-year-old World War II veteran emphasized that he had no backing, financial or otherwise, from any group or organization.

TO DEFY SHERIFF

A citizens' committee, formed to keep the Negro family out of Levittown, announced it would defy a sheriff's order and continue to hold public meetings.

This group, the Levittown Betterment Committee, was forced to break up a meeting Saturday night on the order of Sheriff C. Leroy Murray of Bucks County. One resident was injured in a scuffle with police.

Murray served notices that all large, outdoor gatherings in Levittown would be considered unlawful.

Crowds Barred Near Negro Home

By the Associated Press.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 21.—State police today banned gatherings of more than three persons in the neighborhood of Levittown's first Negro homeowner after an officer was injured by a stone hurled from the midst of a crowd of demonstrators.

Wed. Bulletin

Some 400 persons congregated near the home of William Myers, 34, and his family again last night. Jeers greeted officers who kept the crowd in check.

Suddenly a stone struck Sgt. Tom Stewart on the head. Sgt. Stewart, bleeding from one ear, fell to the ground. Some 20 state and local police quickly broke up the crowd, taking three persons into custody.

Sent to Hospital.

Sgt. Stewart was sent to a hospital, where doctors said he had a possible brain concussion.

New York

Immediately after the stoning incident Maj. William Ruch of the state police said he would permit no further gatherings of more than three persons in the neighborhood.

Wed. 8-21-57

Crowds of varying sizes have been protesting the arrival of the Myers family ever since it became known they had bought the home in this planned community of 60,000. Some 12 persons have been arrested on minor charges.

Police last night arrested Clayton Gould, 37, of Levittown, and William Duff, 18, of nearby Fairless Hills. Both were fined $10 plus $9 in costs on charges of disorderly conduct. A 15-year-old boy was arrested on an open charge and released in the custody of his parents.

Called Meeting.

Meanwhile, James Newell, an electrician who lives near the Myers family, called a meeting tonight of the newly formed Levittown Betterment Committee. Mr. Newell said the committee's purpose is to get the family out of the community of 15,000 homes, either by some legal maneuver or by persuading Mr. Myers it is to his own interest to leave. Mr. Newell said his group is against violence.

In other integration developments:

● Segregation will be enforced in Dallas, Tex., this year and any student trying to enroll in any other than the proper school will be turned away, School Supt. W. T. White said yesterday. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered Dallas to integrate "with all deliberate speed" in a July ruling.

● Alabama school boards could abolish schools facing integration after a public hearing and could pay students' tuition in private schools under the provisions of a bill passed by the Alabama House of Representatives and sent to Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday.

● At Ann Arbor, Mich., a New York educator said that opposition to racial integration eventually will be the "last dying rattle of an order that is passing." Buell Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York, told the 10th national student congress at the University of Michigan last night that democracy in racial matters will be a key issue in the United States in the second half of this century. Mr. Gallagher gave the keynote address.

Mr. Gallagher, a director for 23 years of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, called on students to take part in a fight for integration through democratic processes.

Negroes Integral Part Of the L. I. Levittown

Herald Tribune

Special to the Herald Tribune

LEVITTOWN, L. I., Aug. 20.—In contrast to the turbulence which has greeted the first Negro arrival in the Levittown, Pa., housing development, several Negro families have become an integral part of this Long Island community which is a model for the Pennsylvania project.

Paget Alves, housing director of the Urban League of Greater New York, estimated that at least six Negro families have taken up residence in this community of 17,500 homes and 82,000 residents.

Wed. 8-21-57

Due to inaccurate information, the New York Herald Tribune reported this morning that five Negro families who had lived here had moved voluntarily.

The Board of Education reported that there are several Negro children in Levittown schools, but that the census does not break down attendance by color groups. There have been no incidents nor any unpleasantness resulting from the school integration, the board reported.

New York N.Y.

No Tensions Reported

Mrs. Betsy Yaller, former executive director of the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, and a neighbor of one of the Negro families, told the Herald Tribune that her and her neighbors' relations with the Negro family were "most pleasant."

"There are no problems and no tensions at all," she said. "Our children play together and go to school together, and we are all good friends."

Mrs. Yaller said that residents of Levittown, Pa., who are objecting to the arrival of a Negro family there are "missing an excellent opportunity for their children."

"There is no better education for their youngsters than to attend an integrated school, and will make a welcome addition to the community," Mrs. Yaller predicted.

Section 2

Neighbors "Wonderful"

Mrs. Yaller's appraisal of pleasantness with the Negro neighbor was backed up by Mrs. Cynthia Cotter, Negro mother of five children whom the management had tried to oust five years ago in the battle against integration.

At that time, the Cotters were renting a house at 25 Butternut Lane. Today, they own their own home at 25 Butternut Lane.

"My neighbors are just wonderful, and we get along perfectly well, even to the extent of exchanging items," she said yesterday.

Her husband, William, thirty-eight, is employed as an automobile mechanic. Both said they hoped to make Levittown their permanent home and are making improvements on the ranch house they purchased two years ago.

D.C. Resident Tells Part In Anti-Negro Incident

Post and Times Herald Wed. 8-21-57

38c Pa

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

A Washington man took the taunts of a crowd of 200 because he "had to speak out in good conscience" during racial demonstrations in Levittown, Pa.

"I just went to let Mr. Myers know that I was interested in his staying. I didn't want to get involved in anything," Don Dryer explained yesterday.

Myers is William J. Myers, a 34-year-old Negro who has moved his family into one of the low-slung ranch houses in the all-white community of 60,000. Police were called to protect the Myers home after name-calling and stone-throwing by neighbors.

Visiting Parents

Dreyr, a white social worker in Washington, stopped in Levittown to see his parents after a trip to New York City.

"I didn't realize how upset everyone was until I got there," Dryer explained.

On Monday afternoon he drove the half-mile to the Myers home and found 50 persons—"mostly curiosity seekers" and children—standing across the street. He couldn't see Myers, so decided to wait.

"The neighbors were pretty bitter," he recounted. "They kept saying they had bought homes in Levittown to move away from the Negroes in Philadelphia and felt double-crossed. But there were some friendly neighbors."

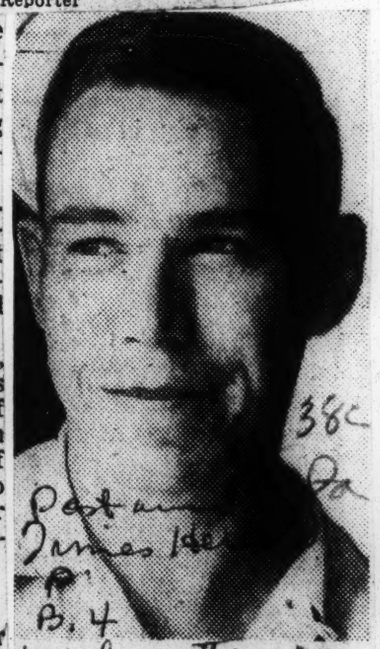
The crowd grew to more than 200, Dryer said. Then came catcalls as reporters went to talk to Myers.

Yelled at Dryer

"The word got around that Mr. Myers had said he was going to stay," Dryer continued. "I guess that's when I got involved. Someone yelled across the street: 'What side are you on?'

"I defended Mr. Myers's right to live there. Then someone said I wouldn't say that if a policeman were not behind me. I guess I got sore and started across the street to talk there."

That's when a policeman took Dryer to his car, amid jeers. A wire service photographer took a picture.



By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

DONALD DRYER
. . . defends Negro family

POLICE TAUNTED

Hundreds Gather In Protest On Levittown Negro Neighbor

Advertiser Wed. 8-21-57 P. 1

Montgomery, Ala.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 20 (AP)—A noisy, cat-calling crowd of several hundred gathered again tonight near the home of the first Negro family in this 15,000-home development.

A large contingent of state and local police—taunted and jeered by the crowd—maintained a cautious watch on streets near the house. Only residents and newsmen were allowed in the Dogwood Hollow section of this sprawling community.

The crowd assembled at one of the three entrances to the section, about two blocks from the home of William Myers. The Negro's house was brightly lighted but the shades were drawn. The noise of the crowd could be heard plainly from his one story ranch style home.

The arrival yesterday of Myers, his wife, and youngest of three children at their newly purchased $12,150 residence, set off several demonstrations in the neighborhood.

Three times state troopers pushed and prodded a jeering crowd of 300 from the vicinity of the Myers' home in a series of incidents in which stones were thrown at the officers and newspaper people. One man was arrested and another taken into protective custody.

In the last week since word got out that the family had purchased the $12,150 ranch type home in this 5-year-old planned community of 60,000 people, at least nine persons have been arrested on a variety of minor charges. Earlier in the week there were picket lines, mass protest rallies on nearby lawns and, on one occasion, stones hurled through the picture window of the Myers residence.

All was quiet in the nieghborhood during the day and there was little activity in the Myers' house.

The 34-year-old refrigeration technician drove to work at nearby Trenton, N. J., in his car this morning, without incident.

Some men arrived to hook up an oil tank in the yard, and an unidentified woman, who drove up in a station wagon bearing the legend, "Bucks County YWCA," visited Mrs. Myers during the afternoon.

James Newell, an electrician, who lives near the family in the Dogwood Hollow section of Levittown, has announced there will be a meeting tomorrow night of his newly formed Levittown Betterment Committee. The committee's avowed purpose is to oust Myers, either by some legal means, or by persuading him it is in his best interest as well as the community's to move out. Newell says he is opposed to violence.

A second group, the Citizens' Committee for Levittown, has announced a long-range plan for "education and explanation" of the situation to the residents of the development.

The latter committee, while not taking any position on the Myers' case itself, issued a statement deploring violence and racial bias in the community.

Sheriff Breaks Up Meeting Protesting Levittown Negro

Courier-Journal Mon. 8-19-57 P. 17 Louisville, Ky.

Levittown, Pa., Aug. 17 (AP)—A sheriff Saturday broke up an outdoor meeting called in protest against a Negro family moving into this vast housing development outside Philadelphia.

A noisy, jeering crowd of about 300 obeyed the sheriff's request to end the meeting. But one man in the crowd became involved in a struggle with State police and was arrested.

The troopers said they had to use a club to subdue the man, who gave his name as Frank Mitchell, 28, Levittown.

Saturday night's meeting, sponsored by a group calling itself the Levittown Betterment Association, was the latest in several protesting the purchase of a house by William J. Myers, 32, Negro father of three children.

Until now, all 60,000 residents of this planned community have been white.

Myers and his family have not yet moved into their new home although it is furnished and ready.

The family is in seclusion somewhere in the area. A minister who has been in contact with Myers said the Negro decided not to move in Saturday night, but that it will be sometime soon, possibly Sunday.

Police Guard Negro Home In Levittown

Post and Times Herald Wed. 8-21-57 P. B 4

Levittown, Pa., Aug. 20 (UP)—Tension mounted in this previously all-white community today as police anticipated another mass demonstration around the home of William Myers Jr., a Negro.

Three persons were injured Monday night as club-swinging state policemen dispersed the crowd of more than 350 persons, the seventh demonstration since last Tuesday when the Myers home was placed under police guard.

A token guard of 10 to 12 policemen was around the Myers ranch-type home today and reported things were quiet, with no crowd. The force was expected to be reinforced to some 50 men tonight.

Myers, a $5000-a-year Trenton, N. J., refrigeration firm employe, moved his family back into the house Monday after spending a week at his father's home in York, Pa.

The move touched off another demonstration which was ended only after State Police Lt. M. D. Wicker warned over a loudspeaker, "Someone threw a stone at one of my troopers, I will give you just ten minutes to disperse and go to your homes."

When the deadline arrived Wicker sent the club-swinging troopers into the crowd, forcing it about two blocks away from the Myers' home.

Donald Walker, 34, of 345 North Park dr., Levittown, one of those injured, was arrested by police and fined $10 and costs after pleading guilty of disorderly conduct charges.

Myers, 34, his wife, Daisy, 32, and their three children, originally entered the house last Tuesday.

Negro Plans Move Despite Mob Threats

Times-Union Sat. 8-17-57 P. 2 Jacksonville, Fla.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 16 (AP)—William Myers Jr., 32-year-old Negro father of three, said today that threatening crowds and rocks would not prevent him from moving his family into the new home he bought in this all-white community of 60,000.

Myers' purchase of a home in the planned city of 15,400 homes caused a ground swell of protest by white residents which flared into violence last Tuesday. That night, a flurry of rocks broke two picture windows in Myers' ranch-type home on Deepgreen lane in Levittown's Dogwood Hollow section.

"Only if something comes up that I can't foresee," Myers said, "will I forego sleeping in the home tomorrow.

"A crowd around my house won't chase me away. Neither will more rocks through my windows. I bought the home and I intend to live there. I intend to stay."

He holds a $9,300 GI mortgage on the $11,000 dwelling.

The State of Pennsylvania promised him protection, so did the police chief of Bristol Township and the sheriff of Bucks County.

A detail of state troopers—ordered by Gov. George M. Leader—ringed the property into which Myers moved the bulk of his possessions earlier this week.

Residents of the Dogwood Hollow section learned of Myers' home purchase on Tuedays.

Despite police warnings, hundreds of people have congregated in front of the house—marching, clapping hands, muttering.

Police have arrested seven persons, including several juveniles, on disorderly conduct charges.

As crowds continued to mill around, occasionally pushing and shoving, and while many protest meetings were held and planned, Sheriff C. Leroy Murray, prompted by Police Chief John R. Stewart, asked Gov. George M. Leader for state police aid.

Murray said Stewart described the situation as "out of control" and that only with troopers could it be "quelled without bloodshed."

Myers At Home In Levittown

Daily World

Segregation Leader "Sick" Of Segregation Followers

Thurs. 8-22-57 P. 1

Atlanta Ga.

LEVITTOWN, PA. — (INS) — The leader of the organization opposing racial integration in Levittown threatened to quit Wednesday because of mob violence which erupted over the first purchase of a home in the community by a Negro.

James Newell, chairman of the Levittown Betterment Committee, which was formed last week when William E. Myers, Jr., 34, bought a $12,000 ranch home, decried stone throwing incidents by angry mobs.

"It makes me sick," said Newell. "I'm about ready to quit."

Newell said the committee was formed to "seek every legal and peaceful means of forcing Myers to move" out of the previously all-white community of 60,000.

Myers, a refrigeration technician, has vowed to stay.

For the past eight nights crowds have gathered near his pink shingle home, jeering and howling catcalls. Twice, state and local police were forced to use riot sticks to disperse the mobs.

Tuesday night Bristol township Police Sgt. Thomas Stewart suffered a possible brain concussion when struck by stone. He was pronounced in satisfactory condition Wednesday following surgery.

The stoning prompted state police Major William Ruch to ban all "congregating" in the vicinity. Any gathering of more than three persons in the area will be dispersed, and violators face arrest, he said. He added, however, that this did not apply to legally-called meetings.

The betterment committee was trying to find a site to hold a mass protest rally.

Daily World

Meanwhile, Newell planned to participate in a Kiwanis-sponsored debate, opposing the Rev. Ray Harwick, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Levittown.

Tim Fahey, president of the Levittown Kiwanis Club, said "The object of the debate is to bring out a peaceful settlement of Levittown's major problem of the moment."

Block's Only Negroes Flee Fire in Home

Wash. Daily News P. 2

By the United Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27 — Fire last night damaged two houses, one occupied by the only Negro family in the block.

The fire marshal's office said it was investigating charges by a member of the Negro family that the blaze was started by two white youths and a man.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, 31, one of nine persons forced to flee from the blaze, said that when she and her family moved into the first floor apartment Saturday, mud and stones were thrown against the house and glass panes in the front and rear were broken.

Five weeks ago, a prio Negro tenant in the same apartment told police she was about to move in when paint was smeared on floors and over some of her belongings.

HOME IS GUARDED IN LEVITTOWN, PA.

Police Act as Residents Opposing Negro Family Use Adjacent House to Meet

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Sept. 24—State troopers today placed a twenty-four-hour watch on the home of the first Negro family to move into this post-war community of 60,000.

Maj. William J. Ruch of the State Police ordered the guard after William E. Myers Jr. and his wife Daisy had conferred in Harrisburg with Thomas D. McBride, Attorney General.

The protection was taken apparently because a vacant house next to the Myers was being used as a gathering place for residents who objected to their living in the community.

Since Sunday people have come to the vacant house to drink coffee, sing songs, such as "Old Black Joe," and repeatedly play a recording of Paul Robeson's singing "Old Man River."

Neighbor is Caretaker

Eldred L. Williams, a neighbor in the Dogwood Hollow section, said he was acting as caretaker for the vacant house, which is owned by William Hughes of the Elderberry section.

"Mr. Hughes told me "that since he could not rent or sell the property now we could use the place any time for friendly get-togethers because of the Bristol Township ordinance against gatherings of three or more persons near the Myers's house," Mr. Williams said.

The police have been enforcing the ban since a week of nightly disorders a month ago when the Myerses moved into their $12,150 dwelling. Violence grew until a township police officer was knocked unconscious by a rock.

Mr. Williams flies a Confederate flag on his station wagon. On opposite ends of the roofs of the vacant house, he has attached an American and Confederate flag.

Mr. Myers said that recent incidents, including "obscene phone calls," the burning of a cross and abusive anonymous letters, "have the earmarks of the Ku Klux Klan."

He would not comment on his visit with the Attorney General. However, he said, the state troopers "are here to do the job the local police did not do."

In referring to the house taken over by "neighbors" at the rear of his property, Mr. Myers said:

"What they're doing is definitely wrong. It is un-American."

In spite of the continuing harassment, he and hi wife said they are "determined to remain residents of Levittown."

seseneier5toct

Negro to Occupy His Home Despite Hostility in Town

Herald Tribune Fri. 8-16-57

New York

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP).—The first Negro home owner in this new, 60,000-thousand person community said today he planned to move his family into his house despite initial neighborhood hostility. P. 11

A crowd of 200 or more persons gathered outside the house for the second night in a row last night, and police arrested one man for disorderly conduct when he failed to move on. Five persons were arrested Tuesday night when stones were tossed through windows of the house.

The home owner is William Myers jr., an equipment tester for a Trenton, N. J., refrigeration firm. He and his wife, Daisy, have three children, one of them a month-old daughter.

8 in Levittown Barred From Racial Violence By Court Injunction

Eight Levittown residents and "all other persons acting in concert with them" were enjoined yesterday by Bucks County Judge Edwin H. Satterthwaite from further acts of violence designed to force a Negro family to move from its recently acquired home in the community.

Inquirer

They and others acting with them also were enjoined from attempting by "force, violence or intimidation to prevent sale of any property in Levittown to any Negro.

Philadelphia Pa.

HITS 'EVIL CONSPIRACY'

The court issued its preliminary injunction on a bill in equity filed at the behest of Attorney General Thomas D. McBride, who charged an "evil conspiracy" to pressure Mr. and Mrs. William E. Myers, Jr., to quit their home at 43 Deepgreen lane and leave Levittown.

Argument on making the injunction permanent will be heard Monday in Bucks County Court, Doylestown.

Phila. 10-24-57

The eight residents named in the restrainer are Eldred Williams, James E. Newell, Howard H. Bentcliffe, Mrs. Agnes Bentcliffe, John R. Bentley, David L. Heller, John Thomas Piechowski and Mrs. John Barbazon.

ALLEGATIONS DETAILED

It took five and a half pages of legal length to detail the 21 allegations against the defendants in the petition filed by Deputy Attorney General Lois G. Forer.

The eight defendants and others who might act in concert with them are restrained from:

A. Burning or causing to be burned fiery crosses.

B. Trespassing and affixing to property of others or littering the streets with inflammatory posters, scurrilous pictures, leaflets and other printed matter.

C. Harassing or annoying residents of Levittown by organizing, instigating or participating in motorcades, loud slamming of mail boxes and setting off firecrackers.

D. Placing or causing to be placed in Levittown bombs or explosives of any kind whatsoever.

E. In any manner threatening or intimidating any individual or in any manner threatening the destruction of property.

F. Taking any acts of any kind whatever which seek by force, violence or intimidation to compel removal or withdrawal of the Myerses from Levittown.

Philadelphia Pa.

In his complaint the Attorney General pointed out that Myers purchased the home at 43 Deepgreen lane on Aug. 10 and that on or about Aug. 13 and continuing to the present time the defendants entered into "an unlawful, malicious and evil conspiracy with each other and with other persons unknown to the plaintiff."

PURPOSE OUTLINED

McBride said the purpose of the alleged conspiracy was to force the Myers family to leave Levittown; to harass, annoy, intimidate, silence and deprive of their rights to peaceable enjoyment of their property residents of Levittown who did not participate in the conspiracy.

Also charged was conspiracy to deprive the Myers family and other residents of their right to personal security and equal protection of the law, and to interfere with and prevent law enforcement officers from performing their duties.

Lutheran Group Refuses Sale Of Home to Courier Publisher

Courier Sat. 3-23-57

Pittsburgh Pa. P. 4

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Following swiftly behind the national observance of "Brotherhood Week," a period devoted to joining all races and religions into one spiritual family, the Extension Society of the Pittsburgh Evangelical Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod) abandoned the "brotherhood philosophy" by rejecting an offer of $21,000 made by a Negro for a piece of property and sold it to a white buyer for $18,000.

The rejected buyer was W. Beverly Carter Jr., publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, and the property is located at 4341 Schenley Farms Terrace, in the Schenley High School district.

The society's refusal to give any concrete reasons for turning down Mr. Carter's higher offer leaves only his race as the cause, he believes.

The Rev. Carl Schultz of Immanuel Lutheran Church and chairman of the Extension Society, is reported have told news reporters that Mr. Carter was turned down because he did not make his offer through "channels." The "channels" being Fidelis Realty Company, which had the property listed.

■

THIS EXPLANATION shows bad faith in accepting the offer directly or race prejudice in the final decision.

In Mr. Carter's complaint to the city's Human Relations Commission, he states:

"The offer was made direct, in the hope that Lutherans, not bound by any pledge to 'keep neighborhoods racially homogenous,' as are realty firms, would exercise the democratically and religiously sound principles of selection without regard to race."

He also said:

"It was expressly stated that in by-passing the Fidelis firm, insofar as the offer was concerned, that we understood that Fidelis should still receive its sale commission from the church."

On March 8, as a prospective buyer, Mr. Carter executed an agreement to buy and submitted a check for $1,000, representing "hand money."

That same night the offer was turned down at a meeting at Second St. Paul's Church on Pride St., and the check for $1,000 "hand money" returned to Le Gene Bray, who made the offer for Mr. Carter.

■

NO EXPLANATION was given to Mr. Bray for the action, and none was given to Mr. Carter in his telephone conversation with the Rev. Mr. Shultz on March 10.

Mr. Bray is president of Faith Lutheran Congregation, located at Iowa St. and Ewart Dr. The society's decision was so reprehensible to Mr. Bray that he resigned the presidency of his congregation on March 10, "in order to avoid involvement of the congregation or Pastor Fey."

Pittsburgh Pa.

The "Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of God" preachment was thrown to the wind by the Lutheran group in refusing to sell to a Negro.

Unlike the White Citizens Councils in the South, which are frank in their opposition to Negroes having equal opportunities in schools, employment, accommodations and homes, the local Lutheran group has not admitted that they willingly honored a "secret covenant," or that real estate agents convinced them that they should.

38c

THE CLUMSY evasiveness of why a Negro could not buy their Schenley Farms Terrace property leaves only the conclusion that "white neighborhoods" are subscribed to by the Extension Society of the Pittsburgh Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

The Lutheran Society accepted the bid of an unknown white person and rejected that of Mr. Carter for $3,000 more.

According to the commission's findings, the Lutheran Society Board was not sure of Mr. Carter's check for $1,000 hand money because it was not certified, and it had doubts that Mr. Carter could obtain the mortgage necessary, as promised.

The commission report states that the "real offender" in this case "is the widespread practice of discrimination which permeates the housing industry in Pittsburgh."

■

THE EXTENSION Society Board has disavowed intentional discrimination, based on race, and has passed resolutions, to be circulated, to show that the church is against discrimination, in housing or anything else.

The victim of the fancy exchange of words, darts and dashes, is still without a house.

■

MR. CARTER excepted to the commission's findings.

"I think that it is now obvious that the society at least served as the unwitting handmaiden to a discriminatory practice perpetuated for many years by Pittsburgh realtors," he stated, "and that the society must be willing to assume its fair share of responsibility for this."

Mr. Carter also expressed his conviction that a great public service could be rendered by the Extension Society of the Lutheran Church "if it lives up to its resolution of March 22 which suggests that the society will urge affiliated Lutheran congregations to take a positive stand on the position of their church against discriminatory practices in housing."

W. BEVERLY CARTER JR.
• • Lutherans spurn his offer

Courier P. 4

Handmaiden to Bias

Courier P. 2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lutherans Absolved Of Blame

Sat. 5-6-57

P. 2

Pittsburgh's Commission on Human Relations has absolved the Lutheran Extension Society (Missouri Synod) of "intentional or willful discrimination" because it refused to sell a house to W. Beverly Carter Jr., publisher of The Courier.

Police Keep Watchful Eye Over Negroes

Advertiser P. 1

Thurs. 8-15-57

Montgomery, Ala.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 14 (AP)—Police today kept a watchful eye on the recently purchased home of the only Negro family in this planned community of 60,000, where a flurry of stones last night smashed windows.

A half dozen stones shattered picture windows in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Myers Jr., who moved into the ranch-type house last Sunday with their three children, ranging in age from 1 month to 4 years.

Police were rushed to the Myers house to dispel the crowd of 200 after the stoning incident. Five persons, three of them teenage boys, were taken into custody for failure to heed police orders to leave the scene.

Levittown, a city of 15,500 homes was constructed over a three-year period in lower Bucks County on rolling farmland. Until Myers bought his house from the original purchaser, Levittown had been all-white.

Myers said he negotiated for the house with the former owner privately. He said he had no assistance, financial or otherwise from any group, including the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Advertiser

The NAACP in 1955 filed an injunction against Levitt & Sons, Inc., builders of Levittown, and four federal government housing officials seeking to force sale of homes in the sprawling development to Negroes. The action was

dismissed in U.S. District Court at Philadelphia.

U.S. Dist. Judge William H. Kirkpatrick ruled that the federal court lacked jurisdiction in the case.

Myers said he decided to move to Levittown from his previous home nearby because his family needed more room. The World War II veteran said he had not been prompted by any desire to be the first Negro to move into the Levittown development.

"We will be good neighbors," he said, "and I know, or at least I hope, that those around us will be the same. We are just church-going, respectable people. We just want a nice neighborhood in which to raise our family and enjoy life."

ACTION BY GOVERNOR

Advertiser P.1

Pennsylvania Police Sent To Town In Race Conflict

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 8-16-57

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP)—Gov. George M. Leader late today ordered a detachment of state police to this new, sprawling city of 60,000 to help local authorities cope with an outbreak of bad feeling over the arrival of the first Negro homeowner in the community.

The governor took this action after receiving a telegram from the Bucks County sheriff asserting he was confronted with a situation that was out of control.

A dozen state troopers from Philadelphia moved into the Levittown area, on orders from Leader who said their job would be to "maintain order and prevent violence."

The text of the telegram from Sheriff C. Leroy Murray to the governor was made known in Harrisburg. It follows:

"Chief of Police Stuart of Bristol Township says the citizens of Levittown are out of control. His local police and he and the township manager together with the Board of Township Commissioners have requested me as sheriff of Bucks County to seek the aid of state police.

"They have done all they can to quell the violence in which the Negroes' home was stoned and two picture windows broken.

"They—the people—gather in a small mass of 200 to 500 and at a meeting of the commissioners last night the people were very disorderly. They made threats against the Constitution before the commissioners and say they are going to take things in their own hands if they—the commissioners—do not act.

"There is going to be another mass meeting tonight and everyone is interested in keeping the peace. Feel there will be real trouble after the meeting. Two of my deputies and myself have been down there two nights now and with the aid of township police have dispersed the crowds of irate citizens, only to have them reassemble, and I feel sure that with the presence of state police it can be quelled without bloodshed."

A crowd of 200 or more milled around outside the house last night. It was the second such demonstration. Police arrested one man for disorderly conduct. He refused to get moving. On Tuesday night five persons were arrested. That was the night the house was stoned and the windows smashed.

The Negro homeowner is William Myers Jr., an equipment tester for a refrigeration company in Trenton, N.J. He and his wife, Daisy, have three children, one a girl a month old.

Myers said he had not set a date for moving in, but asserted that he planned to go ahead and take possession dispite the outbursts of hostility.

Some Levittown residents told newsmen that much of the trouble was caused by persons living far from the Myers house. They added that many Levittowners were quite ready to accept the Myers family in the community.

Pennsylvania mob stones home of Negro family

News P.1

Wed. 8-14-57

Birm. Ala.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 14—(AP)—A mob of 200 last night surrounded the home of the first Negro family to move into this sprawling residential development and stoned the windows before police arrived.

Two picture windows were broken in the house owned by William Myers Jr., in the Dogwood Hollow section of Levittown. Two adults and three juveniles were arrested.

Myers was in the house earlier but left before the stoning.

Six patrol cars, carrying 15 policemen, and Bucks County Sheriff Leroy Murray broke up the mob. One of the policeman carried a tear gas gun but it was not used. Police said the five people were arrested because they refused to move on when told to do so.

Myers, his wife and three children, aged 4, 3 and 1 month, moved to Levittown from Bristol, Pa.

Crowd Stones Negro's Home In Pennsylvania

Constitution

Thurs. 8-15-57

Atlanta, Ga.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 14 (AP)—A crowd of 200 last night surrounded the home of the first Negro family to move into this sprawling residential development and stoned the windows before police arrived.

P.1

Two picture windows were broken in the house owned by William Myers Jr., in the Dogwood Hollow section of Levittown. Two adults and three juveniles were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

Six patrol cars, carrying 15 policemen, and Bucks County Sheriff Leroy Murray broke up the crowd.

Negro family enters home at Levittown

News P.1

Mon. 8-19-57

Birm. Ala.

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Aug. 19— (AP) —Mr. and Mrs. William Myers Jr., first Negroes to buy a home in the 15,000 home all white community of Levittown, moved into their new home today despite organized protests by their neighbors.

Myers, a college educated refrigeration engineer, drove up to the house in his 1957 auto today with his wife, their daughter, Linda, 2, and two white men.

"We're here to stay," he told a reporter outside the house.

STATE TROOPERS ringed the one-story ranch dwelling in the Dogwood Hollow section of this sprawling residential community of 60,000 persons.

THE COUPLE said that their son, William, 3rd, 4, and Stephen, 3, are with Myers' parents in York, Pa. The Myers carried in some suitcases, towels and other small articles.

The family's furniture was moved some time last week, shortly after Myers purchased the home.

Every since the community learned of the sale of the home to a Negro, crowds have gathered nightly and on one occasion stones were hurled through the picture window.

THE FAMILY has been at its former home in nearby Bloomdale Gardens and with Myers' parents in York.

Meanwhile, as the family moved into the home, a citizens' committee formed to keep the Negro family out of Levittown announced it would defy a sheriff's order and continue to hold public meetings on the matter.

This group, the Levittown Betterment Committee, was forced to break up a meeting Saturday night on the order of Sheriff C. Leroy Murray of Bucks County. One resident was arrested in a scuffle with police and was taken to a hospital for treatment of cuts and bruises.

Murray served notices that all large, outdoor gatherings in Levittown would be considered unlawful.

IN A STATEMENT issued by James Newell Jr., chairman of the committee, the group said today:

News P.4

"The Levittown Betterment Committee has not disbanded. In fact, over the week-end the organization has gained strength and intends to carry on this work and also intends to stand upon its constitutional rights and the right to free and peaceful assembly.

"We denounce the actions of C. Leroy Murray, sheriff of Bucks County.

"We wish to announce openly to Sheriff Murray that we are calling another meeting this week. We want all Levittowners to join us in decrying the only real violence to date, the brutal clubbing of one of the citizens of Levittown by the Pennsylvania state police."

THE STATEMENT said the time and place of the protest meeting would be announced. It added:

"We want a peaceful, orderly and uninterrupted meeting. The purpose of this organization is restoring our entire white community."

Many of the 60,000 inhabitants of the community are banded into two factions.

The committee, headed by James Newell, says Myers should stay out for his own good and the good of Levittown. Newell has conducted mass meetings to back up this contention.

THE OTHER GROUP—called the Citizens' Committee for Levittown—stresses a more conservative approach. Its leader, the Rev. Ray L. Harwick, a Protestant minister, deplored the actions of some of its citizens and condemned what he called "racial bias."

Mr. Harwick said some members of his group are opposed to the Myers' moving into this all-white community, while others would welcome the Negro family as neighbors.

Harwick says:

"One purpose of our group is to show there are plenty of people who don't get panicky in a situation like this, who believe the situation can be worked out calmly, intelligently and legally without anyone compromising his beliefs or getting hurt in the pocketbook."

Newell says:

"Our purpose in continuing our organization is to devise peaceful means of accomplishing the purpose of restoring our entire white community. One of the means to be considered is supplying Myers with sufficient funds to enable them to buy an even better home in a location such as Concord Garden homes which is devised for integration of Negro and white."

38c 1957

SOUTH CAROLINA

Calling a Carolina White A Negro Is Ruled Libel

Times, p. 13-C
Thurs. 2-7-57

COLUMBUS, S. C., Feb. 6 (UP)—The State Supreme Court ruled today it was libelous for a newspaper to call a white person a Negro in South Carolina. It reversed a lower court ruling in favor of the Independent Publishing Company of Anderson.

New York

The company, which publishes The Daily Mail, Anderson's afternoon newspaper, printed under the heading "Negro News" a story about an Anderson woman's son being transferred to a Government hospital. The account was beneath a picture of a Negro soldier.

The woman, who is white, sued on ground that she had been libeled.

The newspaper moved for a directed verdict on the ground that there had been no evidence of actual malice or of special damages and that it was not actionable per se to describe a person erroneously as a Negro.

Circuit Judge James M. Brailsford Jr. agreed with the newspaper and dismissed the suit.

A new trial was ordered by the higher court today.

Racial identity libel is upheld

News, p. 34
Thurs. 2-7-57

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7—(AP)—The South Carolina Supreme Court has reaffirmed that it is libelous to print that a white person is a Negro.

The court reversed a lower court decision which threw out a libel suit against the Anderson Daily Mail.

Birmingham, Ala.

An Anderson woman sued the newspaper after a story about her son, who was in the armed forces, appeared in the Negro news section of the paper.

The high court held that although "great changes have taken place in the legal and political status of the colored race," there "is still to be considered the social distinction existing between the races, since libel may be based upon social status."

The Supreme Court ordered the case returned to state Circuit Court so that it can be submitted to a jury.

BLAST ROCKS HOUSE OFFERED TO NEGROES

Commercial Appeal

Chattanooga Home Is Now Owned By Whites

Thurs. 1-24-57

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 23. — (AP)—A house owned by a white family and recently offered for sale to Negroes Wednesday was the target of a dynamite blast. The explosive apparently was thrown from a moving automobile.

Memphis, Tenn.

Asst. Detective Chief John Carson, following a daylong investigation, said police have no clues as to the identity of the dynamiters.

The house, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Galen E. Lehman, is in the Avondale section of East Chattanoooga. The lot on which it sits runs against a lot on another street that has Negro residents.

It was the second incident involving the house. Last Dec. 5 a large cross was burned in the front yard.

That incident followed the showing of the Lehman house to prospective buyers, including several Negroes. The Lehmans stressed at the time of the cross burning that the house had not been sold to the Negroes.

No one was injured by the explosion, which broke several iwndows and blasted a crack in the concrete walkway leading to the front door.

Mr. Lehman said he believed the charge was hurled at the front porch but missed.

Mr. Lehman said he and his family were in upstairs bedrooms when the explosion rocked the neighborhood. He said he heard a car "tear out" down the street just before the blast.

In Chattanooga—

House offered for sale to Negroes blasted by bomb

Wed. 1-23-57

Birmingham, Ala.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 23—(AP)—A heavy charge of explosive, apparently dynamite, was set off early today on the sidewalk leading to a white man's house that recently had been shown to Negroes among prospective buyers.

The blast injured no one, but it shattered several windows in the Avondale section house and cracked the concrete sidewalk.

Galen E. Lehman said he and his wife and two daughters were asleep in upstairs bedrooms when the explosive went off. A large cross was burned in front of the house last Dec. 5.

Asst. Detective Chief John Carson made a personal investigation, but said he was unable to uncover any clues.

The six-room, two-story frame house has been up for sale and, Lehman said, had been shown to several Negroes.

The property adjoins a lot on another street that is occupied by Negroes.

Court Upholds Owner Who Sells To Negro Person

Wenatchee, Wash.

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 4-13-57

JACKSON, Tenn. — (ANP) — A white person in this state who sells his property to Negroes may not be sued for damages said the Tennessee State Supreme Court last week in a ruling that rose from a case from Shelby county.

The Tennessee high court stated, "the question in this lawsuit is whether or not the owner of property in a white neighborhood who sells property to a Negro may be held for damages by reason of having sold the property to a person of color when he violates no law therein."

The high court then went on to affirm a lower court ruling in the case of Lester P. Stratton vs. Mrs. Zoie Conway et al from Shelby County, saying, "the sale of this property was lawful and the defendant had violated no law in doing so."

Home up for sale is bombed by hoodlums

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 1-26-57

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (ANP) — A dynamite bomb thrown at the house of Galen Lehman (white) was the hoodlum's answer to Lehman's effort to sell his frame house, valued at $6,500, to a colored family.

The house is in the Avendale community, just around the corner from a home occupied by another colored family.

Neighbors, according to reports, have protested the sale of the Lehman house, because no colored live on that street. Windows were shattered and other minor damage done by the blast, but no one was injured.

Damages For Sale Of Home To Negro Denied In Appeal

Advertiser Tues. 4-2-57

Montgomery, Ala.

JACKSON, Tenn., April 1 (AP)—The State Supreme Court ruled today that a property owner who sold his home in a white neighborhood to a Negro had violated no law and could not be "held for damages."

The high court ruling was handed down on an appeal from a decision by Circuit Court Judge John W. Wilson last Nov. 14 which in effect permitted the sale to go through and denied damages.

The suit was brought by Lester P. Stratton against a Memphis real estate firm and the former owner of the Memphis residence. He asked $2,750 damages.

Stratton's bill claimed the house, now occupied by the Negro family that bought it, was in a "valuable white neighborhood." Its sale to a Negro, the suit added, destroyed "both the value and desirability of plaintiff's home as well as that of his neighbors, at least to the extent of $2,750."

The Supreme Court said it affirmed the ruling by Judge Wilson "because the sale of this property was lawful and the defendant had violated no law in doing so."

Fire Follows Race Protest

Morgan Telegram

By the Associated Press.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.—A shack on a farm near here burned last night shortly after a delegation of white men called on a farmer to protest plans to house a Negro in the frame dwelling.

The 300-man delegation objected to plans of John Crane to let a Negro employee of a garage he operates live in the shack. Spokesmen for the group told Mr. Crane their community was all white and they wanted to keep it that way.

Tennessee Home Of Negro Bombed

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 24 (AP)—The home of a Negro lawyer who last week appeared before the County Council to urge more jobs for Negroes in the county government was damaged slightly today by a pre-dawn explosion, presumably dynamite.

The house, owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Craig, is in an all-white neighborhood in East Chattanooga.

Times 7-25-57

No one was injured and damage was minor.

Detective Chief John Carson, who investigated, said it was the second incident involving the house in less than a week. Last Thursday, he said, a bullet was fired into the house but caused only plaster damage in a room.

Craig has been an unsuccessful candidate for several government posts, including city commissioner.

Blast damages lawyer's home

Afro-American

Sat. 8-3-57

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (ANP)—The second act of violence in two weeks against a militant colored attorney here came last week as his home was ripped by an explosion resulting in considerable damage to the front porch.

The wife of R. H. Craig, reported that "there were some incidents leading up to it (the explosion), but I'd rather not discuss it." She said the porch front door and a window of the house located in the "white section" was shattered by the blast.

Earlier, bullets had been fired into the house.

Mr. Craig, a lawyer, has been very active in urging the City Council to hire more colored people for county jobs.

Negro Lawyer's Home Blasted

Washington, D.C.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. July 24 (AP) — An explosion, believed to have been dynamite early today damaged the iron porch at the home of R. H Craig, a leading Negro attorney here, his wife reported.

Craig recently appeared before the County Council urging that more negroes be hired for county jobs.

No one was injured and damage was minor, Mrs. Craig said, adding that the porch and front door were splintered and a window shattered by the blast. The family was not at home at the time.

Blast Rocks Home Of Prominent Tenn Negro Attorney

Defender P. 11

Thurs. 8-15-57

Louisville, Ky.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (ANP) — The second act of violence in two weeks against a militant Negro attorney here came off recently as his home was ripped by an explosion resulting in considerable damage to the front porch. No injuries were reported.

38c

The wife of Atty. R. H. Craigh, reported that "there were some incidents leading up to it (the explosion), but I'd rather not discuss it." She said the porch, front door and a window of the house located in the white section was shattered by the blast.

Earlier, bullets had been fired into the house.

Attorney Craig has been very active in urging the city council to hire Negroes for county jobs.

PEACE WARRANT SERVED

Segregationist Is Charged With Making Threats

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—(UP)—An official of a segregationist organization was under a peace warrant Monday after a woman charged he threatened her with bodily harm if their home in a white residential section was sold to a Negro.

The warrant was obtained by Mrs. Kenneth Andrews of Hamilton Circle, whose husband is embroiled in a neighborhood controversy fanned by reports he planned to sell their home to a Negro widow.

The neighbors have filed a Chancery Court Suit, charging Mr. Andrews violated the terms of a deed under which he purchased the house from the Atomic Energy Commission. The suit will be head Dec. 14.

John E. Roy, Oak Ridge representative of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, was served with the peace warrant Saturday by policemen. A hearing is scheduled Wednesday in Trial Justice Court.

380 1957

Two Bomb Blasts Rip Homes In Mixed Beaumont Area

Courier Houston Tex.
Oct. 1-19-57

BEAUMONT — Just as the racial tension set off by the recent enrollment of Negroes in Lamar College of Technlogy which flared into mob violence was calming down, two dynamite blasts damaged two Negro and one white home in a new racial flare-up last week in a mixed residential district here.

380

An ear-piercing blast rocked the home of the prominent Dr E. D. Sprott Jr at 2395 Cartwright last Monday, night. Another home of Grover Lee Myles at 3235 Texas was damaged by an explosion last Wednesday night. The windows in a house across the street from Mr. Myles, occupied by a white family, were shattered by the blast.

Although reports say that the license number and description of the car used by the bombers are known to police, no arrests had been made this week. Officers are inclined to attribute the explosions to the work of a crank, but since Negroes began moving into the white area, "For Sale" signs have been popping up like blossoms on a plum tree in the spring.

Apparently the bombers meant only to scare the families since they could have easily thrown the explosives against the houses or under them, Police said. The only damage done at Dr Sprott's home was a hole in his lawn about two and ,ahalf by thre efeet in circumference. And a part of the sidewalk was blown away by the blast.

Mr Myles said that he, his wife and his mother-in-law were watching television when the explosion when the explosion occurred. The explosion tore a hole in his lawn about 10 feet from the house.

Both families expressed their determination to remain in their homes despite the bombings. The general feeling among Negroes here is that they will have to take steps to protect themselves from future attacks if the police are unabl eto do so. Officers were still searching for the bombers this week.

Norfolk Whites Resent Moving Of Negro Family

p. 4

Wash. Post 3-6-57

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP) — White families in he Edgewtaer section of Norfolk launched a movement last week to block what they described as an "invasion" of their neighborhood because a Negro couple moved into a house which they have bought in an all-white neighborhood.

Atlanta Ga

White people of the community held a mass meeting at Neighborhood Chapel, Reformation Church of God and discussed plans to get a house at 1539 West 48th St. back into white ownership. The whites said they were afraid that the settling of more Negroes in the area would decrease the value of their porperty.

Va.

Walter R. Singleton, Negro real estate agent, when contacted on the matter, said "an owner listed the house with me for sale or rent. The house was vacant for sometime. I ried o rent it to whites but I didn't have any luck along those lines." He added:

"The next thing I did, I tried to sell it to whites, but of course, I didn't find anyone who was interested in protecting "our property values."

Most Negroes look upon the fuss and furore over the Negro woman and her brother who is an Army master sergeant at Fort Meade, Md., as just another uproar among white people which will amount to nothing. Actually Norfolk Negroes have become accustomed to opposition from some whites when a Negro moves into a white community.

When Negroes began to move into Brambleton some years ago, some whites tried to stem the tride, but they failed, and today most of the families in that section are Negroes. Some white people did not move out and are still living in the section along side of Negro families.

A bitter fight was waged in Caro ado by whites against the "invasion" of Negro families in the summer of 1954, but they lost. "Trouble has been brewing in Cornado since the first of four Negro families bought homes in the community," a sory said on August 3 954.

Whites held a meeting some years ago when a Negro family bought a house on East Indian River Road and sought to have the sale cancelled to the Negro family, but they not only failed in their efforts, but were unable to prevent other white people from selling homes to Negroes in the neighborhood.

White people in the Edgewater section have no hope of winning their battle judged by the history of past efforts of this kind. The law is against them and the tide of human events as well.

Whites Buy Up Property To Forestall Negroes

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 3-17-57

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — White residents of the Edgewater section discussed establishment of a corporation last week to buy up property and homes which might otherwise fall into the hands of Negroes. They are planning the same course which whites were encouraged to take three summers ago in Coronado which failed to stop "invasion" of Negro families in that heretofore all-white neighborhood.

Negroes Stay Out Of Stoned House

World Telegram

N. Y. New York Mirror

By the United Press.

YORKTOWN, Va., Nov. 11. —A Negro widow apparently gave up or postponed her plans today to move into an all-white rural community near here after a group of white men fired shots and hurled stones at the home she had rented.

38c Va

Mon. 11-11-57

Special Officer Richard Goode said the woman, Mrs. Molly Striggins, had not returned to the house following the incident Friday night.

Mr. Goode said no arrests had been made, but the case was still being investigated.

The woman's 19-year-old daughter, Rachel, said about 15 or 20 men approached the house and fired several shots and threw the stones. She told authorities she thought she recognized several of the men.

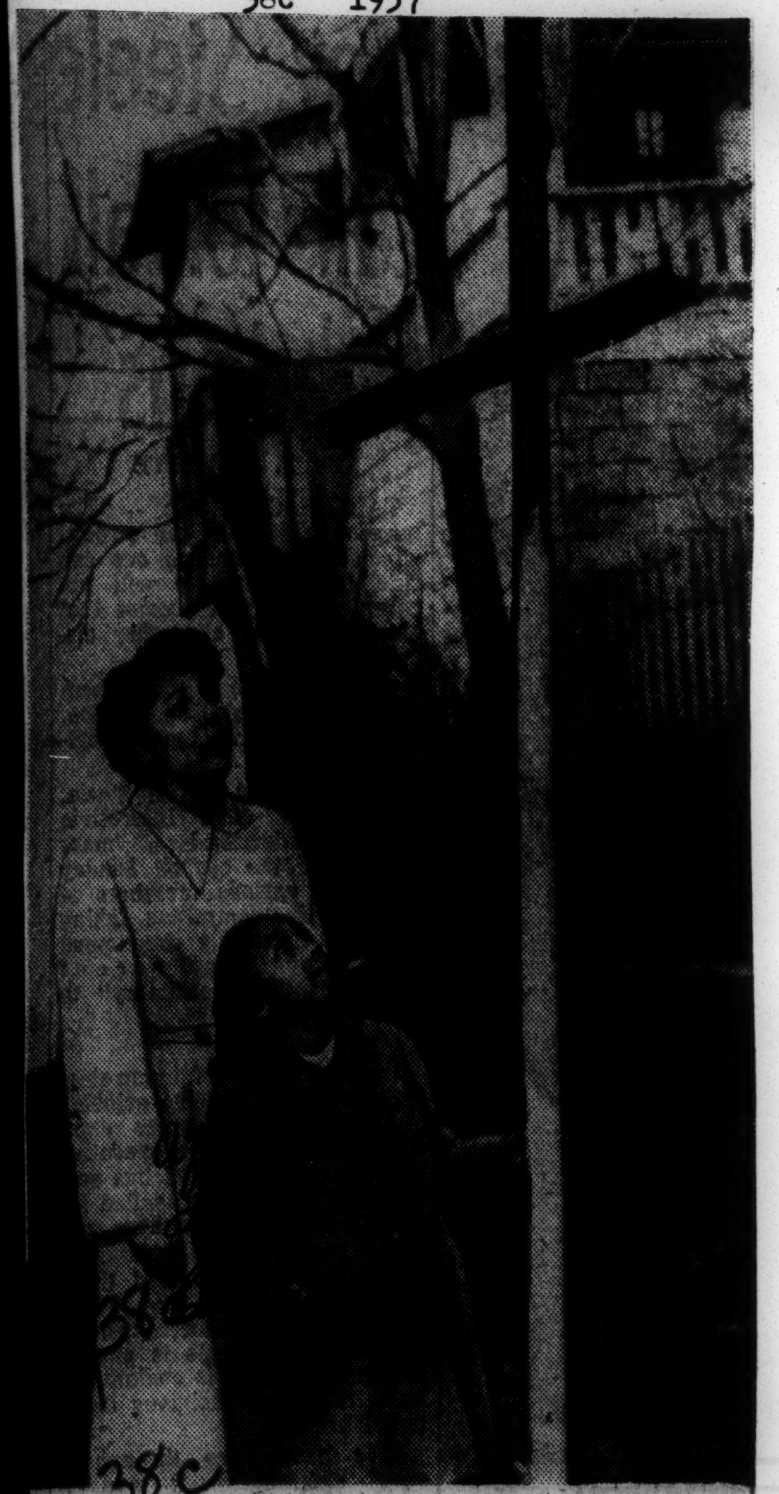
38c

She and another child who were in the house were not injured.

Mrs. Striggins, who rented the house recently, and her five children returned to their home in Lackey after the incident.

38c 1957

WEST VIRGINIA



38c

38c

GRIM WARNING — Mrs. Ruth Jarrett, wife of high school football coach, James R. Jarrett of Charleston, W.Va., and her daughter, Murrial, examine the cross that was burned recently on their lawn. The Jarretts, who previously lived at Institute, recently moved into a formerly all-white neighborhood. Jarrett is a former Howard University football star.